ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA

1924-25

EDITED BY

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Officiating Director General of Archaeology in India



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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA

FOR THE YEAR

1924-25

SECTION I

CONSERVATION

IT is with much regret that I have to record the great loss that the Archæological Department has sustained by the untimely death of Dr. D. B. Spooner, O.B.E., B.A., Ph.D., on January 30th, 1925. Dr. Spooner was a scholar of rare distinction and had served in the Department from the year 1906, where he did extremely good work in an unassuming manner. He commenced his career in the Archæological Department as Superintendent of the Frontier Circle being afterwards transferred in the same capacity to the Eastern Circle which in those days included what is now the Central and Eastern Circles. In the year 1917 he was appointed Deputy Director General which post he held till the time of his death. He officiated as Director General several times during Sir John Marshall's absence and should under ordinary circumstances have been editing this report. During the period when the report is usually compiled Sir John Marshall was very much occupied in conducting the excavations (1925-26) in Sind and therefore the task of editing it has fallen upon me and I should acknowledge the very great assistance which Rai Bahadur Daya Ram Sahni has given me in its execution. **Introductory**

The grant for the conservation of our ancient monuments was the same as that for the previous year *viz.*—Rs. 6,52,200 while for exploration Rs. 12,000 were allotted. But notwithstanding the fact that a considerably larger amount could have been expended without difficulty, plenty of useful work has been undertaken and carried out, to which assertion is is hoped the following pages will testify.

Northern Circle United Provinces
Muhammadan and British Monuments
Khan Sahib Maulvi Zafar Hasan
Agra.

"A sum of Rs. 1,32,033 was spent on the conservation of Muhammadan and British Monuments in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. Out of this amount Rs. 51,202 were expended by the Archæological Superintendent (Rs. 22,159 on special repairs and Rs. 29,043 on annual repairs) and Rs. 39,995 by the Public Works Department (Rs. 20,425 on special repairs and Rs. 19,570 on annual repairs) and the balance of Rs. 40,836 went to the maintenance of the archæological gardens.

"The repairs and maintenance of the protected monuments in the Agra District, the execution of which, as remarked in the last year's report, has been transferred to the Archæological Department, were carried out departmentally. They consisted of no less than 9 works of a special nature, besides a large number of petty works executed in connection with annual repairs. At the Agra Fort the conservation of the Moti Masjid, Machhi Bhawan and Jahangiri Mahal was continued from the last year and the pavement of the courtyard to the north of Jahangiri Mahal was completed. The outer courtyard to the east of the Mahal is also to be paved and this it is proposed to take in hand next year. Among the minor works executed at the Fort were the relaying of part of the missing pavement of the Akbari Mahal and the dismantling and rebuilding of the east *guldasta* of the north gate in the fore-court of the Diwan-i-Am which was in imminent danger of collapse.

"At the Taj Mahal the chief work undertaken was the dismantling and re-constructing of the dome surmounting the north-west minar. Owing to the rusting of the central iron rod the *maujpatti* or lotus cresting had cracked and the finial had become very shaky. The rod has been replaced by a new galvanised one and the *maujpatti* and finial reset. The work although a small one required a very high and strong scaffolding which formed the heaviest item in its cost. Other works executed at the Taj were the repairs to the roofs of the colonnades surrounding the fore-court, underpinning and pointing the compartments and verandahs of the enclosure used as a chick nursery and filling up the open joints in the parapet walls of the mosque and *jawab* making them water-tight.

"Mention should also be made of the replacement of the old underground lighting cable at the Taj by a new armoured cable, a work which was executed under the direction of the Electrical Engineer, United Provinces. The old cable which had been in position for more than thirteen years, had become defective and often the lighting, particularly in the shrine, was interrupted. The new cable, which is of an improved type, should put an end to this trouble. Now that Agra has been provided with an electrical installation it is under consideration as to whether it will not be more economical and satisfactory to obtain current from the city supply and put the Taj engine to other uses.

"At the Ram Bagh the modern additions which had been made to the old *baradaris* were dismantled and the *baradaris* restored. The Ram Bagh is one of the oldest Mughal gardens in India, its present name being, probably, the corruption of Aram Bagh (the garden of rest). Of its ancient buildings

United Provinces Muhammadan and British Monuments

only a few *chhatris* and a marble platform with a central tank and a *baradari* on either side now exist. These *baradaris* were transformed sometime ago into two rest houses, one for Europeans and the other for Indians. But as they lay outside the city, where there are now a number of European and Indian hotels, they had ceased to perform their original functions and it was, therefore, considered desirable to dismantle them and bring back the old *baradaris* as far as possible to their former form. The removal of modern additions revealed many interesting features which have been restored (Plate I). The work is still in progress and will be completed next year.

"In consequence of heavy rain and abnormal floods in the Jumna river in the month of October, the compound walls of several buildings particularly of those standing on the river bank *viz.* the Khan-i-Alam garden near the Taj, Itimad-ud-Daulah, Chini-ka-Rauza and Ram Bagh were badly damaged. A special estimate for their immediate repairs was framed and the damage was made good. For future record stone tablets indicating the highest flood level and the date (7th October 1924) have been set in the river-side walls of the Khan-i-Alam garden and the Ram Bagh; at Itimad-ud-Daulah the record was engraved on the north plinth of the pavilion facing the Jumna.

"At the Roman Catholic Cemetery the Padre Santos' Chapel has been provided with new iron grated doors, and the missing facing stones on the dome of the tomb adjacent to that of Thomas Gunner have been replaced by new ones. Many dilapidated tombs have been thoroughly repaired and a portion of the compound wall which collapsed in the heavy rain, mentioned above, has been rebuilt. The work of extending the archæological office building continued from the last year, has been completed. The extension consists of two rooms for the accommodation of Conservation Assistants and draftsmen.

Sikandra

"At Akbar's tomb, Sikandra, the restoration of the west end of the western causeway mentioned in the last year's report has been executed. The estimate for the work amounted to Rs. 5,700, but by re-using the old serviceable stones and with the low tender rate, it was completed at a cost of Rs. 3,639 only, and the saving of Rs. 2,061 has been re-appropriated for other works. The mosaic work at the Akbar's tomb which consists of white marble set in red sand-stone shows signs of decay, and many of its inlaid pieces have become loose or have disappeared. The restoration of this whole inlay ornamentation is a very big work, requiring a special estimate and grant. A start was, however, made on it during the year under report out of the annual repairs grant and it is proposed to do it gradually as far as funds permit. At Maryam's tomb the decayed stone brackets in one of the south-east *chhatris* were replaced by new ones and a shaft which was out of plumb was dismantled and rebuilt. The roof of the Kanch Mahal was made water-tight and a few broken patches in its floor were repaired. The tube well at the Kanch Mahal which was being constructed by the Public Health Department has been completed. The proposal is to provide an engine and pumping plant for the irrigation of the garden in Akbar's tomb. An estimate for the erection of an engine

Northern Circle
Khan Sahib Maulvi Zafar Hasan

house has been prepared and this will be undertaken departmentally next year. Petty repairs were carried out at Sadiq Khan's and Salabat Khan's tombs, where the approach path to the extent of some 350 ft. was remetalled.

Fathpur Sikri

"At Fathpur Sikri the paved pathway to the Rang Mahal which was commenced last year has been completed. The palace is reputed to be the birth place of the Emperor Jahangir, but the statement does not receive any support from original historical works. The Emperor Akbar had lost several of his children before Jahangir was born and he was very anxious that a son should survive to succeed him on the throne. Jahangir writes in his Memoirs "At the time when my venerated father was on the look out for a son, a dervish of the name of Shaikh Salim, a man of ecstatic condition, who had traversed many of the stages of life, had his abode on a hill near Sikri, one of the villages of Agra, and the people of that neighbourhood had complete trust in him. As my father was very submissive to dervishes, he also visited him. One day when waiting on him and in a state of distraction, he asked him how many sons he should have. The Skaikh replied, 'The Giver who gives without being asked will bestow three sons on you.' My father said, 'I have made a vow that, casting my first son on the skirt of your favour, I will make your friendship and kindness his protection and preserver'".[1] According to a local tradition Akbar ordered the erection of the Rang Mahal, when he learnt of the possibility of a child being born and sent his wife to stay there in close vicinity to the Saint; but there is nothing to prove that the birth of Jahangir actually took place in that palace. On the contrary the Emperor says, "When my mother came near the time of her delivery, he (Akbar) sent her to the Shaikh's house that I might be born there."[2] It seems that the queen stayed in the Rang Mahal with all her establishment, but repaired to the Saint's house for the auspicious event. The assumption that the palace was constructed for the special purpose of the stay of Jahangir's mother appears to have given rise to the tradition that the Emperor was born there. The Rang Mahal is, therefore, the first palace built by Akbar at Fathpur Sikri, which he subsequently made his capital and embellished with magnificient and ornate buildings which still attract people from afar. The palace lies in the neighbourhood of the residential houses of the Pirzadas or the descendants of Shaikh Salim Chishti, and as the approach to it led through the compounds of their houses, it was not without inconvenience that visitors could inspect it. The pathway has given an easy access to the building which is now more frequently visited by the public.

"Repairs were undertaken at the Chor Darwaza, one of the several gateways of the walled town of Fathpur Sikri, which had been badly damaged by the heavy rain mentioned above and stood in need of immediate repairs.

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[1] The Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri or Memoirs of Jahangir, English translation by Rogers and Beveridge, gage 2.
[2] *Op. cit.*

At the palaces the chief works executed under the head of annual repairs were as follows :—

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(a) Restoration of the building known as the kitchen.

(b) Repairs to Chanderpol Darwaza which included the repaving of its floor with coursed rubble masonry, relaying its roof with concrete and underpinning and pointing its walls.

(c) Replacement of the decayed stone shafts, brackets and capitals in two openings of Birbal's stable.

"The contribution works at the Dargah of Shaikh Salim Chishti mentioned in the last year's report have been completed. Other works executed under this head were the paving of the *chabutra* to the east of Nawab Islam Khan's tomb and the clearance of the *birkha* or the water reservoir under the courtyard of the Dargah opposite the Badshahi Gate. The *birkha* consists of a vast water tank surrounded by arched galleries with a staircase descending to it from the pavement of the courtyard. On account of the scarcity of drinking water at Fathpur Sikri it was constructed to collect rain water from the roof of the shrine of the Saint and the neighbouring buildings. This purpose it still serves and supplies drinking water to devotees and the public residing in the neighbourhood. But for a very long time it had not been cleaned, with the result that a considerable quantity of mud had accumulated in it. The work, however, was made easy by the discovery of an outlet which was not known before. A plan of the reservoir indicating the outlet has been prepared and it will now be possible to clean the tank annually.

Jagner

"The old fort of Jagner which stands on the top of a rocky hill is related to owe its origin to the Hindu rulers of the country, but it was rebuilt during the time of the Emperor Akbar, as recorded by a Nagari inscription dated Sambat 1628 (1571 A.D.) on the red sandstone gateway of its inner court. In the year 1915 a conservation note was drawn up for its repairs by the late Mr. Gordon Sanderson, who had, however, suggested that no extravagant programme for the restoration of the structure should be embarked upon, but the fort and the buildings contained in it should be rescued from falling into total ruin. Initial measures of conservation, however, had not been undertaken before the year under report. All the jungle growing on the walls of the fort and on the buildings has now been removed, and the inner courtyard together with the gateways has been cleared of debris (Plate II, *a* and *b*). The cracked lintels—two in the gateway of the inner court and one in the main entrance to the north—were supported by rubble masonry piers.

Lucknow

"At Lucknow the special repairs to the Kazmain continued from the last year have been completed, and the surrounding chambers used as residences were evacuated. The paving of the inner compound with small *lakhauri* bricks and the clearance of the chambers mentioned above, of mud infillings and unsightly straw *chhappars* erected by their occupants have resulted in a marked improvement to the building. Other works carried out at Lucknow were repairs to certain monuments damaged by floods and the renewal of a wheel of one of the cannon at the Residency.

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Jaunpur

"At Jaunpur repairs were undertaken at the Jami mosque where the ablution tank, which leaked was made water-tight, cracks in the west wall filled in, and broken *parnalas* replaced by new ones. The floors of the gateway of the Fort and of *hammam* were relaid with *kankar* and the open joints in the ashlar masonry on the west front of the gate were pointed. The floor of the Sherzaman Khan-ka-Rauza, which had been dug up by porcupines, was also laid with concrete, and a new wire fencing was provided to the approach road at the south end of the Sai bridge at Sikrara.

Benares

"At Benares the water-pipe supplying water to the tank in the Aurangzeb's mosque was refixed and wooden doors were provided to the opening of the north stairway leading to the roof. The ground adjoining the Battis Khamba was levelled and the *chabutra* exposed; at the same time the grave to the south was repaired and made tidy.

Etawah

"In the Etawah District the dilapidated gateways of the Ekdil and Ajitmal Sarais were repaired. In the former a broken arch was supported by a brick masonry relieving arch and the loose facing stones together with a few *chhajja* slabs and brackets were reset. At the Ajitmal Sarai the broken arch of the west gateway was rebuilt and the cracks in the roof were grouted. Wooden doors were provided to the entrance of the staircase leading to the roof, and the decayed brick-work of the northern *chhatri* was repaired. The sarais of Ekdil and Ajitmal lie on the Etawah-Kalpi Road, about 6 and 24 miles respectively from Etawah. The Ekdil Sarai bears an inscription on its east gate to the effect that it was constructed by one Ekdil Khan in the year 1046 A. H. (1636-7 A. D.). The Ajitmal Sarai is approximately of the same date. Both these Sarais stand on the ancient road passing through Agra and Etawah to Bengal.

Sardhana

"At Sardhana the dilapidated graves in the Roman Catholic Cemetery were repaired. As mentioned in the last year's report it was agreed to pay a moiety of the expenditure incurred by the Mission on the repairs to the Roman Catholic Church of Sardhana. A sum of Rs. 7,500 was paid to the Mission last year and the balance of Rs. 2,367-8-0 was given during the year under report.

Gardens

"The Taj Mahal gardens were maintained in good condition throughout the year. The new floral scheme and the introduction of more coloured foliage plants into the shrubberies had a very satisfactory effect. A large number of new rose trees was obtained and planted in the rose gardens which have thereby been considerably improved. The canna gardens were also well looked after and gave a good show of bloom. The lawns are gradually being taken in hand, four plots having been trenched and regrassed during the year under report. Some gold fish were obtained and placed in the central tank, which was further improved by the planting of some lotus plants presented by Mr. R. L. Clarke, the Commissioner of Agra. The nurseries at the Khan-i-Alam garden supplied all the plants required in the other archæological gardens at Agra, and in addition contributed considerably to the revenue. Propagation received due attention, and the sweet pea collection in particular was much improved.

The lower part of the nurseries suffered some damage from the floods and a number of chrysanthemums and other plants were destroyed.

United Provinces

Muhammadan and British Monuments

"At the Fort efforts were made to improve the shrubberies, climbers and turf which still are not very satisfactory. In the Itimadu-d-Daulah garden the lawns and shrubberies received due attention. A few trees were removed from the shrubberies to let in more light, and new shrubs were planted where necessary. The shrubberies really require entire replanting, but this is not feasible until the proposed conservation of the causeways has been completed. At the Rambagh a large number of fruit trees were planted, and from the present rate of progress it is believed that the whole garden will be replanted in the course of the next two or three years. The Jumna floods did great damage here, nearly all the newly planted trees having been destroyed. As far as possible all this damage has been repaired, but considerable labour was entailed in clearing the garden of silt and rubbish left behind by the floods. The Chini-ka-Rauza garden and the old Roman Catholic Cemetery received the usual attention and at the latter casuarinas were planted along the boundary walls.

"The extensive grounds of Akbar's tomb, Sikandra, were kept as neat as possible. A few shrubberies were planted along the sides of the newly paved causeways to the west of the tomb, and all gaps were filled where necessary in the old shrubberies. Casualties in the groups of trees planted the previous year were replaced. The planting of an avenue of pines (Pinus longifolia) from the main entrance to the tomb platform is under consideration. Pines were included in the original planting of this garden and they would therefore be appropriate.

"The Residency Garden and the grounds attached to the Nadan Mahal and Ibrahim Chishti's Tomb at Lucknow were maintained in good condition throughout the year and kept neat and tidy.

"At the Khusro Bagh, Allahabad, the central portion only of the garden round the tombs, embracing an area of about six acres has been accepted by the Archæological Department. Hitherto this area has not been an independent section, but a scheme for its lay out has been prepared in order to provide the tombs with a suitable setting.

Miscellaneous

"It was mentioned last year that the Archæological and Military areas in the Fort at Agra had been separated and that the small charge of two annas a head was levied. It may be of interest now to note that a sum of Rs. 8,011 has been realised at the gate during the year under review, and that this sum added to Rs. 3,415 received from shopkeepers licensed to trade in the Archæological area fully repays in the first full year's working the original cost of the undertaking.

Delhi Province

Muhammadan and British Monuments

"Out of a sum of Rs. 83,023 spent on the conservation and maintenance of Muhammadan and British Monuments in the Delhi Province Rs. 17,170 was expended on special repairs, Rs. 18,274 on annual repairs and Rs. 47,579 on the maintenance of gardens. On account of the limited grant for conservation, only a few works of a special nature were carried out during the year the chief

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of these being the repairs to Sher Shah's gateway opposite the Purana Qila (Plate II *c* and *d*), which was one of the city gates of Sher Shah's Delhi. To the east of it is a long range of compartments on either side of the road which passes through the gate. These compartments, which are supposed to have originally belonged to a bazar, are in an advanced state of decay, and the only measures of conservation undertaken here were to clear them of debris and make their walls water-tight in order to prevent them from falling into total ruin. The northern bastion of the gate and the connecting wall which had been in a crumbling state were repaired and strengthened with a rubble masonry buttress. On the south a portion of the parapet and a few broken merlons crowning it were rebuilt, and their original features, the arrow slits and the *machicoulis*, restored. The work is still in progress and will be completed next year.

"Connecting the Fort gardens with the permanent irrigation water supply, a work which was commenced last year, has been completed. Another engineering work in connexion with the gardens was the deepening of a well to the west of the Qutb areas and providing it with a steam elevator to supply water to the Qutb gardens.

"At Humayun's tomb a portion of the east enclosure wall which collapsed last year during the rains has been rebuilt. The mortuary chambers under the terrace containing a large number of graves of the members of the royal Mughal family were cleaned of rubbish and the floor of a few of them laid with concrete. At the same time the loose paving stones at the south-west corner of the terrace were reset and made water-tight and the broken slabs under the *parnalas* replaced by new ones. The enclosure wall of Isa Khan's Mausoleum together with the dwarf wall round the main tomb were extensively underpinned and rebuilt where broken. At Safdarjang's tomb the loose stone railings on either side of the staircases leading to the raised terrace were reset and the missing *jalis* at the tomb proper and the south staircase were renewed. The floors of the *chhatris* standing at the four corners of the enclosure were relaid with concrete and new *chhajjas*, where such were missing, were provided.

"Repairs were also executed at the Moth-ki-Masid where the back wall and especially the corner turrets were underpinned and liberally treated with grouting. The open chambers on the first storey of these turrets together with the projecting windows on the north and south had their floors relaid with concrete, and the broken plaster was secured. The mosque is a very interesting structure of the Lodi period, and the following story is related in the Khulasatu-t-Tawarikh[1] about its erection and explains the origin of its curious name "*moth*" which is an Indian pulse.

"One day Sultan Sikandar Lodi (1488-1517) saw a grain of *moth* in the Jami Mosque which he held up and handed over to his wise and sagacious minister Mian Bhoia (Farishta part I, p. 191 has Bhura) who made an obeisance and took it. The latter considered that, as the grain had received the honour

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[1] Khulasatu-t-Tawarikh by Sujan Rai of Batala, edited by Maulvi Zafar Hasan, 1918, p. 228.

of the touch of the emperor's hand, he should make arrangements to give it an everlasting fame. He accordingly sowed it in the orchard attached to his house, and the plant which grew from it yielded more than 200 grains. They were multiplied by this process for several years, until from their produce he acquired a large sum of money, which he spent in building an imposing mosque in the city of Delhi. He informed the emperor of the erection of the mosque, and the story of the grain of *moth*, and the mosque was thereafter known as Moth-ki-Masjid.

Delhi Province

Muhammadan and British Monuments

"Other buildings which received attention were the Bijai Mandal and the domed tomb immediately below it to the west. According to Sayyid Ahmad Khan the Bijai Mandal was a tower in Jahanpanah, the city of Delhi founded by Muhammad Shah Tughlaq, and its original name was Badi Manzil. Adjoining the Mandal on the east, at a lower level, is a dilapidated structure with heavy grey stone pillars supporting a flat roof which extends as an open terrace, while on its north and west is a high mound of earth marking probably the remains of other ancient buildings lying buried under it. A flight of steps and an open passage were, however, disclosed this year at the south-east corner and at the back of the domed tomb in the course of removing earth for the drainage of rain water. These steps and the passage have been exposed to view and it is not unlikely that the clearance of the mound may result in new interesting discoveries. Conservation measures applied to the domed tomb included the provision of an iron bar in each of its open archways to keep out cattle, making water-tight its roof and rebuilding the broken clerestory windows. At the Bijai Mandal the west wall has been pointed, while breast walls have been built at the openings in the winding staircase to prevent accidents.

"At the tomb of Ghiyasu-d-Din Tughlaq the underground chambers to the west were cleared of the earth and debris accumulated there, and the bulging stones in the facing of the outer entrance were dismantled and reset. The former work was executed departmentally. It was believed that the graves of Ghiyasu-d-Din Tughlaq, his wife and Muhammad Shah Tughlaq lying in the central shrine were merely cenotaphs, while their real sepulchres were in a crypt beneath them, with an underground passage opening into it. Exploration undertaken met with no success however except to prove that the graves are real ones and that there is no vault or cell under them. At the Khirki Masjid a glazed earthenware pipe line has been laid to drain off rain water from the excavated area round the building, and the broken patches in the lower cells have been underpinned. The wooden doors of the mosque have also been repaired and covered with galvanized iron sheets to protect them against the attacks of porcupines. In the Delhi Fort the *tahkhana* under the Rang Mahal, which is used as a godown for the Museum, was paved with brick, and the carved marble plinth stone in the central arch of the Mumtaz Mahal was restored.

"Among the minor works may be mentioned (*a*) the replacement of the turnstile at the entrance to the Hauz Khas enclosure by an iron wicket gate;

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(*b*) the erection of rubble masonry steps bridging over the wire fencing on the pathway to Muhammad Shah's tomb at Khairpur; (*c*) repairs to the roof, parapet walls and *chhajja* of the *baradari* surrounding the Raushanara's tomb, and fixing wire netted frames in the openings of its corner *chhatris*; (*d*) pointing the arches and walls of the Kashmiri Gate; and (*e*) rebuilding the broken steps and making water-tight the roof of the Chauburji Mosque.

Gardens

"At the Delhi Fort Garden the usual standard of efficiency was maintained except in the case of the lawns which deteriorated on account of the appearance of several troublesome types of weeds, the seeds of which are introduced by the Jumna water pumped into the garden for irrigation. Steps have been taken for hand weeding, but for the proper maintenance of lawns it is very necessary to make use of seed filters, if possible, in the new irrigation system.

"The garden of Humayun's tomb has improved steadily in response to the more liberal New Capital Water Supply installed last year. The soil which had been impregnated with salt from the brackish well water is gradually becoming fresh and clear again, and this helped a great deal in making the flower scheme successful. The number of casualties amongst the trees and shrubs was very small. At the garden of Safdar Jang's tomb a start was made on the new scheme of lay out which, it is hoped, will be completed next year. In the Purana Qila grounds the improvements which took place last year by the introduction of the New Capital Water Supply was maintained, although minor difficulties were experienced on account of the new lines being partially blocked up, at times, through silt accumulating in them. The uneven surface of the lawns, due to sinkage and the porous nature of the soil referred to in the last year's report, still exists owing to lack of funds for re-dressing. The garden of the Kotla Firoz Shah suffered badly from lack of water at the commencement of the year. The electrical pump in the *baoli* was abandoned on the connection of the garden pipes with New Capital Water Supply, but it was not until the month of May that water was made available from the new source. The supply, however, rapidly improved matters and an excellent monsoon was further helpful in making and maintaining the whole ground a pleasant green.

"The water supply in the Hauz Khas grounds was sufficient and the garden was in good condition throughout the year. At the garden of the Qutb Minar extreme difficulty was experienced in maintaining the general flora during the spring and early summer months, although very few casualties occurred. The well to the east of the garden, which had been rapidly deteriorating for some time past, collapsed early in June and there remained only two wells from which to draw water. The well in the west of the garden was accordingly deepened and a steam elevator was erected there. All the garden pipe lines have now been linked up to this well, the third well to the north of the garden being held in reserve. It has yet to be seen whether the deepened well will yield sufficient water throughout the year."

"For the year under review a sum of Rs. 50,532 inclusive of agency charges was sanctioned by the Government of India for the conservation and maintenance of Hindu and Buddhist Monuments in the Punjab, and subsequently an additional Rs. 397 were sanctioned for the construction of a petrol and oil store at Taxila. Of the total of Rs. 50,929, the sum of Rs. 38,534 was utilised on the following works at Taxila, *viz.*:— **Punjab Hindu and Buddhist Monuments Mr. Madho Sarup Vats**

(1) Rs. 30,000 for the new museum under construction, (2) Rs. 397 for the oil store, (3) Rs. 3,520 for the annual maintenance of the temporary museum, excavated monuments, etc., (4) Rs. 3,000 for special conservation works and (5) Rs 1,617 for the maintenance of a Police Guard. The balance was expended on the special repairs to the temple at Baijnath and the tank at Surajkund, while Rs. 5,540 were withdrawn for excavations at Harappa and other purposes and Rs. 3,882 were spent on the annual repairs and maintenance of Hindu and Buddhist Monuments (Rs. 2,015) and on agency charges (Rs. 1,865). Rs. 700 were given for the purchase of notice boards. Of the thirty-one boards procured, three were fixed on the ancient mounds at Harappa, and the rest are awaiting distribution.

Baijnath "Repairs to the temple at Baijnath were continued from last year, an additional sum of Rs. 135 being sufficient to complete the work.

Suraj Kund "As foreshadowed in the last year's report only such work at Suraj Kund as was absolutely indispensable for making the place tidy and finishing off the repairs already commenced was undertaken during the year at a cost of Rs. 1,405. The balance of the allotment, *viz.*, Rs. 595 was reappropriated to other purposes by the Director General.

United Provinces Hindu and Buddhist Monuments Mr. Madho Sarup Vats "A sum of Rs. 25,887 inclusive of agency charges was granted for the conservation and maintenance of the protected Hindu and Buddhist Monuments in the United Provinces. This was later supplemented by Rs. 1,068 bringing the total allotment to Rs. 26,955, but from this, the sum of Rs. 500 was handed over for exploration at Harappa leaving a final balance of Rs. 25,596 for conservation proper. From this grant, Rs. 19,955 were placed at the disposal of the local Public Works Department for (1) special repairs to several monuments or groups of monuments at Dwarahat (Rs. 6,845), (2) special repairs to the Fort at Garhwa (Rs. 5,000), (3) conservation of Gupta relics at Bilsar (Rs. 1,036), (4) completion of the surface drain to the north of the museum at Sarnath (Rs. 714) and (5) for annual repairs to Hindu and Buddhist monuments in the United Provinces (Rs. 3,173). The residue of Rs. 5,641 was allotted to the Archæological Superintendent for the conservation of the Buddhist ruins at Sarnath including the purchase of new bricks and for the provision of notice boards. Thirty-seven standard enamelled notice boards were purchased and have been fixed at various sites or made over to the Archæological Superintendent at Agra on whom will devolve the conservation of these monuments from next year. A brief summary of the works carried out during the year under review is given below.

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Mr. Madho Sarup Vats
Dwarahat

"The conservation works upon the temples at Dwarahat which have been carried out under the direction of Rai Bahadur Daya Ram Sahni from beginning to end were brought to completion during the year under review. During the year 1924-25 the areas around the six groups of temples were turfed and provided with quickset hedges and wicket gates and at the Maniyan and the Mrityunjaya groups, the Ratan Deo shrines, the Ban Deo temple and the Thalkuraka *naula* the following structural repairs done.

"In the Maniyan group the *amalakas* of temples Nos. 5 and 6, which were lying broken have been restored and provided with finials. The small but entirely ruined niche lying between them was also cleared away and thick stumps and roots of trees growing at its back were removed. Temple No. 4 of this group, the southern portion of which had already collapsed, was attended to. The broken parts of the plinth and floor were restored, some underpinning done to the west wall and the remaining inclining portions straightened. No attempt was made to restore the superstructure of the southern portion. The area to the south of these three shrines had been washed away by heavy rains. This was raised to its original level and the dry stone retaining wall, which runs along the entire south side was built up another 3 feet. A retaining wall had also to be built up along part of the east side in order to provide a space in front of shrine No. 1, and approach steps were constructed close to the south-east corner of the group. Unfortunately part of this work had to be done twice, as immediately after the completion of the retaining wall a heavy rain swept away a length of 52 feet (Plate III, *c*). The floors of shrine No. 1 and of the *mandapa* of temple No. 2 were cleared and levelled. The bulged out walls of temple No. 2 were set straight and its roof made water-tight, and a pillar was also supplied for the *mandapa* of temple No. 3.

"The Mrityunjaya group is a collection of four temples, the principal shrine, No. 1, consisting of a *cella* and *mandapa*, being dedicated to Siva in the form of *mrityunjaya* or the vanquisher of death. It enshrines a *Sivalingam* and a relief of *Siva* and *Parvati*, but in none of the other three shrines are there any objects of worship now. The crowning portion of the *sikhara* of temple No. 1 had fallen and was resting partly on the flat top of the spire and partly on the ground (Plate III, *a*). The east or front face had badly opened out and was repaired by rebuilding the bulged out portions and replacing numerous missing stones where large cracks had formed. Damaged stones in the *sikhara* were changed and secured, and the *amalaka* and the finial restored. In addition, the roof of the *mandapa* was plastered and the joints in the ceiling were made water-tight (Plate III, *b*). The greater part of the southern wall of the *mandapa* had to be rebuilt with old and new stones. The *sikhara* of shrine No. 2 is missing, and the floors of the *cella* and the porch were hidden below a mass of 5 feet of debris which has now been cleared. The leaning pillars of the porch were set straight and the roof and walls made water-tight. The area at the back of these two temples and

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to the north of No. 1 was excavated to an average depth of 4 feet and revealed the basement of two smaller shrines.

"The Ban Deo temple which is a deserted *sikhara* shrine stands on the bank of the stream known as the Khiro. Its spire is not so attenuated as those of the others, nor is the severe monotony of its façade broken by the usual *amalaka* string course. Compared with the rest, it is of inferior technique and possibly somewhat later in date. The conservation of this shrine consisted in clearing the *cella,* removal of vegetation, replacing a missing pillar, rebuilding, after dismantling, part of the back wall with old and new stones and grouting cracks on the front face. It has also been provided with a dwarf retaining wall of dry stone masonry and the enclosed area has been levelled and grassed (Plate III, *d*).

"At the Ratan Deo group, the plinth of the common portico of the three principal shrines on the south was broken and has been entirely rebuilt and the missing *amalaka* of the central shrine on the west replaced. Lastly repairs were carried out at the Thalkuraka *naula* or covered spring. This is coeval with the Kacheri and Ratan Deo shrines, and contains in a niche in the back wall a beautiful image of *Seshasayi Vishnu.* The god *Brahma* issues, as usual, from his naval, while *Lakshmi* holds his right foot, and a representation of the *Navagrahas* is carved in the upper field. The pedestal bears an inscription in five lines and is dated Thursday, the seventh day of the bright half of *Magha,* of the *'Saka* year 1136 or 1214 A.D. Mr. Hargreaves also noticed a few years ago a damaged relief of *Siva* and *Parvati,* the defaced inscription on which bore the year 1065 of the *Saka* era, but the relief is no longer there. The *chhajja* of this *naula* was repaired with large stone slabs, the pavement in the court relaid and the compound walls repaired.

Garhwa

"For special repairs to the fort at Garhwa in the Allahabad District only a sum of Rs. 958 was spent against the allotment of Rs. 5,000. This was paid to the contractor for rebuilding the western wall of the fort 4 feet high for a length of 75 feet. The work was actually completed last year but payment was withheld owing to the unsatisfactory nature of the repairs which had to be redone during the year under report. The balance of the allotment was not utilized as the local Government did not think it advisable to start a new work at this site as the question of transferring all conservation works in the United Provinces to the Archæological Department for execution from the 1st April, 1925, was under consideration.

Bilsar

"For the conservation of Gupta relics at Bilsar, Rs. 900 were provided, but the expenditure amounted to only Rs. 382 which were spent on the purchase from Calcutta of fencing material and depositing the same at the site Owing to the excavation of the site in 1923-24, it was necessary to alter the method of fencing as previously proposed, but as correspondence on the subject was somewhat protracted the balance had to be surrendered.

Kasia

"Out of the sum of Rs. 2,758-12-8, being the balance of Rs. 5,000 provided by Mr. Khee Za Rhee, the representative of the Buddhist community in Calcutta, for repairs to ruins at Kasia, Rs. 1,029-8-3 only were utilized,

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Mr. Madho Sarup Vats

as work could not be started earlier than the beginning of March. This sum was spent in conserving Monastery D, which occupies the north-western part of the Mathakuar-ka-kot. But even here lack of time compelled the Superintendent to leave untouched the thick coats of lime on the north and east walls. To understand the importance and the extent of work done, it is necessary to describe briefly the monastery itself. In plan the monastery resembles other Buddhist convents, but it is of a strikingly large size and of remarkably solid construction. It measures 150'×148' on the outside and has a large central courtyard about 74 feet square. On each side there is a row of monks' cells, which open into corridors 9 to 10 feet wide (Plate IV, *a*). The main old entrance was on the east and faced the sacred Parinirvana stupa. The entrance was guarded by two turrets, of which traces were found by Dr. Vogel in 1904-05. The outer and inner walls of the monastery are respectively 8½ and 5 feet in thickness leading Dr. Vogel to suggest that the convent may have been several storeys in height. This assumption is fully borne out by descriptions of similar buildings by the Chinese pilgrims. The cells are of uniform size and, like the verandahs, are paved with concrete. The courtyard is paved with brick tiles measuring 15½"×9"×2½" and 14"×8"×2½" and has two wells, one to the north and the other to the south. The top of the latter well, rises very much higher than the level of the original court, in fact to the same height as did the mound itself before excavation (Plate IV, *a* and *b*). Its construction, therefore, marks the later occupation of the site. The other well, connected with the original floor, having been buried after the desertion of the monastery about 900 A.D. The principal measures of conservation undertaken were to carefully remove the lime mortar, which had been plastered on the tops of the south and west walls, and to then build up the walls to an average height of some five or six feet. Old bricks were gathered from all over the site to repair the walls but, as such were not available to the extent required, the two courses on the top were constructed of specially manufactured bricks of the same size. The brick-work throughout has been laid in mud mortar recessed ¼" behind the face, except in the case of three top courses which are in lime. The conserved walls have been neatly dressed on top with 9" of clean earth to induce the growth of grass. Before actual repairs could be undertaken, the thick jungle which literally enveloped the monument was thoroughly cleared. In this process the most laborious, though equally useful work has been the effective destruction of roots and trees growing out of joints in the walls, and from the later well in the court. The courtyard was also cleared of debris.

Sarnath

"At Sarnath the brick drain attached to the main shrine and forecourt, which was repaired to a length of 40 feet last year, was cleaned and conserved for the remaining length of 219 feet. Its sides were repaired, the floor paved with old bricks, and the top recovered throughout with old stones, except for open spaces purposely kept at intervals to allow of easy cleaning. The floor of this drain under the second gateway of the Dharmachakrajinavihara being practically level with the flood level of the *jhil* to the north, the broad

channel more than 200 feet long, 40 feet broad and over 17 feet deep, excavated last year was found insufficient to contain all the water. It was, therefore, deepened further and given a slope at the bed of 1 in 50 to keep the water away from the second gateway. But during the rains even this was found inadequate and being *kachha* the channel is gradually silting up. This question is at present rather a troublesome one and some means will have to be devised to overcome it.

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" The unexcavated mound which stood between the second gateway of the Dharmachakrajinavihara and monastery No. 4 has been cleared and the area levelled and dressed. Nothing now obstructs the view between the first and the second gateways. The south boundary wall of the Dharmachakrajinavihara has been built up for a total length of 425 feet and ranging in height from 2 to 4½ feet. As old bricks in large quantities were not available only a portion of the wall could be constructed with them, the greater part being built with specially manufactured bricks which were used for facing, while the core was filled with fragmentary old bricks. In the course of clearing the above mound, some interesting copper antiquities lying two feet below the surface were discovered. They consisted of three stout bangles and three anklets in pieces, an *arghapatra* and a tiny tray, possibly, for sandal paste, a broken jug and a beautiful casket decorated with concentric ribs all over the body. The casket is in two portions, the upper part or lid being fitted round the lip of the lower and clasped to it by means of three ring hooks held together by a copper wire. On opening, the reliquary was found to be empty.

" Several stupas and shrines in the forecourt of the main shrine were also conserved and the sides of the raised causeway in front were repaired and the top levelled and dressed with clean earth to a length of 130 feet (Plate IV *c* and *d*).

" All the above works at Sarnath were completed at a cost of Rs. 2,939-6-0 including the cost of bricks (Rs. 215). The contractor who undertook to supply the latter having failed to do so in time, another was asked if he could manufacture bricks within the period required, but he could not supply more than 4,000. In the circumstances, therefore, Rs. 1,359 could not be spent and this sum was reappropriated for the maintenance of the Archæological Museum at Sarnath and the exploration work at Harappa as stated in a previous paragraph."

Punjab
Muhammadan and British Monuments
Mr. H. Hargreaves
Lahore Fort

"The Lahore Fort having been evacuated by the Military in February 1924 it became possible to take in hand the preliminary measures for the contemplated lay out of the archæological area. It had been hoped that it would be possible to include in the archæological enclave the land lying between the Diwan-i-Am and the road in front of the present police barracks in order to arrange that the Diwan-i-Am might stand in the midst of spacious lawns and thus become suitable for Durbars and similar official functions. Unfortunately the Government of the Punjab were unable to agree to this and it will now be necessary to erect the boundary fence only twenty-five feet distant from the edge of the platform of the Diwan-i-Am. This is to be regretted as the

Frontier Circle
Mr. H. Hargreaves

appearance of the monument will suffer greatly in consequence of the proximity of the fencing.[1]

"Before any decision could be reached as to the lay out of the archæological area it was necessary to ascertain by trial trenches what ancient remains of the Mughal and Sikh periods still existed underground. The operations carried out have revealed the existence of a large tank of unsuspected form, some of the fountains of the Sikh period, ruined *hammams* and other structures of which drawings have been made. The dismantling of the numerous modern additions to the historical buildings has yet to be undertaken. The chief item of expenditure has been the six-foot iron railing to be erected around the historical area.

"A scheme for the provision of water for the proposed lawns and gardens has been prepared and the work will be put in hand as soon as funds become available. The projected works at the Lahore Fort are extensive and, even if funds are available from year to year, are not likely to be carried to completion under five years.

Shalamar Gardens

"No other important special conservation measures were undertaken in the Punjab but at the Shalamar Gardens near Lahore the iron railing on the edge of the upper terrace overlooking the main tank was replaced by a marble balustrade of appropriate design, and the east wall of the nursery garden was rebuilt.

Gulabi Bagh Gateway

"In order to obtain water for the garden around the Gulabi Bagh Gateway on the road to Shalamar a syphon drain was made to carry canal water under the Grand Trunk Road.

Buddhu's Tomb

"The enclosed area around Buddhu's Tomb, Lahore, referred to in last year's report was discovered later to be the property of the North Western Railway. It therefore became necessary to purchase this land for which a sum of Rs. 466 was paid.

Asaf Khan's Tomb

"Of the imposing group of monuments at Shahdera in the Sheikhupura District one of the most pleasing is that of Asaf Khan, the brother of Nur Jahan, whose tomb lies but a short distance away. For many years this monument, garden and extensive enclosing wall have received continuous attention and during the year under review Rs. 1,050 were expended in completing the work. No formal gardening has been attempted here and the tomb stands in the midst of grassy lawns broken here and there by groups of palm and other trees. Despite its simplicity there is a sense of restful quietude at this site which renders it one of the most fascinating of the monuments in the neighbourhood of Lahore. Numerous trees which formerly grew on the brick-on-edge pavement have been removed to prevent further damage.

North-West Frontier Province
Mr. H. Hargreaves
Takht-i-Bahi
Jamalgarhi

"Only Rs. 1,375 were expended on two special conservation works in the North-West Frontier. The first was the improvement of the long and steep path to the Buddhist monument of Takht-i-Bahi in the Mardan Tahsil of the Peshawar District, the second being the conservation of a few of the recently excavated monastic buildings at Jamalgarhi, some ten miles north of Mardan."

[1] Since this was written the Government of the Punjab has offered to make over to the Archæological Department the whole Fort except for a small portion in one corner, Ed.

Western Circle Bombay Presidency including Sind Mr. K. N. Dikshit

"The effects of the recommendations of the Inchcape Committee still continue to be felt in the Western Circle where as a result of the shortage of funds, the programme of works has had to be confined to strictly urgent measures of conservation and a number of estimates, framed on the basis of proposals of the Department, which have been awaiting allotment for several years, had to be postponed further. Out of the grant of Rs. 83,810 for conservation Rs. 1,687 were surrendered by the Public Works Department leaving a balance of Rs. 82,123. Works to the extent of Rs. 22,330 were executed departmentally at various centres which included Elephanta, Karla, Shanwar Wada, Ahmednagar, Sarnal, Nanaghat and Jaigarh. The balance of Rs. 59,793 was placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department. The total expenditure incurred during the year on conservation amounting to Rs. 70,528 excluding agency charges is shown in Appendix A.

Elephanta

"At the Elephanta caves several improvements were effected. The worn out surfaces of the concrete blocks of the landing pier were repaired by adding 6″ of cement concrete to their height. A training wall was built over the top of the Main Cave to divert water from the front façade. Beside these measures carried out by departmental agency, the clearance of the water reservoir in the west wing of the main cave was entrusted to the Public Works Department. The latter work was undertaken at the instance of the Public Health Department which objected to the unsatisfactory quality of the water. The amount of silt that had gathered in this reservoir during the last ten centuries or more since its excavation, was as much as 18 feet in places. The variety and age of the objects discovered in course of clearance bear testimony to the long continued use of this cistern as the principal source of water supply to the dwellers of the rock-cut temples. The most remarkable find was that of an inscribed copper jar dating back to 1087 A.D., which has now been deposited in the Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay, along with certain pottery found in the silt. After exposing the bed steps were taken, before allowing the tank to be refilled, to encase with cement the loose disintegrated stone pillars left in the cistern to support the roof.

Karla

"The removal of the unsightly stone booths from the foreground of the Chaitya Cave at Karla was followed by further levelling and dressing which has considerably improved the surroundings of this impressive monument. The problem of stopping the disintegrating action of rain water on the façades of caves in Western India is always difficult to tackle and in the case of Karla had assumed serious proportions, as all the water from the hill-top found its way in the form of a torrential stream just over the Vihara Caves. Elaborate arrangements were made during the year to divert the water from its course. Two masonry dams were built in the bed of the water courses on the hill-top above and a training wall was constructed, so as to restrict the flow to a fixed channel. The course of the stream on the level ground in front of the caves was further regulated and diverted to a specially constructed channel. As a result of this undertaking, the flow of water over the cave front is now reduced to a minimum.

Western Circle
Mr. K. N. Dikshit
Shanwar Wada

"The further conservation of the enclosure walls of the Shanwar Wada Palace of the Peshwas in the city of Poona was carried out at a cost of Rs. 3,700 during the year. The interior facing brick-work of the northern and western walls was renewed with specially moulded bricks for a length of about 500 feet. The passage on the top of the rampart which was broken throughout the west and part of the north sides was made level to receive the final course of 4" concrete terracing over it and thus render the structure waterproof. As the lawns laid out in the Palace grounds in front of the main square and over the side courts were in urgent need of a more reliable supply of water than the existing old reservoir in the south-east corner of the rampart near the Ganesh gate could give, arrangements were made with the Municipality of Poona city for laying a new pipe line in the Shanwar Wada enclosure. With the generous support of the Government of Bombay, to whose interest and initiative the whole scheme of the demolition of modern buildings and excavation and preservation of the Palace remains owes its existence, it is hoped that the final treatment of this sole surviving relic of the Peshwas in their capital will be taken up and completed before long.

Nanaghat

"The great inscription of Nanaghat situated in a pass of the Sahyadris or Western ghats, and invaluable to the student of Indian Epigraphy owing to its preservation of certain rare early forms of lettering and numerals, may aptly be described as the Hathigumpha inscription of Western India. Lying picturesquely at the head of the pass, which strikes one as one of the most important high-ways marked out by nature for communication between the west coast littoral and the centre of the Deccan plateau, the Nanaghat route must have been in the early centuries of the Christian era the chief artery of the maritime commerce of the Andhra Empire, connecting the country round the capital Pratishthana (modern Paithan) with the port of Surparaka (modern Sopara). It was therefore appropriate that the Andhra kings recorded here their various sacrifices and pious gifts for the illumination of their subjects. Rao Bahadur Krishna Sastri, Government Epigraphist for India, who visited the place last year to revise certain readings drew attention to the necessity of preserving the inscribed rock-surface from further disintegration. Measures suggested by the Archæological Chemist were at once taken in hand. These consisted of rendering the roof of the cave water-tight, diverting water from the inscribed walls, stopping unrestricted access to the caves by erecting an expanded metal partition wall, and filling the crevices of the rock preliminary to the preservative treatment of the inscribed surface. Most of the work was completed before the monsoon and the application of the preservative solution, which must be done in perfectly dry weather has been left over for the next cold weather.

Sivneri

"Another work executed by the department was the contribution work at Sivaji's birth-place, at the hill fort of Sivneri near Junnar, 56 miles north of Poona. The hill on which the fort stands has a long history extending from the times of the Satavahana dynasty to the period of the Maratha Empire, of whose founder it possesses the proud distinction of being the

birth-place. The protected area here is of considerable extent and comprises the fort, which must have been built in the time of the Yadavas of Devagiri in the 12th century, the three groups of Buddhist caves in the scarp of the rock below the fortifications and the fine rock-cut reservoirs of the same period, the Muhammadan tomb and mosque in the fort dating back to the time of the Nizamshahi rulers of Ahmednagar and the ruined house of the Killedar or commandant of the Fort, where a little two-storied room is shown as the birth-place of Sivaji. In such an extensive group, it has been scarcely possible to attempt more than the annual clearance of vegetation out of the annual maintenance grant. The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Jadhav, Minister of Education, Bombay, having drawn the attention of the Bombay Government to the necessity of improving the condition of the Killedar's house in a manner befitting its historical associations and through the munificence of His late Highness the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior, a contribution of Rs. 1,000 was made available for starting the work of repairs to Sivaji's birth-place. The plinth of the house, scarcely visible before, has now been excavated from the *débris* and the ground plan of the building of which the existing rooms form a corner have been almost fully exposed. The work was in progress at the end of this year, and the treatment of the existing remains is expected to continue next so far as funds permit.

Bombay Presidency including Sind

Sarnal

"One of the most important conservation works in progress in the Western Circle is the reconstruction of the Galtesvara temple at Sarnal in the Kaira District with the materials preserved at the site. The *mandapa* of the temple was carefully dismantled a few years ago as the whole structure was in a dangerous condition, but with the interval of several years since the stones were numbered and sorted, the task of resetting every stone in its proper position has not been rendered easier. The necessity of obtaining skilled labour from long distances adds also to the difficulty of executing the work. During the year under report, the stones of the plinth on the north of the *mandapa* were reset in their original beds and preparations were made for setting aright the pillars of the *mandapa*.

Ahmednagar

"At the Fariabagh or the Water Palace of the Nizamshahi kings of Ahmednagar, certain preliminary works were done, such as clearance of *débris*, repairs to the steps leading to the roof, and provision of an expanded metal doorway. These were considered necessary before taking in hand the actual meausres of strengthening the terraced roof of the building. The complex of baths and other buildings found in the course of excavation in the Ahmednagar Fort was treated in accordance with the requirements of the Military authorities, who hold charge of the Fort. The work done during the year includes the provision of a wire-fence to demarcate the limits of the archæological area and the filling up of certain low portions of the excavated buildings, after having entered them on the plans preserved for record.

Jaigarh

"The Fort of Jaigarh in the Ratnagiri District protects the entrance to the important port of the same name, which was at one time one of the chief ports of southern Konkan. The fortifications consisting of an upper and a

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lower enclosure are supposed to have been built by the Sultans of Bijapur in the 16th century. The main entrance to the sallyport in the lower enclosure near the sea was in urgent need of repairs, the voussoirs of the arch and the parapet wall on the top of the gateway being in danger of collapsing. The officers of the Public Works Department favoured the course of dismantling and rebuilding, but it was considered more desirable to keep the old arches intact and strengthen them by careful grouting. On the instructions of Sir John Marshall the repairs were undertaken departmentally and the voussoirs have been successfully treated with grouting and the gateway has been given a fresh lease of life.

Mohenjo-daro

"While conducting the excavation at Mohenjo-daro, opportunity was taken by the Archæological Superintendent to erect at the cost of Rs. 2,992 a few rooms to house the tents, tools, furniture and minor antiquities and to serve as quarters for the staff employed to look after the remains throughout the year.

Bijapur

"The preservation of the great dome of the Gol Gumbaz at Bijapur is a work which requires the constant solicitude and meticulous care of all officers entrusted with its charge. The measures begun last year which aimed at maintaining intact the fabric of the dome, were continued during the year under review and the wider cracks in the external plaster were carefully repaired strictly in accordance with the old method of construction. The work of repairing the fallen patches of plaster in the soffit of the dome is now being taken in hand, an expenditure of Rs. 70 being reported during the year for erecting the scaffolding necessary for preparing a detailed estimate of the work. The magnitude and difficulty of the work can be imagined when it is remarked that the apex of the dome is over 150 feet from the ground floor and this will have to be reached by the scaffolding when the central part of the soffit is taken in hand.

"The tower in the heart of the city of Bijapur known as Haidari or Upli Buruj was another monument under repairs during the year. It is said to have been built in 1584 A. D. by Haidar Khan, a famous general of the Bijapur forces in the time of Ali Adil Shah and Ibrahim Adil Shah II and presumably served the purpose of a watch-tower, as it commands a good view of the whole city within the walls, as also of the country beyond all round. A stone parapet wall was constructed on the outside edge of the steps of the helical stairway leading to the top, to prevent the possibility of accident, as the tower is a favourite resort of the citizens of Bijapur. Other monuments where special repairs were in progress at Bijapur during the year under report were the Gagan and Asar Mahals. The tank in the courtyard of the latter Mahal is a link in the chain of the Adilshahi water-works leading from the Begum Talao to the Gol Gumbaz. Unfortunately the silting up of the tank and the connecting channels led to the complete stoppage of water in the Gol Gumbaz area. It was therefore with the object of renewing the old supply of water in the Gol Gumbaz as a preliminary to the lay out of lawns in the grounds, that the work of clearing silt from the Asar Mahal

tank and intervening water-towers has been taken in hand. At Torvi, 4 miles from Bijapur the short-lived capital of Ibrahim Adil Shah, the work of underpinning the spalled brickwork of the lofty compound walls ot the Nari Mahal was resumed.

Bombay Presidency including Sind

Badami

"At Badami, the beautiful capital of the early Chalukyas, further improvements have been made near the Jaina Cave in the northern group. The space in front of the cave has been widened by providing a retaining wall and filling up the intervening area up to the plinth level of the cave. The Jaina Cave probably had at one time independent means of access to the tank on the east, since fallen into disuse, the present pathway from the Brahmanical group of caves having been recently made through the stone wall which separated it from the Jaina enclave. The open court in front of Cave No. 4 (old No. 3) has now been properly levelled and dressed and the whole group now presents a neat and impressive appearance. The special repairs to the Suvali temple, also of the early Chalukya period, perched on the top of one of the spurs in the northern hill at Badami, were brought to a completion during the year. The north and west faces of the basement of the temple are now cleared of *débris* and reveal a frieze of sculptured panels in good preservation, depicting scenes from the early life of Krishna and other mythological incidents.

Pattadkal and Aihole

"Reference was made in last year's report to the temples at Pattadkal and Aihole. Detailed site plans have now been prepared showing how much additional land will be required for the preservation of these two most important groups of monuments.

Bhatkal

"The port of Bhatkal in the Kanara District, the southernmost town of the Bombay Presidency, is famous for a group of temples built in a peculiar style where stone is exclusively used even in the sloping roofs. One of these temples, known as the Narasimha Devasthana, which was in serious disrepair, was taken in hand this year. The repairs consisted of the renewal and replacement of fallen members of the roof and holding them together by means of copper clamps and dowels, the stopping of open joints in the roof with suitably coloured mortar and other minor works. Karwar being a great distance from headquarters the supervision of works in the District is rendered very difficult.

Sholapur

"The surroundings of the ancient temple of the 'Chalukyan' style discovered under the rampart of the fort at Sholapur were further improved during 1924-25 by underpinning the loose overhanging masonry of the fort wall and constructing a buttress against the east wall of the inner gateway. The area inside the barbican of the fort was properly levelled and drained by cleaning earth accumulation and exposing the old water-outlets.

Ankai

"The group of Brahmanical caves probably of the 10th or 11th century situated at a distance of about 2 miles from Ankai Railway Station have been made more accessable by constructing a flight of regular masonry steps to the top of the hill and the front face of the two caves has been cleared by removing the earth accumulation. It is proposed to trace the old drainage

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channels on the cave-top and then arrange, if necessary, to divert the water now falling over the front face of the caves.

Pratabgarh

"The hill-fort of Pratabgarh near Mahabaleswar, the summer residence of the Government of Bombay, is one of the most famous in early Maratha history, as being the scene of the murder of the Adilshahi General, Afzal Khan, by Sivaji and the complete rout of the Bijapur forces in 1659 A.D. The tomb of Afzal Khan which was declared protected several years ago has recently attracted a number of votaries, whose pious activities have well-nigh destroyed the pristine simplicity of the original structure. A sum of Rs. 900 was spent during the year for rebuilding a collapsed corner of the retaining wall, but it has since been decided to leave the future maintenance of this monument to the Provincial Government.

Ahmedabad

"The management of the endowment of the tomb of Shah Alum at Ahmedabad, a monument famous for its wonderful stone *jali* work, is vested in the Collector of Kaira, who made an allotment of Rs. 5,000 during the current year for certain necessary repairs to the shrine. The work executed consisted of rebuilding some portions of the compound wall, renewal of the floor of the caretaker's quarters, fixing iron doors into the underground tank and the provision of piano wire netting in the tomb to stop the nuisance caused by bats.

Mahmudabad

"Of Muhammadan well architecture in Gujarat, the Bhamaria well near Mahmudabad in the Kaira District is an important specimen and was taken in hand for conservation during the year. The disintegrated brickwork of the walls of the octagonal chambers in the first underground floor was carefully repaired with bricks laid in lime mortar. The broken steps of the stair-way have been made good and the plan of the structure at the present ground level exposed in the course of clearance.

Hyderabad (Sind)

"The Haram of the Talpur Mirs, the last ruling dynasty of Sind, situated in the fort at Hyderabad, is a modest building dating from the end of the eighteenth century. Its chief interest lies in the multi-coloured painted designs on the walls and roof of its main apartment. The high plinth, on which the building stands, being rather unsound, had to be supported by a retaining wall of brick masonry. Other necessary repairs to the verandah roof and wooden pillars were also done.

Naokot

"The Fort at Naokot in the Thar and Parkar District is situated far away in the interior of the sandy wastes of the Thar desert. The heavy rain-fall of 1919 and subsequent years having seriously damaged the rampart of the fort, it was considered necessary to fill up the numerous gaps in the stone-work to prevent the penetration of water into the structure. The surface was accordingly made water-tight and all vegetation cleared. Suitable earthenware spouts have now been provided for the disposal of rain water from the walls in future."

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"In the Central Circle during the year under review a sum of Rs. 36,881 in all (exclusive of agency charges) was expended on the conservation of ancient monuments.

"Of this amount Rs. 16,716 were spent in the Provinces of Bihar and Orissa, namely, Rs. 13,496 on special repairs and Rs. 3,220[1] on annual repairs and maintenance and the residue of Rs. 20,165 in the Central Provinces and Berar, where Rs. 10,074 were spent on special repairs and Rs. 10,088 on annual repairs.

Bihar and Orissa

Nalanda

"The operations at Nalanda in Bihar were carried out by the Archæological Superintendent direct; but all other conservation works in the Central Circle were done through the agency of the Public Works Department.

"On the conservation of the monastic remains excavated at Nalanda, a sum of Rs. 9,998 was spent during 1924-25 out of a total grant of Rs. 10,000.[2] A brief note on the outstanding features of this Buddhist site is given in the account under exploration (pages 82-86 *infra*), and need not be repeated here.

"The existence of numerous successsive levels of occupation in the same structure, which is a prominent characteristic of all the remains yet uncovered at Nalanda, necessarily imports considerable complication into the work of excavation and repair; for it is the aim in conserving these remains to exhibit as far as possible a definite portion of each structure erected on the one site, from the earliest to the last. Walls that emerge too badly shattered to preserve, are being reconstructed with new materials in strict conformity with the old work, the constructional features of which are being reproduced in the new repair.

"No attempt is being made to raise the walls of these monasteries beyond what is necessary to reveal their planning; and no feature is being reconstructed for which definite warrant is not forthcoming from the internal evidence the site affords. "Restoration" is a word rightly in bad odour among critics of the 19th Century repairers of English historical buildings; and if the work is avoided in reference to the works at Nalanda, so are the sins it has come to connote.

"*Monastery No. I.*—Among the individual sites affected was Monastery No. I—noteworthy for the nine separate levels of occupation it embraces—where the badly undermined wall of the courtyard in the N.-E. quarter was underpinned. This operation entailed cutting out the badly bulging parapets of the two earliest levels of occupation, and reconstructing them with new bricks of the same large size as the old ones.

"As those bulging parapets carried the whole of the weight of a high wall built directly on their ruins at a later period, their removal and replacement had necessarily to be carried out with considerable care; and the work was done in short lengths of 3 feet at a time, after the supporting earth in that distance had been removed. Some eighty feet run of this underpinning, of an average height of about 5 feet, has been done, and only the contiguous side of the later "caves"-structure now remains to be similarly supported, when the whole of the N.-E. quarter of the monastery, representing the earliest

[1] Includes expenditure on Nalanda and on enamel notices incurred by the Archæological Superintendent direct.

[2] The original grant was Rs. 7,500, which was subsequently increased by reappropriation.

level of occupation, can be safely exposed to view. Reference to this operation is also made in the account of the excavations carried out on the site (pages 82-86 *infra*).

"Another work done in this monastery was the repair of the originally colonnaded *chabutra* that projects into the courtyard from the south wall. The missing portions of the later cut-brick facing (coincident with the 3rd earliest level of occupation in the court) were made good on all three sides, with the exception of a short length on the front, which has been omitted to show the plain brick facing of the earlier *chabutra* behind it. On the north side of this *chabutra*, where the earth has been reduced to reveal the earliest level of occupation, the exposed foundations of the cut-brick facing have been supported on a system of concrete piers and lintels, so that both earlier and later structures can be seen here.

"The west end of the south external wall of this monastery, together with its contiguous cell, has been built up where it abuts on monastery No. I-A, thus marking the separate entity of each of these two adjoining buildings.

"*Monastery No. I-A.*—The most extensive repairs were done at Monastery site I-A, situated to the immediate south-west of Monastery I. The walls here, as excavated some 4 years ago, were in so altogether shattered a condition that the greater part of them has had to be rebuilt with new materials (Plate V, *a*, *b*, *c* and *d*). In this reconstruction work many points of interest came to notice, and the careful study and correlation of fragmentary items of evidence in the old remains has permitted the reconstruction of several features in the new work that might easily have been overlooked. Thus, it has been possible by inference to ascertain the precise construction of the door-frames and woodwork in the openings of the monks' cells; and, while the actual joinery is not being replaced, the peculiar brick construction of the walls in which it was fixed has been indicated in the new repair.

"These door-frames were constructed in a very different fashion from those of the present day. They had a double sill: one, of which the ends passed into square holes in the jambs on either side, and another immediately below and in front of it to help to keep it in position. This latter sill also was carried into the walls at each end for one-third of its height, and the brickwork actually built over it. This curious construction, though of interest, is technically unsound; and evidence of its unsoundness was afforded wholesale in the collapse of the old jambs above it where the wood had either decayed or had been reduced to charcoal in the ruin of the monastery by fire.

"Other points of constructional interest in these old doorways that have been retrieved and repeated in the new work are the curious square slots, some 8″ square and 20″ deep, that were left in the brickwork of one jamb immediately inside the door frames. A clue to the purpose of these was obtained in the find of charcoal and a burnt iron hook and chain-link in a corresponding hole in the entrance gateway of Monastery I adjacent, and it became at once apparent that these holes served to accommodate short wooden beams or bars that could be drawn forward to fasten the doors, which must necessarily

have been a single leaf swung from the opposite jamb (for with such a method of fastening. it could not have been a double one, hinged from both jambs and meeting in the middle of the opening), and moreover must have opened inwards into the cell and not outwards to block the verandah.

"In the opposite jambs of the cell doorways were discovered the ruined remains of deep little niches of corbel construction, which turned on themselves at right-angles, forming a letter "L" in plan. These would be concealed by the door when open. A similar niche, but shallower and of simple square plan, occurred in the side walls of the cells themselves; and these, too, have been reconstructed in the new work.

"The fragmentary remains of the main entrance doorway of this monastery, again, have been rebuilt breast-high on the internal evidence they afforded and on the analogy of the almost identical doorway in Monastery No. I, of which much more of the old work is extant; and here, too, the original method of affixing the door frames and joinery has been indicated in the repair. The concrete floor of this entrance vestibule has also been made good in conformity with the old work, necessary drainage being effected by a slight slope towards the entrance threshold.

"Another feature of interest that came to light in this work was the existence, in the thickness of the "party-wall" between this monastery and Monastery I-B to its west, of a long narrow passage, which connecting at its north end with a cell of Monastery I-A, led out round the south-west corner of Monastery I-B—a sort of "back stairs" exit for the monks. At the north end of this passage were disclosed the foundations of a straight stair leading up to the connecting roofs of the two monasteries; direct descent from which again into Monastery I-B was provided by a dog-legged[1] stair found in its north-east corner.

"Thus, private communication was afforded between the two adjoining monasteries and between both and the open court at the rear of them; and the "unofficial" character of this facility is indicated in the very low, narrow, niche-like entrance. high in the wall of the north-west corner cell of Monastery No. I-A, to get through which would require considerable agility. The extreme lowness of this little opening was doubtless due to there not being sufficient space between its sill and the cell ceiling above, to permit of its being made higher. But one thinks of the discovery of the gaming dice in a cell here last year; and wonders if this very convenient and unobstrusive feature of the monastery plan had any bearing on it. The connecting stair in Monastery I-A has been partly reconstructed in the repair, together with its concrete treads and risers.

"Flanking the entrance of a typically planned monastery here at Nalanda have always been found two deep cells, in which no doorway or other normal means of access has been apparent. It seemed probable that they were used

[1] "Dog-legged", it should perhaps be explained, is the technical name given to a stair that ascends for half its height to a landing and then turns on itself in the opposite direction to complete the ascent, so that in section the stair resembles in shape a dog's hind leg.

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as stores for treasured possessions or, more likely perhaps, for grain. A point cleared up in the reconstruction of the walls of Monastery I-A to the east of its main entrance was the means of access provided to these cells in this particular case. An adjacent stair was being repaired, which careful study of its fragmentary remains revealed to be a "dog-legged" construction, rising for half its height to a landing and then turning again in the opposite direction to reach the roof. In one corner of the landing, traces of the filled-in jambs of a small opening corbelled over at the top were found, an opening through which a man on all fours could just crawl. This was carefully cleared, and it proved to be the entrance to a narrow passage that curved round and led into the adjacent store-cell, which it entered at a height of about 12 feet from the floor.

"The question arose, why so small and low an opening when apparently the height available above the landing that gave on to it was sufficient for an opening that one could enter upright? The answer disclosed itself in the vestiges of beam-holes in the cell wall that originally contained the timbers of the ceiling and thus limited the height available for access to the store cell from the stair landing. These and similar points lend much interest to the conservation of an ancient ruin, and incidentally illustrate the importance of the closest supervision in the conduct of such operations.

"The walls of this Monastery No. I-A have now been carried up to a suitable height (varying between 3 and 8 feet) on all four sides, together with the cells along them; and practically the whole of the repair needed for this building has been made. The wall-tops have all been concreted over to keep them water-tight, and on this concrete brick-bats and earth have been laid to facilitate the growth of grass and so induce a more natural appearance of ruin.

"The floors of the verandah and cells have been made good with rammed brick, and the thresholds of the cells with concrete, in accordance with old work; and except for the repair of the lines of cooking *chulas* found in the centre of the courtyard, which will be done next year, the conservation of this monastery is now complete.

"*Monastery No. I-B.*—Here in this smaller monastery, which abuts on Monastery I-A to the east, the external wall on the east side was raised some 3 feet higher, and the cell walls contiguous to it, which were badly ruined, were rebuilt from the floor level. In the north-east corner the walls of a dog-legged stair found on the clearance of *débris* have been reconstructed, together with its concrete steps; the ruins as disclosed being too shattered to repair. This stair and its connection with that in the adjacent monastery I-A have been mentioned earlier in this account. The badly ruined entrance hall and gateway on the north of the monastery, of which the merest vestiges remained, have been built up, and the lower of the concrete floors here repaired; care having been taken to preserve and leave open to view the features of both earlier and later structures erected on this same site, with an interval of some seven feet between their respective floor levels. The corresponding pavement

in the cells, too, have been left exposed, the upper pavement over the eastern half and the lower over the western half of the monastery. Bihar and Orissa

"Inside the small courtyard of this monastery, at the later level, a length of the concrete parapet, which projected some 8 inches beyond the face of the earlier wall beneath it, has been supported on a pair of reinforced concrete lintels, similar to those to be described below. This expedient has permitted the earth to be removed over half the court to expose to view the brick paving of the earlier monastery, so that here also the remains of both periods can now be seen.

"The wall-tops of this monastery, again, have all been made water-tight with a layer of concrete, concealed beneath a further covering of brick-bats and earth; the thresholds of the surrounding cells have been made good with concrete, together with those of the later entrance vestibule; and the floors of the cells and of the inner verandah have been consolidated with rammed brick; so that the conservation of this monastery also, which was brought to light two years before in an extremely shattered condition, is now complete (Plate VI, *a* and *b*).

"The completion of the repairs needed for these two adjoining monasteries, designated I-A and I-B, during the past year, represents very substantial progress; for together they cover an area of some 21,000 square feet and their walls, seven feet thick and more, have had to be raised in many places from several feet below floor level. This progress has only been possible through the manufacture on the site itself of the special large brick required for the purpose.

"*Monastery No. 4*, situated immediately north of Monastery No. I, also received attention, and the projecting facing of a later wall built around the shrine chamber of an earlier monastery was similarly supported on a series of nine reinforced concrete lintels constructed on the site (Plate VI, *c* and *d*). The lintels were affixed over short lengths of rail-iron let into the earlier wall beneath the later projecting face; and their reinforcement was contrived by the simple, though effective, expedient of embedding in both areas of the "resistance couple" galvanized iron-wire netting, so that the lintels could be used either side up. This, the most urgent work demanded in Monastery No. 4, was the only repair carried out here during the year.

"*Brick-Making Operations.*—A round lakh of large "Gupta" bricks averaging 15″×10″×3″ in size have been made this year on the site, and their manufacture has greatly facilitated the progress of the conservation work on these monuments.

"It is no exaggeration to say that the work has been speeded up to five times its rate than when the larger fragments of old bricks had to be gathered from the *débris*, dressed and cut for use in these repairs; and the cost has been reduced correspondingly.

"In the current year the cost of making a lakh of these bricks works out at approximately Rs. 31 per 1,000, as against the Rs. 55 per 1,000 in the

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estimates for this work obtained from outside contractors.[1] Though their manufacture throughout the winter months involves a great deal of extra trouble, especially in times of wet and unsettled weather,[2] it is gratifying to be able to record how largely this work has helped on the conservation of the Nalanda remains.

Rajgir

"At Rajgir, a sum of Rs. 323 was spent against an estimate of Rs. 967 towards the conservation of the ancient walls of the Old and New forts. The ancient history and the antiquities of Rajgir have been discussed at length in the Annual Report for 1905-06. The inner walls of the Old City were contained within the plain bounded by the enclosing hills; and the outer fortifications have been traced over a line up and down hill from Vaibharagiri over Sonagiri, thence to Udayagiri and along the southern range of hills to Giriak, and so back at intervals over Saligiri, Chhatagiri, Ratnagiri and Vipulagiri, over a distance that agrees closely with the 150 *li* (approximately 25 miles) mentioned as the length of their circuit by Yuan Chwang, the Chinese Buddhist pilgrim, who visited the locality early in the 7th century A.D. The fortifications, which are built of massive undressed stones, are standing at their greatest height on the east and west of the Banganga pass, where their elevation is about 12 feet. It is here that the greater number of the original bastions are still to be seen; and other features of interest in the walls are the stairs, or rather ramps, which give access to the top. Watch towers, erected at a later date, are also in evidence, and conspicuous among them is the tower on the Vaibhara Hill, which has been identified with the "Pipala Stone House" described by the pilgrims Fa Hian and Yuan Chwang. The walls of this tower have a slight batter, and towards the base contain numerous small cell-like chambers entered through openings about 3 feet high. It is in this structure that the Buddha is reputed to have dwelt while at Rajagriha. This tower, which is now better known locally as Jara-sandh-ki-baithak, is among the remains that are under repair here, which also embrace the ruins of the north entrance gateway to the Old City, a zigzag length of wall that ascends the hill side to the east as one passes through the defile towards the Banganga River, and further a length of the wall of the New Fort, with its contiguous bastions, in the immediate vicinity of the Dak Bungalow. It is, of course, impossible to take active measures to preserve the whole circuit of the remains, and attention has therefore been concentrated on these portions as being more readily accessible to the visitor. Here, again, no restoration is being attempted: all that is being done is the clearance of jungle-growth from the remains and the replacement of the large stones that have fallen from the facing and now lie at the foot of them. The repair of the modern wall erected around the so-called "Shell-inscription" cut in the rock-path through the small defile, which was in progress from the previous year, was completed at a total cost of Rs. 246 against an estimate of Rs. 245, Rs. 38

[1] This represents a total saving of some Rs. 2,400.

[2] On every single occasion when a "bhatta" was fired heavy rain either threatened or fell, in complete disregard to the Meteorological Department's views.

being spent during the year under review. Furthermore the Sonbhandar cave at the southern foot of the Vaibhara Hill, a Jain monument excavated in about the 3rd or 4th century A.D. and the so-called Maniyar Math, a brick monument of the same approximate date which was brought to light during the excavations of 1905-06 have now been made more accessible to the visitor by the cutting of a foot-path through the dense jungle around them. Provision for this work was included in the estimate mentioned above. **Bihar and Orissa**

"The New Fort under reference above lies some two-thirds of a mile outside the northern entrance to the valley containing the Old City. Protected by a wall of massive masonry, it appears to have resembled an irregular pentagon in shape, with a circuit of some 3 miles. On the south, towards the hill, a portion of the interior was cut off to form a citadel, and here some sections of the wall are still in fair preservation. It is on this side that the repair is to be done.

"*A curious little monument that received attention during the year is* the Rock Temple at Colgong in the Bhagalpur District. A solid mass of granite with a small excavation in its south side forming a cell, it stands prominently on a small hill close to the Ganges. With its sloping sides and barrel-shaped roof, it is reminiscent in a way of an early structural *chaitya*. The temple is peculiar in style and is probably assignable to the 7th or 8th century A.D. The works carried out here comprised the construction of a foot-path up the hill side to render the temple more accessible, and the erection of a notice board under Section 5 of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, on which a sum of Rs. 61 was spent against an estimate of Rs. 86. *Colgong*

"The special repairs in hand against an estimate of Rs. 3,557 on the two old Chero Forts at Palamau were completed at a total cost of Rs. 3,588, a sum of Rs. 178 being spent in the year under review. The Forts are located deep in the jungle of the Forest Reserve, and the principal item of the work was for jungle clearance from the circumvallations of the old structures. Though the estimated work has been completed, much more remains to be done to reclaim the old walls from the ever-encroaching jungle, and it is hoped to fund a further estimate of Rs. 4,281 next year to carry on this work. A description of these forts, known respectively as the Purana and Naya Qila, and a note on their history, from their founding in the first half of the 17th century A.D. by Medni Rai and his son, respectively, to their surrender to the East India Company in 1772, have already been given in the report on this work for the year 1922-23. *Palamau*

"On the repair of a number of the temples at Bhuvanesvar, which has been in progress since 1922-23, a further sum of Rs. 1,589 was spent during the year under review, making a total expenditure to date of Rs. 3,000 against an estimate, as revised, of Rs. 4,040. The works in hand are of a minor nature and embrace fifteen different shrines. As remarked in the previous year's report on this work, the repairs consist principally in the provision of expanded metal doors for the openings in the shrines to exclude birds and animals, minor repairs to masonry, jungle eardication and the like. These *Bhuvanesvar*

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monuments, with the single exception of the Raja Rani shrine, are not now protected under the Act VII of 1904, since it has not been possible to reconcile the divergent points of view of the Archæological Department and the Temple Committee in regard to the appropriate manner of their preservation and the measures requisite to that end. As a special case the Government of India have agreed to finish certain repairs commenced prior to the raising of this issue, and on these repairs being completed, responsibility for the preservation of the temples will devolve on the Managing Committee. Noteworthy among these shrines under repair is the Parasuramesvar temple, probably the earliest of the whole group and dating from about the 8th century A.D.; the Maghesvara, representative of a middle period of development; the Vetal Deul, with its horizontal Dravidian features blended into the dominent verticality of the Indo-Aryan style; and the Raja Rani, exhibiting the later development of this temple architecture. A descriptive account of these Orissan temples and of the local evolution of the Indo-Aryan style of architecture that they exhibit is contained in the report for the year 1922-23, to which a reference is invited for particulars of interest in this connection.

Khandagiri and Udaigiri

"Special repairs were commenced during the year under review on the famous Jaina Caves excavated in the Khandagiri and Udaigiri Hills in the Puri District, against an estimate of Rs. 690, and a sum of Rs. 474 was spent. The work comprises principally the erection of simple square pillars to support a detached mass of rock above the Khandagiri Cave; the filling in with concrete of a wide fissure in the top of the Tatwa Cave No. II, after the removal of the covering earth above; jungle clearance generally and the improvement of footpaths to the caves; and the removal of daubings of red lead, turmeric and whitewash from the cave sculptures, which had been applied by visiting pilgrims. The caves, which date from about the middle of the 2nd century B.C., have often been described, but it may be of interest here to recall that the practice of excavating them from the solid rock originated in Egypt and found its way into India through Persia and the rock-cut tombs of the Achæmenian kings. Distinguished from the Buddhist caves of Western India by an entire absence of *chaitya* halls, these Orissan caves are all Jaina in origin; but perhaps their archæological importance is best exemplified in the evolution of the indigenous sculptural forms that they exhibit, with the advent and eventual disappearance of the Western Asiatic influences that affected them as they passed into the Christian era. And the epigraphic importance of the Kharavela Inscription in the Hathi Gumpha Cave here, with its record of campaigns in the Andhra Dominions of the Deccan and in Magadha in the 2nd century B.C., is well known.

Konarak

"Monuments under maintenance embrace the following:—the Black Pagoda at Konarak, and the Museum erected in 1914-15 in its vicinity to accommodate the many fallen sculptures recovered on the site. Built in the 13th century by Narasimha I of the Eastern Ganga dynasty, this Surya shrine is perhaps one of the most noble monuments dedicated to the service of Hinduism. Of stupendous size, perfectly proportioned, and with a delicate and profuse orna-

Bihar and Orissa

mentation subdued to broad effects, the temple, even in its present state of ruin, is profoundly impressive; and in its original entirety compelled the admiration of the muslim Abul Fazl, who describes it in his *Ain-i-Akbari.* A prominent feature of the design is the high plinth, carved with numerous wheels, on which the shrine is set up, the whole being intended to represent the Rath or chariot of the Sun-god Arka, to which the temple is dedicated; and grouped around the mass are figures of colossal elephants, tigers and caparisoned horses. A smaller temple of Mahadevi and a *Nat Mandir* or dancing hall exist in the same enclosure, which measured some 890′×540′ and originally was bounded by a battlemented wall, of which little trace, however, now remains. The name "Black Pagoda" originated with the early European mariners, for whom the monument served as a convenient landmark, and it is so mentioned in the diary of Sir Streynsham Master, Governor of Fort St. George (Madras), in connection with a voyage along the coast in 1675 A.D.

Cuttack

"The Barabati Fort at Cuttack was built by Mukandadeva, the last independent Hindu ruler of Orissa, in the latter half of the 16th century A.D. Maintenance here, however, is limited to the moat walls and the entrance gate; for nothing now remains to indicate the original internal arrangements of the fort, which the *Ain-i-Akbari* describes as containing a palace of nine courts. Apart from the Mosque within the area, which is not maintained by the Archæological Department, the only structure extant above the moat walls is the entrance gateway, which is said to have been subsequently erected by a Governor under the Mughal Emperor Ahmad Shah in A.D. 1750. And this gateway is badly shattered by the ingrown roots of a great *bar* tree that rises from the top of the gate itself. Picturesque a feature as this great tree is, it undoubtedly imperils the existence of the ruined gateway, especially during a high wind, and it is hoped to fund an estimate next year for its removal piece-meal from the ruins, preliminary to putting them in weather-tight repair.

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Sirpur

"At Sirpur, in the Raipur District, the shelter under construction to accommodate the many Buddhist, Sivaite and Vishnuite sculptures collected from the surrounding jungles, was completed at a total cost of Rs. 4,308, against an estimate of Rs. 4,349. The shelter has been built in the immediate vicinity of the old brick temple of Lakshman, the ruins of which, reputed to date from the 9th century A.D., were put into repair a few years before. The shelter is a structure of brick piers roofed with concrete on jack-arches, and has been erected on an old *pakka* platform measuring some 70 feet and 35 feet.

Chanda

"At Chanda, the work of building up the fallen inner front of the Achalesvar Gate of the fort, which was started two years ago, is now all but complete, a sum of Rs. 3,790 having been spent on it up to the end of March 1925, against an estimated cost of Rs. 3,990. As stated in the previous year's report, this work reflects much credit on the Public Works Department officers concerned, for the difficulties attending it were considerable. The only record of the gate available, from which its original features could be reconstructed was an enlargement of a photograph taken before its collapse, which the

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Archæological Superintendent was able to supply. The Achalesvar gate is one of four main gates affording entry into the Chanda Fort, which is reputed to have been built in the 15th century A.D., and is perhaps the most important and best preserved monument of the Gonds that has survived to present times. Certain of the other gates have also fallen into disrepair, and it is hoped to take up the work of their conservation next year, if funds are forthcoming. On the maintenance of the fort walls generally an additional sum of Rs. 425 was spent. A description of the Chanda Fort and a brief history of the Gonds have been given in the report for the year 1922-23, to which a reference is invited.

Balapur

"On the Balapur Fort, in the Akola District, the conservation of which was continued from the previous year, a sum of Rs. 3,000 was spent, making a total expenditure of Rs. 5,295 to the end of March, against an estimate of Rs. 8,700. The outer walls of this old brick fort, which was erected about the middle of the 18th century by Ismail Khan, the first Nawab of Ellichpur under the Nizam of Hyderabad, had suffered dilapidation, and a bastion on the north side and another on the west had collapsed, together with a length of an adjacent curtain wall. The fallen portions are being rebuilt about breast high from the foundations, the earth above them will be dressed back to "natural slope" and stone-pitched to facilitate the drainage of surface water and the broken ends of the adjacent walls underpinned to arrest further collapse. This method of repair, though less pleasing in appearance than a complete reconstruction of the fallen portions would be, is equally effective from a structural point of view, and it has the additional merit in these times of financial stringency of being very much more economical. A further sum of Rs. 150 was spent on the upkeep of this monument. An account of this Fort and its history is given in some detail in the report for the year 1922-23.

"Among the monuments under maintenance the following may be mentioned:—

Markandi

"The Markanda Rishi temple of Mahadeo at Markandi in the Chanda District. Badly shattered by lightning some 200 years ago, its spire and *mandap* roof are now largely missing but even in its ruin it is a stately structure, with its dominant horizontal bands, continuous around the *sikhara* base and *mandap* walls, relieved with a lighter treatment of vertical panelling in shallow facets embellished with little groups of figures, principally of Siva and Parvati. The vertical facets of the *sikhara* are progressively recessed to form a diagonal plan in which the central projections dominate, carrying their vertical lines to the top of the tower. Banded facets of undercut mouldings alternate with flat lace-like surfaces as they ascend the *sikhara*, affording a light contrast to the banded base while sustaining its horizontal harmony. Originally at each corner of the square-planned *mandapa* a subsidiary pyramidal roof rose to group with the main pyramid that surmounted the centre. But all these pyramids except that at one corner have now disappeared. A columned porch originally projected from each of the three sides of the *mandapa*, giving access to the interior; only the carved and sculptured doorways behind

them, however, now remain. The temple formed the central feature of a picturesque group of about 20 shrines, all enclosed within a quadrangle measuring some 196 feet by 118 feet. They are of different sizes and in various stages of preservation, but all are sculptured in greater or less degree and are assignable to about the 10th and 11th centuries A. D. The style of these temples is closely analogous to that of the famous Khajuraho shrines in Central India. In 1909 the conservation of the site was taken up, and as a preliminary to further repair the many fallen face stones with their elaborate carving, that were strewn about the area. were stacked together in order. the better sculptures being accommodated in a long low building called the Das Avatar temple which forms an open cloister on the west side of the compound and in 1911-12 the remains of the principal shrine were put into weather-tight repair. **Central Provinces**

"The Akola Fort, with its Dahihanda Gate and Darbar Bastion. The Fort dates from the time of Aurangzib and, while lacking in the higher architectural qualities, is of interest in the history of the locality. An inscription on the Dahihanda gate gives the date of its erection as 1114 Hijri (A. D. 1697) during the reign of the Emperor Aurangzib Alamgir, when Nawab Asad Khan, his prime minister, held Akola in *jagir*, which was managed for him by Khwaja Abdul Latif. Another, on the Fathburj bastion nearby. mentions the same Khwaja, but refers to the Emperor Shah Alam. The fortifications were added to in the times of the later Moghul Emperors. Akola is said to have been the scene of a fight between the Nizam of Hyderabad's forces and the Marathas and in 1790 the Pindari, Ghazi Khan, was worsted before the town by the Bhonsla's commander. General Wellesley is also said to have encamped here in 1803 *en route* to Argaon, where he gained his signal victory over the Marathas, which finally shattered their resistance and ended the 2nd Maratha war. *Akola*

"The ruined temple of Savari Devi at Kharod in the Bilaspur District. Like the Lakshman shrine at Sirpur in the Raipur District under reference above, on which it is closely modelled, it is built of finely cut brickwork, and would appear to date from about the 9th century A. D. Its somewhat low *sikhara*, divided vertically into major and minor facets, is banded horizontally with well-defined mouldings, which emphasise its low proportions. The *mandapa* roof is missing, and the ruined entrance walls have been built up again in plain dressed masonry. The whole stands on a broad *chabutra*, which forms a low terrace around the shrine. The principal interest in this temple is the finely carved brickwork that composes it. The shrine was put into substantial repair in 1907. An inscription is preserved *in situ* in the *mandapa* wall of the Lakshmanesvar temple nearby. It is dated 993 in the Kalachuri era (1182 A. D.) and contains a complete list of the Haihaya kings from Kalingaraja to Ratnadeva III. *Kharod*

"An old Vaishnava temple at Janjgir, also in the Bilaspur District. Dating from about the 10th century A. D., and similar to the famous Khajuraho temples in style, the shrine is noteworthy for its elaborately sculptured façades. The base of the *sikhara* is decorated with two lines of images representative *Janjgir*

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of Varaha, Narasimha and Brahma, with subsidiary figures of Devi, dancing girls and griffins, Surya being given the place of honour in the back or west wall. Over the doorway of the shrine are carved the Hindu Trinity, Vishnu in the centre being separated from the other two, Brahma and Siva, by representations of the nine planets. From the horizontally banded base, with its multiple shallow facets, the long vertical lines of the upper *sikhara* extend, decorated at the corners and at the central facet with a diminutive attached *sikhara*. A curious parapet-like feature raised above the entrance doorway now terminates the façade in an abrupt manner; and it is clear from the present truncated appearance of the tower that the shrine was never completed. The monument is raised on a high terrace of considerable extent, also elaborately moulded and sculptured. This high base was put into repair in 1905 and the shrine itself in the year 1910. A smaller temple, less profusely sculptured but with *sikhara* complete, is also kept up in the vicinity.

Bilhari

"The Vishnu Vahara temple at Bilhari in the Jubbulpore District. The present temple is of comparatively modern construction, and with the double storey and ribbed dome bears indications of Muhammadan influence in the design. The porch on its east side, however, is built up of ancient columns, nearly all of which differ in design, and they were apparently reassembled here to serve their present purpose. Besides the columns, which are chastely carved with a light relief, there are two sculptures of very beautiful workmanship built into the sides of the entrance to the shrine. These represent the usual door-keepers, Ganga on the one side and Yamuna on the other. Each of these river deities is attended by a serpent king and bears its distinguishing emblem, a Makara or dolphin for the goddess of the Ganges, and a Kurma or tortoise for that of the Jumna. It is in these carved columns and sculptures that the archæological value of the monument resides. A number of other sculptures found in the vicinity were collected on the wide platform on which the temple is raised when the monument was put into repair in 1919-20 at a cost of Rs. 1,389. Bilhari, the modern corruption of the Sanskrit "Vilahari," is said to have been the capital of the Kalachuri Rajas of Chedi—a territory approximately co-extensive with the modern Central Provinces—the last record of whom is an inscription dated in the year 1181 A. D.

Burhanpur

"At Burhanpur, in the Nimar District, a sum of Rs. 1,710 was spent towards the construction of a system of groynes in the river bed, below Shah Nawaz Khan's tomb. The monument is a pleasing structure, four-square in plan, enclosed by lower arcaded verandahs and surmounted by a large dome, deep continuous *chhajjas* shade both the verandah and the recessed upper façade, and at each corner of the structure rises a prominent attached minar, fenestrated above and crowned by a little dome. Shah Nawaz Khan was a soldier of fortune whose sister was married to the Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan (1628-59 A. D.) He subsequently became a recluse, and his tomb was built in his lifetime. The keeper of the tomb is said to have in his possession deeds from the Moghul Emperors dated in 1637 and 1638 A. D. directing

his ancestors to render assistance in the suppression of the Kolis. The groynes under construction have been necessitated by the serious erosion of the high river bank on which the tomb is elevated, which threatened to bring about its collapse at no very distant date. The groynes are being built of a framework of heavy *ballis* infilled with river flints. and will project at an angle into the river bed to break the force of the flood water. The estimate for this work amounts to Rs. 3,162. **Central Provinces**

"At Nadir Shah's tomb, in the same locality, the work of refacing the ruined external walls, commenced in 1919-20, was continued, the total expenditure to date being Rs. 10,264. This refacing has now been carried up to its full height in the north-west corner of the tomb and is in course of erection on the other sides. The work is being done in plain ashlar; only the square outlines of mouldings and projections are being repeated and no carved decoration. The tomb is contained in the same walled enclosure as that of Adil Shah adjacent, and steps are being taken to lay out this area on simple appropriate lines as a garden, and to open up again the original gateway that led into it from the north. A brief note on the history of Nadir Shah (1399-1437 A. D.), the first independent prince of the Faruqis of Khandesh and the founder of the capital city Burhanpur, has already been given in preceding reports, as well as a description of his tomb.

"A further sum of Rs. 754 in all was spent on the upkeep of the Burhanpur Fort, imposed on the right bank of the Tapti 80 feet above its bed and believed to have been founded by the Faruqi Raja, Adil Khan I, though the bulk of the present remains are patently Early Mughal; on the ruins of the Bibi ki Masjid, among the oldest monuments of Burhanpur, and built by one of the Faruqi queens probably between 1520 and 1540 A. D.; on the Raja-ki-Chhattri, a large open-coloumned pavilion seemingly of the Mughal period; and on the Tombs of Nadir Shah and Adil Shah, and of Shah Nawaz Khan under reference above.

"The conservation of the old Jami Masjid in the Asirgarh Fort was also continued at a cost of Rs. 2,165 during the year under review. A sum of Rs. 12,770 in all has been spent on this work against an estimate of Rs. 13.993, and the repairs are now nearing completion. The architectural features of the mosque, which dates from the period of Shah Jahan, have already been described in the report for the year 1922-23. The building had formerly been used as barracks during the military occupation of the Fort by the British and the works in hand are directed towards removing the evidence of this occupation and reclaiming the structure to its former state. This has involved the removal of modern additions to the roof, of alien window frames from the *mihrab* recesses along the west wall of the prayer chamber, the renewal of *chhajja* stones and brackets along the east front and the substantial rebuilding of the two tall minars which form so conspicuous a land-mark in the country around. The difficulties of conserving this structure are greatly increased by the desolate nature of its locality for the village at the foot of the fort has long been abandoned and all labour has to be imported, together with the *Asirgarh*

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supplies necessary for its subsistence. But the work is well worth while for the fort is of much historical interest, and it is an imposing and picturesque monument. A brief note on its history, from its capture by Alauddin Khilji in 1295 to its surrender to the British in 1819, has already been given in the report mentioned above. On the maintenance of this fort during the year under review a sum of Rs. 407 was spent, the work comprising chiefly the eradication of jungle growth from the walls and the repair of the approach roads up the hill side.

"Other monuments under maintenance are:—The tomb of Shah Noman, at the foot of the Asirgarh Fort. Shah Noman, it is of interest to note, was the son of the world-renowned Persian poet, Hafiz. His tomb is a small square, insignificant structure surmounted by a low dome set on a short octagonal necking, and the whole surface is covered with plaster."

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Bengal
Mr. R. D. Banerji
Raghurampur

"The conservation of Raja Harishchandra's tank in the village ot Raghurampur near Rampal in the district of Dacca was undertaken departmentally. This tank was taken under the care of the Archæological Department partly on account of the high esteem in which it was held by the villagers. The causes of this regard are peculiar. On days of a high tide the mass of acquatic vegetation, with which its deep waters are filled, rises and so the local villagers have come to believe that there is some underground connection between this tank and the large rivers outside such as the now defunct Ichhamati or the larger Dhaleswari. Most of the villagers agree in stating that at one time utensils required for worship on festivals could be obtained from this tank simply by uttering prayers from its banks, and early the following morning the required number of utensils would be found arranged on the *ghat*. After use these had to be cleaned and returned to the place where they had first been found and on the next morning the utensils had disappeared as mysteriously as they had made their appearance. One day certain utensils required by a villager were asked for and received by him, but when he wanted to return them his daughter-in-law concealed one of them. The remainder, however, were placed at evening time on one of the *ghats*, but the villagers were surprised next morning on seeing that the utensils had not vanished. They remained on the *ghat* for three successive mornings, but on the fourth they had disappeared. The villagers complain that this act of dishonesty on the part of a woman caused the cessation of a very useful custom to the village.

"There are a large number of tanks in the ancient city of Vikramapura of which Rampal is the modern representative. Some of them are very big indeed, for instance, the Vallalasagar tank which is nearly a hundred acres in area. The district around also abounds with tanks of all sizes, but with the exception of the tank of Harishchandra none have masonry walls. During the year jungle was removed from the sides of this tank and the uppermost layer of floating vegetation was cleared away. While removing this layer trunks of large trees were discovered; these had grown on a floating island in a manner similar to the floating islands on the Dal lake in Kashmir. No

regular allotment was sanctioned for this work at the beginning of the year and it was started in February with sums reappropriated from grants surrendered by the Public Works Department and the actual expenditure up to the end of March was Rs. 5,327. Towards the end of the year, a *ghat* on the southern side was discovered. The *ghat* consists of a sloping way in the centre with low broad walls on each side and resembles similar cause-ways on the great tanks at Sarkhej and Dholka in the Ahmedabad district of Bombay, but this type without steps is rare in Bengal. One exists in the old elephant stables at Murshidabad in a tank, called the tank of the Filkhana. Babu Haridas Basak of Dacca, in whose zemindari the tank is situated, very kindly permitted this Department to undertake the conservation of this tank, before the formal acquisition by the Government of the land on its sides. **Bengal**

"Steps are being taken to preserve six great mounds containing Buddhist remains at Sabhar near Manikganj in the Dacca district. These mounds have yielded terracotta plaques and Buddhist images in large numbers during casual excavations. Some partial excavations were carried out with the permission of the landlord by some private gentlemen under the leadership of Mr. Nalini Kanta Bhattasali of the Dacca Museum and the antiquities found have been deposited in the Museum at Dacca. During recent years, in spite of the protection under the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act. these mounds have continued to serve as brick quarries for the local villagers, who have found a number of valuable antiquities during their excavations. Difficulties having arisen in the acquisition of the land it was only possible to do a little clearance during the year. ***Sabhar***

"In the Bankura district the conservation of the nineteen temples in and around Vishnupur begun by Mr. K. N. Dikshit in 1922 was completed this year at a cost of Rs. 704. In the same district the conservation of the temple of Siddheswar at Bahulara was completed at a cost of Rs. 649. A piece of land close to the temple of Jayadeva at Kenduli in the Birbhum district was acquired in order to enable the Public Works Department to complete the fencing around the ancient court-yard of this temple. ***Vishnupur*** ***Bahulara*** ***Kenduli***

"In the Rajshahi district boundary pillars were erected round the Padum Sahar tank at Deopara. This tank had been excavated by King Vijayasena of Bengal and on the banks of it he had built the temple of Pradyumnesvara. Some very urgent preliminary repairs were carried out in the stone mosque at Kusumba in the same district at a cost of Rs. 597. At Gaur and Pandua in the Malda district work was hampered owing to the delay in the acquisition of land. A sum of Rs. 1,000 provided in the budget for the excavation of some underground chambers near the Gumti gate could not be utilised because the land could not be purchased in time. The special repairs to the Darasbari mosque were completed at a cost of Rs. 1,830 and the preliminary repairs to the Baisgazi wall, erected by Sultan Alauddin Husain Shah as the inner enclosure of the palace built by him, were finished at a cost of Rs. 624. Protected monuments' notice doards were fixed to twelve monuments at Gaur at a cost of Rs. 179. In the Burdwan district special repairs to the large ***Deopara*** ***Kusumba*** ***Gaur***

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Gaurangapur
Kheraul

brick temple at Gaurangapur ascribed to king Ichhai Ghosh were commenced and the temples at Baddipur in the same district were provided with wire fencing. The wire fencing round the mosque at Kheraul in the Jangipur sub-division of the Murshidabad district was also completed.

Dacca District

"In the Dacca District Rs. 123 were spent in providing notice boards to the protected monuments and boundary pillars were erected round the Sat-gumbaz mosque near Dacca. The special repairs to the mosque at Atash Khana or the artillery park of Amir-ul-Umara Nawab Shayista Khan I were begun and Rs. 1,926 were expended on them. In the same district the serious condition of the mosque of the celebrated Musalman saint Baba Adam at

Rampal

Kazikasba near Rampal was brought to the notice of the Director General and Rs. 1,000 were sanctioned by him from the reserve at his disposal for the preliminary special repairs to this monument. Out of this amount only Rs. 700 could be spent before the end of the year in providing struts beneath the collapsing roof and cracks in the domes. A conservation note has been framed and an estimate for thorough repairs to this building amounting to Rs. 10,318 has been approved. The actual repairs consisting of underpinning the walls, rebuilding the collapsed arches and reconstructing missing portions of the domes and side walls will be taken up in the course of the coming year. In the

Masjidpur

Khulna district special repairs to Khan Jahan Ali's mosque at Masjidpur were also commenced.

"Altogether Rs. 7,856 were spent on special repairs carried out personally by the Superintendent of the Eastern Circle and Rs. 10,204 on special repairs or original works carried out by the Public Works Department of Bengal (Rs. 8,433 *plus* Rs. 1,771 agency charges). The cost of annual repairs and maintenance of ancient monuments in Bengal amounted to Rs. 7,461 (Rs. 6,166 *plus* Rs. 1,295 agency charges).

Assam
Mr. R. D. Banerji
Garhgaon

"In Assam preliminary repairs to the palace of the Ahom rajas at Garhgaon in the Sibsagar district were begun, Rs. 1,428 being allotted for this purpose. A good deal of work remains to be done at Garhgaon. The palace was very severely shaken during the earthquake of 1897 and repairs to it during the last twenty-eight years have not been thorough. The lower two storeys are still buried in the *débris* from the upper storeys and can be visited only with difficulty. The area enclosed by the wire fencing is at present too small and the mounds in front of the building detract from the view of it. Owing to shortage of funds, schemes for the thorough conservation of this remarkable monument had to be postponed. In reality, this building was designed to be a twenty-one-Ratna temple of the Bengali type. Its original appearance, as illustrated in Sir Edward Gait's History of Assam, was that of a Bengali temple, pyramidal in shape and originally seven storeyed with four small towers or minarets at each corner and a single one on the top storey, which latter, however, has collapsed entirely. The roofs of many of the smaller towers have yet to be made water-tight and *débris* must be removed from the rooms of the second floor. In fact a good deal of pioneer work still remains to be done in the case of this monument before larger schemes for its final conserva-

tion can be taken in hand. Rs. 276 were spent in providing notice boards to the monuments in the Sibsagar sub-division of the Lakhimpur district and a small sum was expended in surveying and levelling the ground around the palace at Garhgaon. The *Natmandir* attached to the Sibdole temple at Sibsagar was repaired as was also the Bishnudole temple at Gaurisagar near it. Repairs were executed at the Rang-ghar palace at Jayasagar at a cost of Rs. 189, and Rs. 1,214 were spent on the Karanghar Palace in its vicinity. The ruins of this vast palace were cleared of jungle and a very large amount of rubbish and *débris* was removed from the interior, exposing the remains of the original palace to view. A thorn barricade was placed around the image of Durga at Deopani in the same district to protect it from the ravages of wild elephants and Rs. 300 were spent on the prehistoric monoliths at Kasomari Pathar also in that district.

Assam

Sibsagar

Kasomari Pathar

"In the Naga hills district a notice board was fixed near the monolithic columns at Dimapur and others were put up near the rock-cut temple at Maibong and in front of the raja's palace at Khaspur in the Cachar district. The majority of the Central Government monuments in Assam have now been provided with notices."

"The special repairs to the old Chola temple at Motupalle in the Guntur district have been in progress for some time. Although of no architectural merit, the temple which is dedicated to Siva in the form of Virabhadra, contains some very valuable and interesting historical inscriptions and the place is also mentioned by the famous traveller Marco Polo who visited this port during the reign of the Kakatiya Queen Rudramadevi, about the end of the thirteenth century. Most of the inscriptions are engraved on the exterior walls of the building which are built of brick and mortar faced with cut stone on both sides. In places the stone-work had got out of position through settlement and other causes and so an estimate amounting to Rs. 1,095 was framed for repairing the walls, the roof and the stone floor which required grouting and pointing. Owing to its situation in a sandy desert near the sea, Motupalle is a difficult place at which to obtain skilled labour or building material, the latter having to be conveyed from some distance. However the work is progressing and will be completed shortly and the temple saved from further decay.

Southern Circle
Madras
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Motupalle

"The repairs to the Arsenal and old military quarters now converted into the Port and Customs office, the belfry, Powder Magazine and Dutch Cemetery at Masulipatam have also been in progress for the last few years. This year a sum of Rs. 461 was spent mainly on new plaster work and the buildings are now reported to be in good repair and the work completed. As these buildings are situated close to the sea, annual repairs will always be necessary. The usual annual repairs were carried out to the group of early rock-cut temples at Bezwada and the adjoining suburb of Mogalrajapuram and they are now in good order.

Masulipatam

Bezwada

"In 1923, an estimate amounting to Rs. 1,150 for special repairs to the group of temples and Hill Fort at Udayagiri was approved and sanctioned and the work was taken up last year. This year a sum of Rs. 338 was spent on the repairs and the work has now been completed. An additional sum of Rs. 141 was

Udayagiri

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also sanctioned for the provision of notice-boards. The gateway of the Fort and the stone steps leading up to the two mosques on the summit of the hill were repaired. The roof of the Ranganayaka temple and the Kalyana *mandapa* were replastered where necessary to make them water-tight and some of the cracked stone beams carrying the flat roof of the temple were supported with cut stone pillars. The gaps in the compound wall were built up to prevent cattle trespass. The decayed brick and plaster tower or *stupi* of the ruined Krishna temple was replastered to save the brickwork from falling and rank vegetation was removed from the enclosure.

Gooty

"A sum of Rs. 938 was spent on the usual annual repairs and the maintenance of two permanent watchmen to look after the famous Hill Fort at Gooty and the buildings it contains, and Rs. 234 were spent on special repairs to the parapets of some of the gateways and decayed portions of the rampart walls. The buildings are in good order and the Fort is being well maintained and kept free from rank vegetation.

Hampi

"In connection with the numerous and important buildings at Hampi in the Bellary district no less than twenty-two special works were undertaken at a cost of Rs. 2,326. These repairs consisted mainly of plastering leaky roofs to render them water-tight, providing cut stone pillars to support cracked stone beams and transoms, and re-setting stone flagged floors and pavements. The cost of the usual annual repairs to the numerous roads and pathways to the monuments and the clearance of rank vegetation by the permanent watchmen amounted to Rs. 938.

Mahabalipuram

"The chief conservation work at Mahabalipuram is the annual maintenance of the roads and pathways and the care of the young trees, which have been planted to afford shade along the roads to the Shore temple and Five Raths. Owing to want of rain, the casurina trees that were planted along the road to the Five Raths some nine years ago, all perished in March last. The dead trees have been removed and rain-trees will be planted in their place as soon as the seedlings are big enough to plant out. Two additional coolies have been provided to help the two permanent men to attend to the watering of these young trees.

Sadras

"The old Dutch Fort and Cemetery at Sadras in the Chingleput district are now being properly maintained. When the fort was no longer required for military purposes it was blown up and the fortifications destroyed, the main gateway and the small cemetery within the fort alone surviving. For years the place was abandoned and cactus and rank jungle soon covered the site. It has taken some years to remove the jungle owing to the quantity of masonry *débris* strewn all over the site both within and without the fort. Patch plaster repairs were carried out to the gateway and the tombs in the cemetery and the usual annual removal of cactus attended to.

Salem

"The only protected monuments in the Salem district are five picturesque old forts at Sankaridrug, Krishnagiri, Rayakottai, Namakkal and Attur. The first four are mediæval Hill Forts and that at Attur is situated in the town of that name. None of them are of much architectural value but all are

Madras Presidency

of considerable historical interest and played an important part in the early days of British rule in Southern India. As they have been neglected for many years, cactus and jungle had grown over the sites and made the approaches very difficult. During the last few years, the removal of jungle, repairs to the long flights of steps leading up the hills, and patch plaster repairs to the gateways, fortifications and ruined buildings within the forts have been undertaken. No costly structural repairs have been executed as the buildings are of no particular architectural value and it will be sufficient if steps are taken to arrest further decay only. This year a sum of Rs. 883 was spent on repairs to these forts and the work has been completed.

Gingee

"The repairs undertaken at the famous old Fort at Gingee were of much the same nature as those executed at the forts in the Salem district. The area occupied by Gingee fort is very large, there being some three miles of fortifications and a vast number of buildings located within the site requiring attention. There are also several miles of motor roads and footpaths to be maintained in good repair every year. The cost of the repairs including the pay of the watchmen amounted to Rs. 2,967-14-0.

Vellore

"A sum of Rs. 1,040 was spent on repairs and annual maintenance of the beautiful Fort at Vellore, including the old Siva temple and mosque which it contains. Vegetation was removed from the inner and outer ramparts and disturbed portions of the fort walls were replaced. The mosque was replastered where necessary and the building cleaned and whitewashed and the work completed.

West Coast

"The usual annual repairs were carried out to the old Forts at Palghat, Tellicherry, Bekal and the Sultan's Battery at Mangalore and these monuments are now in good repair. Special repairs amounting to Rs. 376 were executed to the historical old Fort at Anjengo on the west coast. The fort walls were much overgrown with vegetation, the roots having penetrated into the masonry; and portions of the walls were in danger of destruction. The vegetation has now been rooted out and the holes thus made filled with mortar; and the walls and gateways are now secure. As the fort is situated within a hundred yards of the sea, the wooden gates and their hinges, hasps and clasps, had seriously decayed. The gates were repaired and tarred and the metal work renewed.

Anjengo

Coorg

"The amount of expenditure on conservation works in Coorg for the year under report amounted to only Rs. 262 and consisted of the usual annual maintenance of the roads within the Fort at Mercara and plaster repairs to the big masonry elephants in the palace courtyard and the Rajah's seat. The three Jain temples at Mullur village also received petty plaster repairs to their roofs."

Burma Circle

Burma

Mons. Charles Duroiselle

"In the Burma Circle, special works were undertaken, during the year under report, at six centres, *viz.*, Pagan, Mandalay, Amarapura, Sagaing, Pegu and Myohaung in Arakan, at a total expenditure of Rs. 41,053.

Pagan

"As was pointed out in the report for last year, the most important special repairs to the Tilominlo and Sulamani temples at Pagan had been completed. The works at these temples during the year now under review consisted of repairs to the old brick drain at the Sulamani and to the enclosure walls

Burma Circle
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and portions of some of the gateways at the Tilominlo. The compounds of both these temples were cleared of the unsightly *débris* and the thick vegetation that had invaded them, and paths were laid round the temples as well as from the gateways in the outer walls to the principal entrances for the convenience of visitors. It is anticipated now that with the expenditure of only a few hundred rupees yearly, for the clearing of vegetation, edging off the old plaster as it flakes off, and occasional grouting of cracks and crevices, these two interesting monuments, which are among the largest and form connecting links in the development of religious architecture at Pagan, will last for a long time to come.

"The repairs to the Tilominlo were begun in 1921-22 at an estimated cost of Rs. 45,707; but the total expenditure, counting Rs. 2,867 spent during this year, amounted only to Rs. 40,483; thus a saving of nearly Rs. 5,000 has been effected. The actual expenditure on the repairs to the Sulamani temple also shows a saving of about Rs. 500 against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 14,748 for the work. The completion of these two items now enables the Department to take up fresh work at Pagan.

"As is well known, Pagan, once the metropolis of Buddhism in Indo-China, is now the greatest place of attraction in Burma from an archæological standpoint, and the most important centre of conservation in this Circle. Its ruins cover a very large area, comprising the following village-tracts and places—(1) Nyaung-U, (2) Wetkyi-in, (3) Taungbileya, (4) Pagan, (5) Myinpagan, (6) Thiripyitsaya, (7) Twin-ywa, (8) Pwazaw, (9) Minnanthu, (10) Taungba and (11) Thayetkon. In this area is found many types of Burmese religious architecture in brickwork, from the smallest and simplest monument to the most imposing in design and size; all, or at least the very great majority, being built between the middle of the 11th and the end of the 13th centuries A. D. There are hundreds of monuments, and Government have made a representative selection out of this large number for conservation at the public expense; this selected list comprises 44 monuments. Since the regular campaign of conservation work was started in 1902, the Archæological Department has succeeded in repairing 34 of them including the Sulamani and the Tilominlo temples referred to above. Among those that still remain to be repaired may be mentioned the Dhammayazika at Pwasaw, and the Dhammayangyi and the Shwesandaw at Pagan, each of which is among the largest monuments and is in a class by itself.

"This year the repairs to the Dhammayazika have been taken in hand at an estimated cost of Rs. 36,626 but, as this enterprise is a large one, this amount will have to be distributed over a period of three or four years. During the year the Public Works Department spent on this monument a sum of Rs. 9,734. The estimate provides, in order of urgency, for repairs to (1) the main shrine, (2) the five subsidiary temples on the platform, (3) the paltform and circuit wall enclosing it, and (4) the outer enclosure walls at a cost of Rs. 22,210, 4,181, 4,481 and 5,004 respectively, to which should be added Rs. 250 for repairing an ancient tank in the neighbourhood for the storage of

water while the work is proceeding, and Rs. 500 for two temporary sheds for the workmen. The provision of these last two items being necessitated by the facts that the river Irrawaddy, which is the principal source of water supply for the country around, is four miles away from the works, the quantity of water available in a village tank in the neighbourhood being barely sufficient for the consumption of the villagers themselves, and sufficient workmen not being available locally most have to be imported from elsewhere.

"The Dhammayazika was built by King Narapatisithu in 1197 A. D. The expenditure incurred upon it and the interest its founder took in its maintenance may be gathered from a stone inscription which is still in one of the subsidiary temples on the platform. Therein it is recorded that Narapatisithu disbursed 44,027 *ticals* of silver as wages for the workmen and gave 18 *pes* (nearly 36 acres) of land. The wages included the cost of making bricks, burning lime, and collecting stones. On the completion of the shrine, the King dedicated for its maintenance 1,000 slaves, 500 of whom were Burmans and 500 Indians, 500 *pes* of land and 500 bullocks.

"It is a solid pagoda of the Shwezigon type at Nyaung-U, a conical stupa raised on a series of terraces standing on a platform, but its plan is of a shape found nowhere else. The three lower terraces are pentagonal in plan while at the base of them on each of the five sides is a small temple with a square basement enshrining an image of the Buddha. The terraces are adorned with enamelled plaques illustrating the *Jatakas*, and similar to those at the Shwezigon, but the style and technique, although just over one hundred years later; mark a distinct phase in the development of pictorial art at Pagan. In addition to the usual legend in Pali, containing the name of the birth story depicted above it, these plaques, unlike those at the Shwezigon, contain also a short explanation in Burmese. It is notable that the cast of features of the figures represented on the plaques is somewhat different to those of similar but earlier figures, that is, they already approximate more to the Burmese cast. The whole building stands on a raised platform designed to harmonize with the plan of the main shrine, and a fifteen sided enclosure pierced by five gateways, each gateway facing one side of the shrine, encompasses the temple (Plate VII).

"From the short inscriptions in ink that are still extant on the wall on the subsidiary temples on the platform (Plate XXXIV (*b*)), it is learned that minor repairs to these temples were undertaken in 1671 A. D., and to the Buddhas within them in 1735 A. D., but there is no record mentioning any repairs to the main shrine since its foundation. However, that such repairs were once undertaken is evidenced from a small wooden image of a seated Buddha found in one of the relic chambers in the dome (Plate XXXIV (*a*)); this image is still in a good state of preservation, and its features and technique show that it belongs to 15th or 16th century A. D. The works done here this year consisted of making water-tight the topmost layers of what remains of the *sikhara* and in repairing the circular mouldings there. The missing bricks from the bell-shaped dome below the *sikhara* were replaced, and the hole

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made by treasure-hunters filled up. This hole was rather a large one and it was at first proposed that for structural safety it should be strengthened by a supporting arch, but this proposal was abandoned in the course of repairs in favour of a less expensive suggestion. The hole, which was four feet in height, five feet in breadth and thirty feet in length with a dip of eight feet in depth at the inner end, was filled up with sand for a height of three feet with a layer of bricks in mud mortar for the remaining portion, and was then closed up from the outside. One of the flights of steps going up the terraces was also repaired. It is proposed to undertake repairs to the remaining staircases and the terraces next year.

Mandalay

"Conservation of the Palace was continued during the year. The open verandahs round the Glass Palace, the Chief Queen's Apartments, those of the Central Queen's and Levee Rooms and the Royal Pages' Apartment or *Lapet-ye-zaung*, have been paved with *Pakhangyi* stone slabs, and two brick drains on the north and south sides of the Glass Palace have been constructed. The expenditure during the year, including the cost of maintenance of the gardens on the Palace platform, amounted to Rs. 14,823, and the total expenditure incurred up to the end of the financial year under report since the year 1918, when conservation work at the Palace was first started, now amounts to Rs. 57,980, exclutive of agency charges. It is estimated that a further sum of Rs. 50,000 or more will still be required to complete the work, so that at the present rate of progress it will take three or four years or even five to finish the work of conserving this important monument. Incidentally, the *pyatthats* (bastions) on the Fort Walls are now beginning to give trouble and more funds are urgently needed for their preservation. A rough estimate providing for all the necessary repairs to these bastions amounts to Rs. 48,820, against which a sum of only Rs. 4,000 could be provided this year. With this amount the underground portions of the wooden pillars of five *pyatthats*, (Nos. 25, 26, 28, 29 and 30) which had rotted away, were provided with concrete foundations, roof timbers of *pyatthat* No. 30 were renewed and the *pyatthats* over the main gates (Nos. 12, 24, 36 and 48) were provided with cross-bracings.

Amarapura

"At Amarapura, King Bodawpaya's Tomb within the old city walls was repaired during the year at the cost of Rs. 510. Owing to lack of attention much damage to the building has been caused by the small trees growing on it. These and others growing around the building have been uprooted, and the cracks and holes caused by them filled up; some of the fallen battlements above the eaves were restored, and those round the circuit wall of the platform renewed.

Sagaing and Pegu

"At Sagaing and Pegu the special works consisted of fixing an American wire fence with reinforced concrete posts round an inscription shed at the former place and in putting up a temporary wooden shed over the old Talaing inscriptions, which had been collected a few years ago and set up near a monastery at Paya-thonzu village, near the latter place, at an expenditure of Rs. 303 and Rs. 1,404 respectively.

"Repairs to the Shitthaung pagoda at Myohaung in Arakan were continued during the year, towards the cost of which the Government contributed a further sum of Rs. 2,500. The trustees, who have been carrying out the conservation works, report that the northern entrance of the corridor round the sanctum has been repaired, and that the walls and courtyard have been put into good order, existing models having been followed. A sum of Rs. 503-12-0 was spent during the year and the trustees hope to use next year the balance of Rs. 2.500 mentioned above together with such contributions as they may obtain from public subscriptions, on the necessary repairs to the remaining parts of the building and its enclosure walls, and in restoring to their proper places the stone sculptures that are now lying on the ground.

Burma Circle
Myohaung in Arakan

"Besides the special works mentioned above the usual annual repairs were undertaken at all the various centres. The total expenditure under the latter item together with the cost of maintenance being Rs. 21,387. and the total of both amounting to Rs. 62,440."

"During the year conservation works have been in progress in Rajputana and Central India at the following four places, *viz.*, Ajmer. Amber in the Jaipur State, Khajuraho in the Chhatarpur State and Mandu in the Dhar State.

Rajputana and Central India Circle
Mr. B. L. Dhama

"Several improvements have been effected at the great mosque, known as the Arahi-din-ka-Jhonpra. The modern accretions, such as a kitchen, latrines and other unsightly buildings, which had been erected in the enclosure of the mosque by the *faqir* residing there, have been removed, and a new kitchen with a small courtyard and latrine have been built for him outside the northern compound wall of the mosque. A portion of the modern north compound wall towards the south, which had collapsed during the heavy rains of the 11th September, has been rebuilt. A design for a teak-wood door to be fixed at the east main entrance of the mosque has been supplied to the Public Works Department. This work will be taken in hand during next year. Notice boards prohibiting the ditfigurement of the monument by visitors, have also been set up.

Ajmer

"The Kachhwaha Rajput palace at Amber, which had long been neglected and defaced by modern additions and other unsightly repairs, has now received consideration at the hands of the Jaipur Darbar and systematic conservation work is being carried out under the supervision of the State Engineers. It is gratifying to observe that these officers are taking a very keen interest in the archæology of the State.

Jaipur
Amber

"After the completion of the more important structural repairs, previously recommended by the Archæological Department. to the great mediæval Hindu temples, detailed reference to which was made in the report for the year 1922-23, supplementary conservation notes were drawn up and supplied to the Chhatarpur Darbar. It was estimated that the cost of the supplementary repairs would amount to about Rs. 6,000 and the Government of India sanctioned half the sum, the balance being found by the Darbar. From the Government grant Rs. 756-0-9 and from that funded by the State Rs. 2,794-15-3 are

Chhatarpur
Khajuraho

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reported to have been spent during the year. Repairs to the temples of Chaunsat Jogini and Kandhariya have been carried out satisfactorily by the State Public Works Department. The jungle and the *débris* from around the other temples for the width of ten feet clear of them have been removed and the ground so cleared has been dressed and made level.

Dhar
Mandu

"At Mandu the work of conservation has been progressing in a satisfactory manner, though very slowly. Repairs to the following monuments have been completed: Malik Mughi's mosque, Jahaz Mahal, Daika Mahal, Daiki Chhoti Bahin ka Mahal, tomb north of the Alamgir gate, Baz Bahadur's Palace and Darya Khan's tomb. A supplementary conservation note on the monuments at Mandu has been supplied to the Dhar State by the Archæological Department and works recommended in it will be taken up gradually. A total sum of Rs. 9,683 was expended on the ancient monuments of the State during the year, of which Rs 5,731 were from the Central Government's grant."

SECTION II.

EXPLORATION AND RESEARCH.

Northern Circle
Hindu and Buddhist Monuments
Punjab
Sir John Marshall
Taxila

"At Taxila", writes Sir John Marshall, "very substantial progress was made in the excavation both of the older city on the Bhir Mound and of the later Scytho-Parthian city of Sirkap. Careful plans of the areas cleared during the past and previous years in the Bhir Mound and Sirkap have been prepared, showing in several colours the different strata of buildings superimposed one above the other, and the time will soon be coming for the publication of these materials, as well as for discussing the manifold questions that await solution regarding the lay-out of the towns and the internal arrangements of the houses. Meanwhile, however, the remains unearthed are much too complex to be described without the help of drawings and, on the other hand, the cost of publishing incomplete plans year by year in the Annual Report would be excessive. Accordingly, I must content myself for the present with observing that the houses brought to light during the past season, though distinguished by certain variations in detail, are generally of the same character as those previously discovered on the Bhir Mound and Sirkap sites, respectively, those in the earlier city being noticeably smaller and more haphazard in construction than those in the later, which still continues to reveal a remarkably spacious and regular lay-out. A feature of the buildings in both cities on which emphasis has not, I think, been previously laid, is that, although the lower parts of their walls were invariably built of good rubble or diaper stonework, the upper parts were not infrequently composed largely of mud. This distinctive method of construction has already been noticed by me in an earlier report in connection with the monastery at Pippala and with some of the smaller monasteries near the Chir Tope. In the light of the evidence afforded by those buildings, coupled with the relatively small amount

of stone *débris* found in many of the houses, it now seems clear—and indeed beyond any reasonable doubt—that this was the method very commonly employed not only in the Scytho-Parthian city of Sirkap, but in the older city as well.

Punjab *Taxila*

"The surface remains on the Bhir Mound—that is the remains comprising the last and penultimate strata—extend on an average to a depth of some five or six feet below the present surface of the ground, and it was with these remains that the digging of the past season has been mainly concerned (Plate VIII (*a*)). But besides clearing a considerable area of these two upper strata, advantage was also taken of such open spaces as offered themselves in the streets or where the later structures had disappeared, to penetrate to the strata beneath. The opportunities, however, for this deeper digging were very small, and it was not to be expected that any discoveries of great moment would emerge. This digging, however, has served to confirm the conclusions drawn from a trench sunk at the outset of the operations on the Bhir Mound—namely, that there are at least two well-defined strata of remains lower down and that virgin soil is reached at a depth of some 16 to 20 feet. It has also shown that the earlier buildings are markedly rougher in construction than their successors. Another point of interest on which further light has been thrown by the deeper excavation concerns the "soak pits" or rather "soak wells" to which I drew attention in the report for the year 1920-21.[1] I then put forward the view that many of the wells brought to light in the Bhir Mound were used, not for the drawing of water but for the disposal of sewage from the houses. This view has now been strikingly corroborated by the discovery of a soak-well constructed out of large earthen jars set one above the other with a hole through the base of each. A photograph of this soak-well is reproduced in Plate VIII (*b*) and it will be seen from it that a well constructed in this fashion could never have been used for the purpose of drawing water. Similar soak-wells, it may be noted, constructed out of a succession of earthenware vessels, have been found in Mesopotamia.

"Though there is little to be said for the moment regarding the actual structures laid bare during the past season, some of the smaller antiquities found in them are of more than usual interest. Most valuable of all is a collection of coins and jewellery found in an earthenware *ghara* near the eastern limits of the excavations. The *ghara* in question was found about 6 feet below the present surface, that is, in association with the second stratum, which had already been judged to belong to the 3rd or 4th century B.C. The pot is quite a small one—less than 7 inches in height but it contained no less than 1,167 coins of silver besides several pieces of gold and silver jewellery. Most of the coins are punch-marked Indian issues, including a number of the local Taxilan types. As may be seen from the illustrations of them on Plate IX, they are of various shapes and sizes. Some are oblong bent bars, from $1\frac{3}{4}''$ to $2''$ in length, punched with the usual "cross and ball" symbols; others,

[1] Page 19.

are circular, oval, square, rectangular or polygonal, and exhibit an immense variety of punch marks, the analysis of which will require a special memoir to itself. Others, again, are tiny circular pieces punched on one side only, and so small that one wonders how they could ever have passed from hand to hand and been used as an effective currency. What, however, gives this find of coins a unique value is the presence in it of three Greek coins fresh from the mint, two of Alexander the Great and one of Philip Aridaeus, besides a well worn *siglos* of the Persian Empire. The issues of Alexander and Philip (Plate IX) bear on the obverse a head of Alexander wearing the lion-skin, and, on the reverse, Zeus seated on a throne with eagle on his right hand and sceptre in left. Thus they closely resemble one another, though the legends and monograms on the reverse differ. The special interest attaching to the find of these freshly minted coins of Alexander and Philip Aridaeus is that apart from the fact that it is the first recorded find of these coins in India, it definitely confirms previous conclusions as to the period when Indian punch-marked issues were in circulation, and also confirms the date previously arrived at for the upper strata of buildings on the Bhir Mound. As to the former, it is worthy of note that the oblong bars seem to have been in use simultaneously with the square, round and polygonal pieces. The jewellery found along with these coins comprises a gold necklace of fluted beads alternating with circlets adorned with granulated drops of various patterns, and a silver necklace of pendant drop beads hemispherical below and T shaped above, the cross of the T being pierced through for the string; also two plain *phulas* and a fragment of the side piece of a head ornament. Among the vases found this season is one that is specially attractive. Shaped like a modern *martban* (Plate VIII (*d*)) it is stamped round the shoulder with 'bead and reel' mouldings and bands of floral patterning, the design being obviously the outcome of Hellenistic influence. Other objects from the Bhir Mound excavation include the following:—A series of interesting terracotta medallions, some of which may have been test-casts struck in the process of jewellery making, though the one illustrated in Plate VIII (*c*) with a human mask in the centre was apparently intended as an ornament and for that purpose provided with holes for attachment; two intaglio seals, one a scaraboid of polished black stone engraved with a lion couchant and a *nandipada* in the field (Plate XI, fig. 11); the other of terracotta also depicting a couchant lion but with a seated bird in the field; a cylindrical glass ear-ring with a 10 petalled lotus (diam. $1\frac{5}{8}''$); an iron *ankusa* (length $2'\ 1\frac{1}{2}''$); a three flanged spear (length $3'\ 2\frac{7}{8}''$) and a portion of a dagger or knife handle of fossilised ivory (length $4\frac{1}{4}''$).

"In Sirkap, my operations were devoted mainly to the further clearance of Blocks B and C (Plate X), the fore parts of which, facing on to the High Street, had been previously excavated; and, apart from a few deep pits, digging was confined to the early Kushana and Scytho-Parthian strata. Of the antiquities brought to light in these two blocks the most striking was a deposit of jewellery from one of the small rooms in block B (31·47). This

Punjab
Taxila

deposit, which like the coins on the Bhir Mound was also found in an earthenware pot, contained the following pieces:

1. Two ear-rings of gold of crescent and pendant form enriched with clustered drops and granulation (Plate XI, figs. 9 and 10). The clasp of the crescent is of double horse-shoe design ornamented with cinquefoil rosettes, two hearts and straps. These two ear-rings are precisely similar to those found previously in Sirkap and illustrated in my *Guide to Taxila*, Plate XVI, figs. 1, 2, 3 and 5.

2. A gold necklace of 27 pieces (Plate XI, fig. 2). At either end is a terminal inlaid with lapiz lazuli and white paste, of which fragments still adhere. The other pieces are inlaid alternately with rock crystal cut *en cabouchon* and white and blue paste—blue in centre and at base, white in the four "comma" leaves.

3. Two hollow barrel-shaped ornaments of gold cloisonné work inlaid with scales of turquoise (Plate XI, fig. 4).

4. Three hollow gold bangles, diam. 3″.

5. An oval seal of carnelian set in gold with four rings at the back for attachment. The seal is engraved with figures of Eros and Psyché, with a little Eros behind the latter (Plate XI, fig. 1).

6. Eighty three plain tubular beads of gold (length $\frac{3}{8}$″ to $\frac{5}{8}$″).

7. Two solid silver bangles ending in square heads, diam. $3\frac{3}{8}$."

"The vase containing this jewellery was found at a depth of 5′ 6″ below the surface and appears to date from Parthian times, that is, from about the beginning of the Christian era.

"Other antiquities from blocks B and C include:—a headless figure of steatite (Plate XII, fig. 9) holding a bird on his left hand, and, though mutilated, interesting as one of the few figures of this period in the round; a soapstone plaque relieved with a svastika (Plate XII, fig. 5); two ivory hair pins (Plate XII, figs. 3 and 4), one decorated with a comb-like ornament and the other with a bird; a five-pronged key of bronze pierced with a hole through its handle (Plate XII, fig. 2); a bronze inkpot with serpentine handle (Plate XII, fig. 7); an incense burner on a stand of pierced copper work (Plate XII, fig. 10); a stopper of an antimony bottle surmounted by a humped bull (Plate XII, fig. 1); a relic casket of steatite in the form of a stupa with four umbrellas (Plate XII, fig. 6); a grind-stone in two parts with the iron spike still attached to the lower part (Plate XIII, fig. 1); a pan with a ram's head handle (Plate XII, fig. 12); a ladle (Plate XII, fig. 11); a jug (Plate XII, fig. 8); a goldsmith's blow pipe of copper (length $8\frac{3}{4}$″): terracotta coolers (length $18\frac{3}{4}$″ and $11\frac{1}{2}$″); crucibles (height $2\frac{1}{4}$″ and 2″); two bronze and copper finger rings engraved respectively with a winged horse and male figure in intaglio, the latter inscribed (Plate XI, figs. 6 and 3); a glass seal engraved with a lion (Plate XI, fig. 7); tortoise and fish-shaped beads; and a terracotta vase (height $2\frac{1}{4}$″) containing 20 copper coins of which 18 belong to Kadphises I and 2 to Azes II.

Northern Circle
Sir John Marshall
Taxila

"Besides these excavations in blocks B and C some further clearance was also done in the "Palace" area and in the buildings connected with or immediately adjoining it. Among the latter was a small stupa, of which only the basement remains, containing at its centre a cylindrical steatite casket in which was a minute relic bone wrapped in a thin covering of gold. What was much more important from an archæological point of view, was the discovery alongside of this stupa base of four terracotta "votive tanks" (Plate XIII, fig. 3) resembling several already recovered from Sirkap. From the position of the four tanks now discovered it is clear that they are actually *in situ* (Plate XIII, fig. 2), in the place (*viz.*, at a Buddhist or Jaina stupa) where they were dedicated. Miniature tanks of a somewhat similar kind under the name of *Yama-pukur* are still dedicated by maidens in Bengal to Yama, the God of Death, and there can be little doubt that their use in India has been perpetuated from a very early age. What, however, is far more remarkable is that they were also in use in ancient Egypt as far back as the third dynasty, many specimens having been found in graves of that period, though what the connection was between India and Egypt (for that there must have been a connection can hardly be disputed, seeing the peculiarly distinctive character of the tanks) is a point that still remains to be determined. Let it be added that the special characteristic of these tanks is the presence in or on them of aquatic animals, birds and lamps, the whole together symbolising the four elements: earth, air, fire and water.

"Other objects of interest from the Palace area comprise a female figurine of copper (Plate XI, fig. 8) in alto-relievo; a spherical casket of steatite (diam. 2"); two stucco heads (height $4\frac{1}{8}''$ and $3\frac{1}{2}''$); a copper ring bearing the effigy of a bull and an inscription in Kharoshthi *Yavalabrasa* (Plate XI, fig. 5) and a terracotta toy horse."

Rai Bahadur Daya Ram Sahni
Chaitru

"The mound at Chaitru, known as Bhim Tila, lies about 5 miles north-west of Kangra. It slopes down from north-west to south-east and is about 200 feet long, 100 feet wide and 40 feet high. It stands on the east bank of the Manjhi stream and was lately intersected by the road to Dharamsala; the cutting yielding a Buddha head in stone. Trial excavations were started first on the highest portion north-east of the road, but yielded nothing except a rough stone platform of irregular shape laid immediately on traces of small brick flooring. This platform is sacred to country folk who bring newly married couples to sacrifice goats for the perpetuation of wedlock. It does not appear to be very old and, perhaps, dates back to the time when this spot came to be invested with special sanctity. The lower part of the mound on the other side of the road was pierced by four trial trenches which, except for basements of three small brick stupas enclosed by a thin wall (Plate XIV (*a*)), were altogether barren of any remains whatever. This digging was carried out at an expense of Rs. 698."

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"On January 29th, 1925, when on tour in the Peshawar District information was obtained unofficially that a find of sculptures had been made at a place called Qasim Kale in the Mardan Tahsil. Enquiries from the Assistant

North-West Frontier Province

Qasim Kale, Mardan Tahsil

Commissioner, Mardan, elicited the information that a report had been received but no action taken. The site was visited on the 31st January and was found to be a small hamlet some 4 miles south of Yakubi, which latter place was reached by way of the canal banks from Kalu Khan some 6 miles distant. The land in the vicinity has recently been newly occupied as a result of the opening of the Upper Swat Canal. A mosque was being built at the south-west corner of the village on a small mound, and a well dug to provide water for ablution and when earth was required for the roof of the mosque the area between the mosque and the new well was levelled for this purpose. In so doing an ancient brick-lined well 4½ feet in diameter was discovered. This was in perfect condition and after clearnnce and the addition of five courses of brick has again been brought into use and the new one abandoned. No whole bricks could be obtained but from fragments recovered they seem to have been 8″ in width and 2″ thick.

"In clearing the well seven pieces of Græco-Buddhist sculpture were recovered. These were of good style but all much damaged. There were none of special interest but the pedestal of a lost Buddha image was well preserved and showed a seated Maitreya Bodhisattva with three monks to right and three laymen to left. The sculptures were left in charge of the finder, one Gulab, son of Ahmadji, until orders were passed for their disposal.

"This find is of interest as the site was close to the ancient highroad from Pushkalāvatī to Udabhāuḍa and was in all probability destroyed by the White Huns. The fact that this area only now comes again under cultivation and occupation seems to indicate that in Buddhist times physical conditions were more favourable than at any later period, for the land seems to have lain waste until the recent extension of irrigation.

Baluchistan

"Before beginning the excavation of the Sampur Mound at Mastung, detailed below, visits were paid to various ancient sites and mounds in Baluchistan, in the neighbourhood of Sibi, Quetta and Mastung, in order to obtain, if possible, evidence of Indo-Sumerian culture in this region. No such evidence was, indeed, forthcoming, but the information and the material evidence obtained were not without value, and form the first step towards a complete and detailed survey of the very numerous ancient sites in Baluchistan.

Luni Mound near Sibi

"This mound lies about 8 miles north of Sibi and is referred to on page 33 of the Gazetteer of the Sibi District, wherein it is stated to be 628 yards in circumference and about 135 feet in height above the level of the surrounding country. This height is greatly exaggerated. The site was visited on the 8th March 1925 and found to be irregular in outline, its length from east to west some 450 feet, its greatest width 300 feet and its highest point some 35 feet above the adjacent fields, but the greater part of the mound and its projections are considerably lower.

"Potsherds are found all over the surface of the mound, but in the sides of the cuttings made by the villagers, who remove the dark parts of the soil

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Luni Mound near Sibi

for manuring their fields, there are no noticeable strata of either potsherds or ashes, or other signs of human occupation. A collection of representative specimens of these pottery fragments has been made for study and comparison with those recovered on other sites in Baluchistan. Four fragments of broken brick were noticed and these were all ill-shaped and ill-burnt.

"The greater part of the material of the mound is soft, grey earth, and appears to be full of *shora*. No traces of walls were found in any of the cuttings. Water-worn pebbles and small boulders are visible on some of the slopes, but these do not resemble those from the interior of the Buddhist stupas of the North-West Frontier Province. The mound is highest at its north-east corner where a fort is said to have been erected in Durrani times. According to the Gazetteer this fort was built by Haji Kakar, Governor of Pishin, under the Barakzais, and the ruins are said to still remain (1907). All traces of this fort have now disappeared. In all probability it was merely of beaten earth which has disappeared under the wind and rain of the intervening years.

"No coins or chert flakes or cores were found but one worked flint with pecked edges was picked up on the north side of the mound, and a villager exhibited some shell beads and a barrel-shaped cornelian, said to have been recovered there. A man from the neighbouring hamlet said that nothing was ever found when removing earth for manure, but the Political Agent, Sibi, writes, "I believe some time ago two very large earthen pots were taken out of this damb, but some bones were also found so the work was stopped." Locally it is believed that a large treasure is concealed in this mound, but that belief can hardly be strongly held, otherwise the mound would have been excavated long ago, for not even solid structures of Gandhara deterred treasure seekers. Photographs were taken and a collection of potsherds obtained for study and comparison.

"The mound cannot mark any very large or important ancient site, but it certainly seems to date to an early period. Excavation would, in all probability, reveal at least, large earthen vessels such as have already been reported, but until further search has been made for traces of Indo-Sumerian culture in other parts of Baluchistan the exploration of this site is not recommended.

Three mounds near Kuchlak

"Kuchlak in the Quetta Tahsil lies 13 miles north of Quetta on the railway to Chaman. As several mounds were reported to exist in the neighbourhood an inspection was made of them in company with the Curator of the McMahon Museum, on the 19th March.

"Mound I. Just west of the railway station and close to the primary school is a low greenish mound. Very few potsherds were noted and these, in all probability, are due to recent occupation of the site by wandering Baluchi tribes. The mound is probably artificial, but at this juncture it does not appear worthy of excavation, as it is insignificant in size and has no striking surface indications.

Baluchistan

Three mounds near Kuchlak

"Mound 2. About a mile west of the railway station rises a low bare mound, indubitably artificial. On the east side some earth has been removed by cultivators presumably for manuring their fields. A few brickbats were noticed and on the surface are numerous undressed stones. No walls are visible and no flint or chert cores or flakes were found. Fragments of ancient grinding stones were lying on the mound, and a small piece of copper was picked up. Potsherds were not particularly numerous and all were undecorated, save one fragment of buff earthenware which was ornamented with a rectangular design in chocolate lines. A villager said that sometimes complete earthen vessels were recovered containing a blackish earth and occasionally a bone.

"Most of the earthen vessels found in excavations at Mastung have proved to contain earth only. The presence of an occasional bone proves nothing. All these long occupied Baluchistan sites are full of the bones of animals, the refuse of the former inhabitants, and it is not at all surprising that these are found in pots recovered therein.

"Mound 3. Three miles south of Kuchlak and on the left hand of the railway line when coming from Quetta is a high and striking mound, roughly circular in shape, rising some 45 feet above the plain. Its greatest length is about 270 feet. It is of the usual indurated clay, but the surface is covered with stones, most of them small. Stones are not common in the immediate neighbourhood and these must have been brought some miles. Whether they were used in rough stone wallings it is impossible to say.

"About seven feet below the top of the mound a trench has been dug all round seemingly by troops during manœuvres. Fragments of pottery of various kinds are found all over the mound and in the adjacent fields, but very few good decorated specimens. A collection of potsherds was made for study and comparison. The few villagers met with reported that sometimes human bones are found in the mound and earthen vessels in the contiguous fields, but it is not certain that they are competent to recognise human bones. No figurines, beads, shell ornaments, flint or chert cores and flakes were recovered, nor was anything heard of any such objects having ever been found there. No coins seem to be found in these mounds and, indeed, it is surprising how rarely coins seem to be found anywhere in Baluchistan.

"In comparatively recent times this mound seems to have been enclosed by a mud wall, and may have been used as a fort. No name was given to it by the few people met in the neighbourhood, but from its position and striking appearance it is presumably the "Kasiano Dozakh" referred to on page 48 of the Quetta-Pishin Gazetteer.

"As the surface indications do not suggest the presence of Indo-Sumerian remains this mound does not call for early exploration.

Mound at Saranan

"Having seen in the McMahon Museum a number of specimens of decorated potsherds from a mound near Saranan 36 miles north of Quetta a visit was paid to this site on March 20th, 1925. The mound which is roughly rectangular in shape rises some 40 feet above the plain, its greatest length being about 450 feet and its width 300 feet. The whole is a mass of grey

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Mound at Saranan

earth presenting almost unbroken slopes on the south and west, but on the north and east the sides are broken, irregular and water-worn. Potsherds are found all over the mound, but are particularly numerous in the hollows on the north and east, every shower tending to increase their number. Pottery fragments are also found on the level ground at the base of the mound, but otherwise the mound is untouched and shows none of the usual excavations made by villagers in search of earth for their fields, and in consequence it could not be seen whether strata of ashes and potsherds marked former occupation of the site. No traces of walls exist and no bricks, flints or flakes and cores of chert were noted.

"The mound is certainly artificial and appears to have been occupied for some considerable period, as is clear both from its height and the abundance of potsherds. These are both plain and decorated, the former frequently of good fabric. The decoration in general consists of linear patterns in black, while incised patterns are common on the plain ware. A collection of potsherds was made.

"No people were met with in the neighbourhood and it was impossible to ascertain the local name of this mound. According to information obtained in Quetta it is said to be known as Mugalke Damb, but it is the only large mound near Saranan and appears to be well known and cannot be missed.

But Kalan, Mastung

"Less than a quarter of a mile to the north-east of the Sampur Mound at Mastung is a series of contiguous mounds whose principal axis lies north-west to south-east. The mounds are lowest on the north-west and rise gradually to a height of some 60 feet above the plain. The greater number are covered with gravel and small stones and two on the north-west still retain a conglomerate cap in parts, leaving no doubt as to the source of the stony covering. Occasionally a slope is quite free from gravel and exhibits a surface of uniform grey earth. These might be mistaken for artificial mounds but the absence of potsherds renders this unlikely. Moreover, where trenches have been dug by the troops during manœuvres there are no indications of human occupation.

"In the low land between the two highest parts of the mound and on the lowest slope at the base of the highest hillock, potsherds are however found, and these areas might be worth exploring. It is unwise to dogmatize, but from the superficial evidences the greater part of these mounds appear to be natural hillocks. A panoramic view was taken on March, 25th.

Safaid Bulandi Mound near Mastung

"A very conspicuous landmark, some 3 miles to the north of the Sampur Mound at Mastung, is a high white hillock very appropriately designated the Safaid Bulandi. This was inspected on April, 17th. The main mound which rises some 45 feet above the surrounding plain is roughly circular in plan and about 300 feet in diameter, but with its low extensions to the west is not less than 500 feet in length. No walls, brickbats, flints or chert cores or flakes were noted, but potsherds, many of decorated ware, were numerous all over the mound and right up to the top where there is a *ziarat* of one Yak Pasi. At the base of the mound is a spring with a pool of greenish

water where people bathe when suffering from skin diseases and, judging from the appearance of one sick man lying by the pool, even when attacked by small-pox.

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Safaid Bulandi Mound near Mastung

"The mass of the mound is of the grey earth common to all the artificial mounds of the neighbourhood and seemingly the decayed material of *kachcha* brick or beaten earth walls. All around in the plain are small low mounds also covered with potsherds on one of which, some 200 feet to the south, are some modern graves. From a superficial examination it would appear as if the Safaid Bulandi was of the same age as the Sampur Mound. A photograph was taken and a collection of potsherds made for examination and comparison with those found elsewhere in Baluchistan.

Baluchistan

"As a result of the recent discovery of allied civilisations in Mesopotamia and the Indus Basin attention was naturally directed to Baluchistan which occupies so important a position with respect to both these regions, and across which lie the routes by which this culture might have made its way either eastward or westward.

"Archæologically, Baluchistan is an unsurveyed land, for though the existence of numerous deserted mounds is a matter of common knowledge, information regarding them is both scanty and vague. The difficulty was not, therefore, of finding sites for excavation but in determining which sites were likely best to repay exploration, for it was improbable that all were of one age or of equal importance. After much deliberation it was decided to carry out trial excavations at the Sampur Mound, Mastung, 33 miles south of Quetta and later to proceed to Nal in Jhalawan, some 214 miles further to the south to explore the Sohr Damb, a mound which had already yielded pottery of a unique and unidentified type.[1] The very successful operations at the latter site do not, however, fall within the period under review and this brief note deals with the Sampur Mound only.

"Both these sites lie outside British Baluchistan and in the Kalat State, and exploration there was only possible as a result of the assistance afforded by Nawab Sir Mir Shams Shah, Wazir-i-Azam, Kalat State, Colonel T. Keyes, Political Agent, Kalat State, and Mr. H. J. Todd, Assistant Political Agent, who not only furnished all possible information but arranged for necessary transport and escorts and were unwearied in their endeavours to ensure the success of our researches.

Sampur Mound, Mastung

"Mastung, which lies in 27° 48′ N. Lat. and 66° 47′ E. Long., is the second town in Sarawan and being 5,590 feet above sea-level possesses a salubrious climate. It is noted for the excellence of its fruits and of the wheat grown in the valley. Such a spot might have been inhabited from very early days and it was felt that mounds in its neighbourhood might, therefore, yield evidence of Indo-Sumerian culture. According to the Sarawan Gazetteer[2] the most noteworthy mound in Sarawan is "the Sampur which lies about 4 miles west of Mastung, and is believed to be the remains of a city founded by Sam, grandfather of the Persian hero, Rustam."

[1] Marshall, *A. S. I.*, 1904-5, p. 105.
[2] *Sarawan Gazetteer*, p. 42.

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Sampur Mound, Mastung

"The main axis of the mound runs roughly east and west and measures about 600 feet, its greatest depth being about 300 feet, dimensions, it must be confessed, somewhat small for a city. For convenience of description it may be divided into four separate areas (Plate XV (*a*)).

"No. 1, the eastern extremity and the lowest portion of the mound, measures about 180 feet from east to west and 260 feet from north to south, and is more or less level, nowhere rising more than eight feet above the adjacent fields. Potsherds were most abundant in this area and it was here that trenches A, B and G were dug.

"No. 2 is the highest portion of the site and rises some 45 feet above the plain. From east to west it is 260 feet and some 300 feet from north to south. The highest portion is of grey earth and the sides have a sprinkling of potsherds. On the north side is a flat low area with many pottery fragments and trench H was carried from its northern edge due south to the top of the mound.

"No. 3 is a natural hillock covered with gravel, but on a low spur running 120 feet to the northward some potsherds are found.

"No. 4 is also a low natural mound covered with gravel, the disintegration of a former conglomerate cap. No potsherds are found in this area.

"Around the base of the mound and here and there on its flanks trenches have been dug by troops during manœuvres, and villagers have dug deeply into the mound on the south side, in order to extend their fields and to obtain earth, but none of these excavations had revealed walls, though *kachcha* bricks could be traced in the face of one cutting, where the wind and rain had exposed their edges by removing the softer mud mortar. Excavation was begun on the flatter and lower portion to the east of the mound (Plate XV (*a*)). A trench, A, was run northward across this area and a few days later another trench, B, at right angles to this was carried eastward. In both these trenches which were dug in places to a depth of more than ten feet large earthen vessels were found, sometimes grouped together and frequently at markedly different levels (Plate XV (*c*)). Later at a point in B, where a group of these vessels was discovered, a trench G was carried at right angles across trench B and here again more of these large *mats* were disclosed, Plate XV (*b*), but no walls and no floorings.

"Still hoping to recover some structural remains it was decided to dig another trial trench on the north side of Area 2, and across the spur behind Area 3. This trench E proved that the spur was a natural elevation, but on the east of it more large *mats* were again recovered at various depths, from one foot to six feet underground. The material on the eastern limit of this trench was exceedingly hard and seemingly the remains of beaten earth, but no face of a wall could be traced nor evidence of mud brick.

"Layers of ashes to be seen at a depth of six feet in the south face of the highest portion of the mound (Plate XV (*a*)), seemed to indicate that all above was artificial. In an endeavour to ascertain to what this great height was due a trench H was carried from the low northern edge of the

mound due south to the very top of the highest portion. The lower portions again yielded large *mats*, but the uppermost sections gave clear evidence of *kachcha* brick. Aided by the excessive dryness and a fierce wind which blew daily from about noon to sundown it became possible to trace on the very top of the mound the interior walls of a small room. These walls were of *kachcha* brick faced with mud plaster. This room was not perfectly rectangular, the ends being 9′ 4″, the two sides 14′ 0″ and 14′ 6″. No other rooms were traced elsewhere in this excavation but in the higher portion of trench H a small rectangular pit 2′ 10″ × 2′ 5″ was found. The upper portion was filled with black ashy soil, the lower with soft earth which had clearly drifted into it. To ascertain its purpose it was cleared to a depth of 16 feet. Nothing was recovered in clearance and its purpose is doubtful. It may have been a drain or a well. The faces were quite distinct, but not formed of mud brick.

Baluchistan

Sampur Mound, Mastung

" In order to ascertain the extent of former occupation to the east, two trenches C and D were dug across a field contiguous with the mound. Although dug to a depth of six feet they proved sterile and were again filled in. It would therefore appear that the present eastern edge of the mound marks pretty correctly the extent of the former occupation. A small trench F was dug on the south side of the mound at a spot whence the villagers had removed earth, but nothing save a few potsherds was recovered here.

" No stone or *pucca* brick walls were found anywhere on this site, and the only *kachcha* walls recognised with certainty were those in the higher sections of trench H and the room on the summit. Some of these *kachcha* bricks were 19″ × 13½″ × 2½″. It was not easy to determine all the edges of the bricks in the small room, but two sizes were noted 12″ × 12″ and 18″ × 18″. There can be no doubt that the highest portion of the mound (Plate XV (*a*)), is entirely artificial and due to the former existence on this spot of either some large and important building, such as a citadel or temple, or a number of structures lasting over a considerable period. The present-day Fort or Miri at Kalat gives a good idea of what the Sampur Mound might formerly have been; a low hillock surmounted by a citadel-palace, with the houses of the less important inhabitants clinging to the slopes and clustering around its base. The settlement can never have been very large, but was not the only one in the neighbourhood as the Safaid Bulandi, referred to above, is almost certainly of similar date.

" The numerous large vessels recovered in all the trenches and to a depth of 10′ 2½″ are the most striking feature of this excavation. Their number, diversity and varying levels are astonishing. Twenty-nine in all were met with, and though the greater number were badly crushed and were held-together only by their earthy contents, nine were successfully strengthened interiorly by strips of cloth and glue and transported safely to the McMahon Museum, Quetta, where they are being stored. Some idea of the comparative size and appearance of these vessels may be gathered from Plate XV (*d*). None of them were found in connection with walls or floorings, and it is uncertain whether originally, they were buried up to the neck in floors of beaten earth or just

placed on the earth. Perhaps both plans were adopted as V 19 in trench E rested on a brick, one of the few recovered at this site, whereas V 27, 28, 29 in trench H were dug out of beaten earth suggestive of a floor. What was the purpose of these vessels? Were they funerary vases or merely household vessels left in the ground as the level of the occupation arose? To this no certain and absolute answer can be given, but after the most careful examination of the contents of the whole twenty-nine it appears unlikely that they were funerary vessels. The majority contained earth only, some were almost empty save for a little fine earth, obviously the result of infiltration. Bones were, indeed, found in some of the vessels and a large broken one recovered in trench E contained more bones than were likely to have found their way into it by accident. These were submitted for examination to Colonel Deas, I.M.S., C.M.O., Baluchistan, who reported that they were all animal bones. As the mound is littered with animal bones it would be surprising if odd ones did not occasionally fall into these abandoned vessels. The few bones occasionally found in these *mats* were rarely found together, but here and there in the earthy contents as if they had fallen in casually. Further exploration of similar mounds may probably reveal the purpose of these large vessels, for numerous sites in Baluchistan are reported to have yielded similar *mats*, and in the McMahon Museum are specimens from three sites including Mastung itself. Were the site a neolithic one, the possibility of burials in large vessels might be entertained, but not at the date to which this settlement may be assigned.

"The perplexing vessels do not in themselves afford any clue as to the age of the mound but fortunately the smaller antiquities recovered, though not very numerous are more accommodating. The most striking of these is the silver cup (Plate XV (*f*)). This was recovered in trench A at a depth of 6 feet. It is $4\frac{3}{10}''$ in height and $3\frac{1}{2}''$ in diameter. For ancient silver it is wonderfully preserved, and may with some confidence be assigned to the beginning of the 1st century of our era. The horizontal flutings are a well-known feature, and the vase resembles the bronze vases found in the Indo-Parthian stratum at Taxila. The only other metal object found in this trench was the bottom part of a small bronze cylindrical vessel, 1′ 8″ in height with two narrow bands of ornament, the lower being a continuous band of connected spirals, a design also found on the handle of a copper vessel found at Taxila. The other finds in trench A are principally earthenware objects, both wheel and hand made, examples of which appear as No. 22 of Plate XV (*e*); 5, 8, 9, 81 of Plate XV (*g*), 27 and 32 of Plate XV (*h*), and 7, 11, 23, 34 of Plate XV (*i*). The drinking vessels shown on Plate XV (*g*) are good specimens of earthenware, Nos. 5 and 8 being a reddish buff ware with a brick red slip and polished parallel lines. These as well as Nos. 9 and 81 are undoubtedly of the same date as the silver cup and were found at levels varying from 3 to 7 feet. No. 22 is of coarser ware; the mouth is eccentric and on one side of it is a round ornament, possibly a *svastika*.

"The small antiquities recovered in trench B were two only, part of a broken bowl of good plain ware, and a large broken funnel.

Baluchistan
Sampur Mound, Mastung

"Trench E yielded Nos. 40 and 63 of Plate XV (*i*), wheel turned vases such as No. 38 of Plate XV (*h*), two bowls and a vase of hand made ware, the latter crudely ornamented in red. Three pieces of a shallow dish, 1′ $\frac{1}{4}$″ in diameter, of thick red ware with a brick red slip on both sides, and having the interior decorated with bands of ornament in black were also found in this trench. A potsherd recovered very near the surface, having a buff ground decorated with circles in black and chocolate lines, floral forms and the head of a bird(?) is of particular interest as it resembles a vase now in the Lahore Museum which likewise came from Baluchistan. A fragment of a bronze coin of Indo-Scythian type and bearing traces of Greek lettering was recovered at a depth of 6 feet but is unfortunately illegible.

"Very few antiquities were obtained from trench G but they comprised part of a bronze figurine of a horse, hand-made and wheel-turned wares, a conical terracotta seal with a diagrammatic representation of an animal and the miniature vase, No. 70 of Plate XV (*h*).

"Four of the finds recovered in trench H are Nos. 54, 61, 62 and 74 of Plate XV (*e*). No. 54 is a curious asymmetrical vessel resembling a teapot, No. 62 a plain vase of good ware badly affected by salt, while Nos. 61 and 74 resemble modern candlesticks save that the socket is pierced with two holes possibly for suspension. The miniature vase, No. 53 of Plate XV (*h*) is of fine red ware as is also No. 69 of the same plate, a very neat lenticular flask with the spout on one side. The purpose of the curious hollow object with two conical projections shown as No. 65 of Plate XV (*i*) cannot be guessed. Half of a very large plate, 14″ in diameter, of buff ware with dark reddish chocolate slip and decorated with incised patterns on both sides likewise emanates from this trench.

"From the small room on the top of the mound came a miniature vase resembling No. 70 Plate XV (*h*), a large broken goblet of the same form as No. 81 of Plate XV (*g*) and a crucible of grey hand-made ware.

"A few terracotta spindle whorls, a piece of shell with eleven small incised circles, some pieces of iron and copper, one clay and one copper bead, a terracotta amulet with a *svastika* in relief, numerous hones, grinding stones, rubbing stones, a potter's dabber, and quantities of round stones resembling small cannon balls were also obtained in various trenches. Only fragments of two terracotta figurines were met with, one the bust of a man, the other the body of a ram.

"No inference as to the date of the wheel and hand-made wares can be drawn from their findspots, as they were found at all levels and would appear to be contemporary wares meeting different needs.

"In brief we explored a mound which marks an ancient settlement on and adjacent to several low natural ridges and the highest part of which is due to some large structure, or group of buildings, of mud brick around which clustered smaller and simpler buildings possibly of beaten earth. Judging from the different levels at which the small antiquities nnd *mats* were disclosed

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it would appear that the site was occupied more or less continuously for a considerable period by people whose culture was relatively simple and whose household possessions were few and in no way striking. From the presence of the numerous earthenware vessels and the abundance of potsherds it may be concluded that they were not entirely nomadic and far more advanced than the present inhabitants. The site must have been occupied for some considerable time before and after the Christian Era and have been abandoned long before the Muhammadan invasion and never afterwards re-occupied. The antiquities recovered at this site not only add to our knowledge of the civilization of this region two thousand years ago, but at the same time indicate that the numerous mounds near Quetta, such as those at Kuchlak, Saranan, Safaid Bulandi and the Luni Mound referred to above, and which resemble, at least superficially, the Sampur Mound, are unlikely to throw any light upon Indo-Sumerian history or art. Baluchistan is however of great extent and the mounds of Jhalawan, Las Bela, Makran and the Kachhi have yet to be explored."

Sir John Marshall has given me the following interesting note on the pre-historic civilization of the Indus :—

The pre-historic civilization of the Indus
Sir John Marshall

"In the Annual Report for the year 1923-24, I have published a resumé of the remarkable discoveries made by the Archæological Department among the pre-historic cities of Sind and the Punjab up to that year. During the year under review the exploration of this important phase of Indian civilization, which shows close affinities with the contemporary Sumerian civilisation of Mesopotamia, has been pushed forward in earnest. I am myself at this moment at work at Mohenjo-daro with an adequate staff of officers and technical assistants and during the past twelve months everything possible has been done with the limited means at our command to clear the ground for operations on a more extended scale. Further excavations of a preliminary character but with most promising results have been carried out by Mr. Daya Ram Sahni at Harappa in the Montgomery District of the Punjab and by Mr. K. N. Dikshit at Mohenjo-daro; valuable sidelights on the Indus culture were obtained from an expedition despatched to Baluchistan under Mr. H. Hargreaves: and several previously unknown sites were revealed by an experimental aeroplane survey carried out along some fifty miles of the old bed of the Ravi, on which Harappa stands. Some of these newly discovered sites appear to be contemporary with Harappa itself while others may help to bridge the wide gap of some 2,000 years which at present separates this pre-historic from the historic age of India. Taking this survey on the Ravi as a rough criterian of what may be expected along other river beds, and remembering that some three or four thousand miles of these beds have still to be examined, it may be imagined how almost limitless is the field awaiting the excavator. Fortunately, the story of her immemorial past is one in which Indians are deeply interested, and members of the Legislative Assembly, with whom the final say in these matters rests, are now fully alive to the value of the work to be done. It may confidently be hoped, therefore, that they will vote what-

ever funds are needed for carrying it forward on a reasonably liberal and comprehensive scale.[1]

The prehistoric civilization of the Indus

"Though much smaller than Harappa, an excavator could hardly hope to find a more promising site than that of Mohenjo-daro. It consists of about a square mile of rolling mounds rising some 40 feet, at their highest, above the dead level of the surrounding plains. Wherever trenches have been sunk in these mounds, the remains have been disclosed immediately below the surface of a finely built city of the Chalcolithic period (3rd millennium B. C.) and beneath this city of layer after layer of earlier structures erected successively on the ruins of their predecessors. The buildings hitherto exposed in the uppermost stratum belong to two classes: temples and private houses both constructed of kiln-burnt and sun-dried brick, the latter being employed mainly for the foundations of terraces and courtyards. The temples stand on elevated ground and are distinguished by the relative smallness of their chambers and the exceptional thickness of their walls—a feature which suggests that they were several storeys in height. To a temple also doubtless belongs the spacious courtyard with chapels or other apartments on its four sides. Whether the worship performed in these temples was iconic or aniconic, has yet to be determined. The only objects found in association with them and intended apparently for cult worship are of two kinds, namely "ring stones" Plate (XXVI (*d*)) and "chessmen." The former have been compared with the "mace-heads" of Sumer but their undulating shape and the ponderous size of many of them (they require 4 or 5 men to lift) make it very doubtful if they were intended to represent mace-heads. The latter are sometimes of faience, sometimes of stone or other substances. Though small in size by comparison, their shape recalls to mind the mediæval "chessman" pillars of Assam with which it is not outside the range of possibility that a connection may be established. The fact, however, that no anthropomorphic images have yet been unearthed in these temples must not be interpreted as a proof that the worship of such images was unknown. On a tablet of blue faience which has just come to light is depicted a figure seated cross-legged (like Buddha on a throne) with a kneeling worshipper to right and left and behind the worshipper a snake (*nāga*), while at the back is a legend in the pictographic script of the period. Now, it is possible that this seated figure is nothing more than a royal personage but the presence of the kneeling devotees and particularly of the *nāgas* certainly suggests that the central figure was intended to represent a deity rather than a king.

"The dwelling houses of the citizens at Mohenjo-daro, of which a considerable number have now been exposed, are bare of all ornament but are remarkable for the excellence of their construction and for the relatively high degree of comfort evidenced by the presence of wells, bath-rooms, brick flooring and an elaborate system of drainage, all of which go to indicate a social condition of the people surprisingly advanced for the age in which they were living. These people were still, be it remembered, in the transition

[1] Since this was written lakhs 2½ have been sanctioned for Exploration. *Ed.*

stage between the stone and copper ages. For every day purposes they were using stone knives or scrapers of the crudest types, hundreds of which have been found in their houses. But they were familiar, nevertheless, with the working of copper, gold, silver and lead and probably of mercury also; they were manufacturing jewellery and other articles in highly polished gold, fine paste and glazed blue and white faience; and they were engraving seals in a style worthy of the best Mycenæan art. These last seem to have been in very common use, having been found in almost every building excavated. Of those recovered by Mr. Dikshit last season, the most striking perhaps is one depicting a "Brahmani" bull, the drawing of which shows great breadth and a fine sense of the decorative (Plate XXII (*a*)). Incidentally, it may be remarked, this seal also proves that the breed of Brahmani bulls was every whit as good five thousand years ago as it is to-day. Another interesting seal portrays the sacred *pipal* tree of India, with twin heads of antelope springing from its stem: and on others are tigers, elephants, rhinoceroses and a variety of other animals, but not, be it noted, the horse, which was probably imported into India at a later date by the Aryans. The inscriptions engraved on the seals are all in the pictographic script of the period, which has yet to be deciphered. A noteworthy find made beneath the floor of one of the houses was a group of copper vessels and implements, and in one of the larger vessels (Plate XX (*a*)) a collection of jewellery of polished gold, silver, carnelian and other stones, including a particularly handsome necklace or girdle of carnelian and copper gilt, talismanic stones in polished gold settings, "netting" needles of the same metal and bangles of silver (Plate XX) were found.

"At Harappa most of the ancient structures near the surface of the mounds have been sadly damaged by the depredations of villagers and railway contractors in search of bricks, but it is unlikely that much harm has been done to the lower strata. Generally speaking, the buildings exposed on this site as well as the antiquities within them are similar in character to those found at Mohenjo-daro. But there is one large edifice wholly unlike anything at the latter site (Plate XXV (*c*)). What remains of it consists of two series of solid brick walls set prallel to each other, with a broad aisle 24 feet in width running down the middle. Up to the present twenty of these walls have been exhumed, *viz.*, fourteen to the east of the central aisle and six to the west—all having a uniform length of 52 feet but varying in thickness. The stouter kind are nine feet at the base, and these are placed at regular intervals of 17 feet, so that, had it not been for the thinner walls intervening between them, it might reasonably have been inferred that they belonged to a range of long, narrow halls. As it is, these intervening walls leave sufficient space only for corridors between, the purpose of which cannot as yet be surmised.

"The usual method of disposing of the dead in the latest cities of Mohenjo-daro and Harappa was by cremation, a few fragments of the burnt bones being subsequently collected and placed in a large earthenware jar along with a number of medium-sized and miniature vessels or in small brick structures resembling Hindu *samādhis* (Plate XXIV (*a*)). An example of the former

kind of "cinerary urn" is illustrated in Plate XXV (c). At Mohenjo-daro it is true some complete skeletons in excellent preservation are now being unearthed, but these appear to have been interred at a much later age, probably about the beginning of the Christian era. At a spot called Nāl, however—some 250 miles south of Quetta in the Jhalawan country of Baluchistan Mr. Hargreaves has just discovered a burial ground of the same chalcolithic period, where the dead were buried either in graves of sun-dried brick or directly in the ground. In the former case, the skeleton was complete; in the latter only a few bones and the skull of each body were found instead of the whole skeleton and they were accompanied by numerous earthenware vases, copper implements, beads, grindstones and other small objects. All of these objects are analogous to those found at Mohenjo-daro and Harappa; but the painted potteries from this burial ground constitute an exceptionally fine series, most of them being superior in fabric and design to those from the city sites.[1]

The prehistoric civilization of the Indus

That this great civilisation which is now being revealed was no mere provincial offshoot of Mesopotamian culture, but was developed for countless generations on the banks of the Indus itself and its tributaries, is becoming more and more manifest as our excavations advance. Who the people were who evolved it is still an open question, but the most reasonable view seems to be that they were the pre-Aryan probably Dravidian people of India known in the Vedas as the Dasyus or Asuras whose culture was largely destroyed in the second or third millennium B. C. by the invading Aryans from the north, just as the Aegean culture of the Mediterranean (which in some respects bears a striking resemblance to this culture of the Indus) was largely overwhelmed by the invading Achæans. Whatever their racial origin they seem, from such evidence as is available, to have borne as little resemblance to the modern Sindhi as the Sumerian did to the present inhabitants of Southern Mesopotamia. Thus, two statues of bearded men which have just been exhumed at Mohenjo-daro portray a very distinctive brachycephalic type, with strikingly low forehead, prominent nose, fleshy lips and narrow oblique eyes—and this is the type also which is seemingly portrayed in some of the rough terracotta figurines found at Mohenjo-daro and Harappa. The material, however, is as yet too scanty for inferences to be drawn from it on this interesting question. One of the statues referred to, it may be mentioned, is of alabaster: the other of limestone with a veneer of fine white paste, the patterning on the robe being coloured in red ochre and the eyes inlaid with shell."

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"The third season's work at Mohenjo-daro was commenced just after the recognition by scholars of the close affinity of the Indian antiquities from Harappa and Mohenjo-daro with early Sumerian and Elamite antiquities. The mounds at Mohenjo-daro (Plate XVI) represent an extensive area which must have been abandoned somewhere about 2000 B. C. after it had been occupied for many centuries by people in the chalcolithic stage of development. No attempt to rehabilitate the place seems to have been made in the succeeding millennia until about the beginning of the Christian era when a solid brick stupa was erected upon the summit of the highest mound of the ruined city

[1] These discoveries will be further reported upon in next year's report. *Ed.*

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which probably marked the site of the principal shrine of the Indo-Sumerian period. There are no other indications of later re-occupation of any part of the site and the entire area consisting of about 150 acres has remained in the same condition in which it was left by its original inhabitants. The excellent state of preservation, in which the buildings brought to light by the recent excavations have survived, must be attributed to the remoteness of the site from large towns and the peculiarly favourable climatic conditions of Sind.

"The operations of the season were opened at a low mound (Site A) about 8 feet high overlooking the plain beyond the centre of the eastern edge of the main mound (Plate XVII (*a*) and (*c*)). the surface of which yielded a large number of chert flakes and scrapers. In the latest period of occupation the site seems to have been occupied by a shrine, consisting of several rooms built with massive walls. One of these rooms is a fairly spacious hall (measuring 28 feet by 12 feet), and paved with burnt brick laid on edge. The adjoining room to the north of this hall contains a well (1′ 11″ in diameter) built with wedge-shaped bricks, with a kerb ring. The shaft of the well seems to be too narrow to descend to the level of subsoil water which must be at least 25 feet below the top. It is not impossible therefore that the structure was used as a store or treasure room for the shrine. The shrine was built on the remains of an older building of which a few walls were exposed below its floor, and a series of rooms on the east of it. Contemporary with this earlier complex of buildings and close to the present ground level were other buildings further north, and separated from them by a passage paved with burnt brick. The walls of this passage are still standing to a height of eight to ten feet. A covered drain running from west to east in this passage, was connected with the channels for the passage of water from the shrines of the earlier period on the north and the later one on the south. The shrines in the northern area are two small rooms measuring 10′ × 3′ and 5′ × 8′ respectively with niches and unusually thick walls. The eastern room was approached from the open court below by two brick steps. while the other opened by a small doorway on to a narrow passage towards the north. The number of antiquities discovered here is 274, of which two deserve special mention. One is a complete terracotta female figure (Ht. 7″). possibly used as a cult image in the worship of the 'mother' goddess and another a perforated baked clay prism of triangular section (L. $1\frac{5}{8}$″) with impressions in relief of figures of wild animals and hunting scenes. A lion looking askance. followed by a lioness, a rhinoceros and an elephant occur on one face with a *gavial* above (Plate XXII(*c*)); the other sides of the prism are occupied by a bison (?) deer and fore-parts of wild goats joined back to back along with some human figures engaged in fighting or hunting. Other interesting finds here include a soapstone tablet with a pictographic inscription on either side and a number of cylindrical urns with pointed handles which were discovered in large numbers in the open area adjoining the shrines and seem to be connected with the funeral customs of the people, as their contents included ashes and in some cases bones.

"In the next site called B which is situated to the north-west of the one described above three trenches were excavated, exposing an E-shaped area. *Sind* *Mohenjo-daro* The two parallel trenches running east to west and forming the arms of the main trench showed traces of buildings only at the eastern end. These structures rest on high foundations made up of sun-dried brick and sand and rise from a lower level. A number of green coloured faience beads, ornaments and miniature pottery were obtained from the centre of the southern trench. One of the rooms at the eastern end of the northern trench has three walls built in a peculiar style of masonry in which bricks are laid in alternate courses stretcher-wise and on-edge (Plate XVII (*b*)). The main trench running north and south disclosed as many as four successive strata of buildings, of which the last but one is characterized by the style of masonry just referred to. The same kind of masonry is noticed occasionally in almost all of the sites so far excavated at Mohenjo-daro, but it is not yet clear whether it is to be taken as typical of a particular building epoch or a mere product of individual fancy. At the southern end of this trench, a passage 7 feet 6 inches wide was discovered with its walls running east to west and traceable to a depth of over 20 feet from the surface. The eastern end of the passage was closed at least twice by means of cross-walls at various depths, thus showing the long periods in which it was in use and disuse. To the north of this passage is a building in which occurs another constructional peculiarity in the shape of a narrow stairway with a 9″ tread. Several such stairways have been found in the course of excavations and they generally lead to the top of small-sized cells (size varying from $1' \ 8\frac{1}{2}'' \times 2' \ 3\frac{1}{2}''$ to $3' \ 3'' \times 4' \ 6''$) with deep foundations and sometimes provided with entrances at a considerably lower level than the top of the stairway. It is very likely that such rooms were attached to houses or temples for the storage of grain, etc. As several important antiquities discovered in this trench seem to be connected with the worship of the tree and the 'mother' goddess, it is possible that the building on this spot was of a religious character. A beautiful stamp seal with the representation of the sacred pipal tree (*ficus religiosa*) with two ibex heads found in this trench was the first important discovery of the season. Another evidence of tree worship is afforded by a terracotta tablet (1″ sq.) with, impressed on either side, a scene consisting of six or seven human figures standing in a row above and a goat-drawn vehicle driven by a man below. These persons are probably approaching a tree in the right-hand corner, in the bifurcated branches of which is to be seen a human figure probably the presiding deity of the tree (Plate XXII (*a*)). A paste stamp seal with the Zebu or Brahmani bull (*Bos Indicus*) device in relief found in a room in the north-western corner of this site represents the high-water mark of artistic achievement attained by the pre-historic craftsmen of Mohenjo-daro (Plate XXII (*a*)). The perfect modelling of the anatomical features and the delicate ivory-work finish entitle the seal to a very high place among the best small antiquities of the ancient world. The pictographical legend begins with two signs, the first of which is a wheel, associated with divinity in several systems of

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early writing and the second identical with the archaic Sumerian sign for mother. It is thus possible that this seal is connected in some way with the 'mother' goddess. The total registered objects from this site were 734, including 13 seals, besides a number of other antiquities of which various forms of pottery and terracotta female figures (mostly broken and incomplete) deserve special mention.

"The next site to be examined (C) was the area to the north of the shrine A, comprising the low and open ground between the spurs of mounds on the eastern slope of the main city site. A general view of the site after excavation will show the large area covered by this season's operations. The first clue to the existence of important remains here was afforded by a few wedge-shaped bricks of an ancient well exposed by brick-diggers, who must have been at work shortly before the mounds were transferred to the care of the Archæological Department. The well is a typical example of the well architecture of this early period (Plate XVIII (*a*)). The area around it proved to be one of the richest in minor antiquities and the structure remains in a remarkably good state of preservation. The well is built of wedge-shaped bricks with fine joints and must have been in use for a considerable period as attested by the existence of two levels of the cut-brick pavement around its mouth. The brick-work of the well was traced to a depth of 2 feet below the level of the subsoil water, but was found to continue no further. The elaborate arrangements for draining surplus water from the well are exemplified by the slanting water shoots built of thin-jointed brick-work leading to carefully constructed drains in the adjoining passage. The direction of the slope of the drains was to the west in the earlier period of occupation and to the east in the later. The great accumulation of ancient *débris* and other deposits in the passage referred to yielded a large number ot antiquities including 6 stamp seals, miniature pottery and terracotta toy figures. Two of the six seals found here are of a particularly large size and bear the bull device while a third contains the figure of a tiger. Another object of interest brought to light in the passage was a big jar with several pottery urns inside, some containing bones and ashes, probably an example of the jar-burial of the period. To the south of this passage are the remains of a substantial dwelling house, the floor level of which is 6 feet below the present ground level. Three rooms of this house, the western two of which opened into the eastern, yielded a number of antiquities including a copper saw with a concave cutting edge, several copper vessels and pipes, stone-ware tubes which must have been used in the strands of necklaces and several seals including one with the elephant device. An unburnt clay impression of a bull seal discovered outside the southernmost room here, bears on the reverse, marks of its having been fixed against a number of reeds fastened together by means of a string, and thus indicates the use of the stamp-seals to authenticate documents or the like. A small paste squirrel, shown in the act of nibbling a nut, found in the eastern portion of this house is a pretty little example of the ingenuity of the primitive craftsman, who has caught the little thieving rodent in an undoubtedly picturesque attitude.

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" A deep cutting down to the water level in the western part of this building disclosed the existence of fragments of painted pottery at a very low level. The general levels of occupation in this area are at least three and the foundations of dwelling houses of later periods are to be clearly seen resting on the unequally distributed *débris* of older buildings (Plate XVIII (*b*)).

" The next house to the north in area C has only been partially exposed, but a well with a reservoir of water and a number of conduits and an elevated store-room of the type already described are some of the noteworthy features of the building. One of the important small antiquities from this house is an elaborate paste ornament inlaid with carnelian. The excavations disclosed other buildings in area C further north across the low ground around and between the spurs forming part of the eastern extremity of the main mound. Special mention may be made of two wells with the usual pavements and conduits, assignable to two different periods of construction, as also of a number of cells in the intervening area. Altogether traces of three strata are clear in this area, the intermediate level of occupation corresponding very nearly to the present ground level. The foundations of the latest period of construction consisting of broken brick and concrete are still clear in the immediate vicinity of the western well. Two large earthen jars (height 1′ 5¼″ and 2′ 1″; diameter at top 8¼″ and 1′ 2¼″ respectively) probably used for storage of grain, etc., were found in clearing the southern slope of the spur. The clearance of this building was still in an initial stage when excavations were closed for the season. An interesting discovery in this area was that of a number of bones in a hollow cavity in the thickness of a wall, which may be connected with the custom of foundation-burials or child-burials, widely prevalent among the ancients. The number of small antiquities discovered here was large and includes a gold bead, several pieces of ivory for household use, some of them incised with pictographs, several seals, two of which contained as many as 13 and 14 pictographs respectively and a copper pot in which seven or eight copper implements including a disc, spear-heads and knives were kept. The total number of objects registered in site C is well over 2,000 and includes 47 seals.

" The next two sites selected for trial excavation were on the main land of the town site at a distance of 2,000 and 1,000 feet respectively from the datum line forming the northern boundary of the mound area. The southern area (D) was subjected to a superficial examination at its eastern and western extremities: while the northern excavation (E), consisting of a trench running east to west for a length of over 1,300 feet, serves to indicate the nature of the uppermost stratum throughout the breadth of the city. The excavations at the eastern end of trench D comprised two parallel trenches with a cross trench joining their eastern ends. Operations here could not be carried to a depth of more than 6 feet before the close of the season's work, but they were successful in bringing to light a number of brick structures of the dwelling house type, including another example of a store-room approached by narrow

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steps. The number of objects recovered was 352 of which the most important was a fine complete painted vase (height 2′ 5″) (Plate XXIII) which in beauty of form, intensity of feeling and vigour of execution is unsurpassed by the painted pottery recovered in Trans-Caspia, Persia, Sumer or Baluchistan. Other fragments of painted pottery from this site are interesting inasmuch as some of them show figures of birds and domestic utensils in black paint, instead of the usual vegetable patterns. The total number of seals discovered here was 19, including a paste *svastika*.

" The western end of the site D, where work was undertaken only during the last fortnight of the excavation, is the low area on the western slope of the main mound. On the top of the mound immediately to the south-east of this excavation is the site No. 4, the uppermost remains in which were uncovered in March 1924. The difference in the floor level of these buildings and those now exhumed is at least 15 feet and undoubtedly two or more strata of occupation will reveal themselves between them as work progresses. The building at the north end of the excavation of this year stands almost at the present level of the plain and is designed after the immemorial oriental type, in which a series of rooms are grouped round a central courtyard (Plate XVIII (*c*)). A drain crosses the courtyard diagonally from south-west to north-east and traces of other contemporary and older drains are to be seen in the neighbourhood (Plate XVIII (*d*)). The central part of the area must have belonged to a very substantially built house, with thick walls, the style of masonry being of a high order. Several bricks of exactly double the superficial dimensions of the bricks usually employed at Mohenjo-daro were discovered in this building, while a seal depicting a tiger being shot at by a man from an adjoining tree and another with the *gavial* device (Plate XXII (*a*)) were picked up in the open space to the south of this house.

" The results obtained in trench E, the biggest undertaking of the season can only be very briefly summarized here. Of the numerous buildings brought to light in this long trench two have been more or less completely excavated. These are a shrine at the western end and a group of substantially built houses in the middle eastern section (Plate XIX (*a*)) which may be named 'the jewellery block' from the discovery here of a hoard of ancient jewellery. The former occupied an elevated position (Plate XIX (*b*)) its site having been raised by several feet of sundried brick filling before the commencement of the building, presumably to avoid the danger of inundation which was certainly responsible for the destruction of the earliest town. In plan, the shrine consists of rooms disposed round a large central court open to the sky and measuring 46′ × 61′. The facing of the walls surrounding the courtyard is built of courses of bricks laid on-edge. A well-built drain with sloping water-channels from either side runs along the entire length of the shrine to the west of the western suite of rooms, where probably the principal sanctum was located. Three wells have been discovered in the area adjoining the shrine one of which lies just at the southern edge of the central courtyard.

The southern wall is preserved to a greater height than the rest and many small antiquities, potteries, terracottas, etc., were found in this area. An interesting find in the *débris* over the eastern wall of the courtyard was that of human pelvic and thigh bones and ribs, which may possibly be connected with the custom of offering human victims. The entrance to the courtyard was possibly from the north. Altogether three periods of occupation are clear from the different levels of the walls and pavements in the shrine area.

"In the portion of the trench intervening between the shrine and the 'jewellery block' several interesting structures were excavated though the width of the trench, which does not exceed 10′, did not permit of more than a superficial knowledge of them. It is clear, however, that this area was mainly occupied by dwelling houses and shops, as a narrow lane 2′ in width in front of a row of cells was uncovered in a portion of this trench. The destruction of the latest city in this quarter seems to have been caused by fire. This was evident from the existence of stratified layers of ashes, alternating with the *débris* of the fallen structures. The paucity of good bricks felt by the builders of one of the houses in this area is exemplified in the use of successive courses of 'headers' in the construction of some walls. The use of beams or rafters is suggested by brick pilasters projecting from opposite walls of a room, and a brick pillar standing free in the middle of another room shows that the roof needed a support at that point.

"The most substantial buildings in trench E are the 'jewellery block' consisting of two or possibly three dwelling houses. The eastern house, separated from the western by a passage running north and south, is in a remarkable state of preservation (Plate XIX (*b*)). The building of the latest period here is very solidly built, the outer walls still standing to a height of 10 to 15 feet, and in some places on earlier foundations. The arrangement of rooms is quite clear in this case, but the absence of any doorways in the lower part of the walls leads to the presumption that the existing masonry represents in most part merely the underground foundations of the building. The finds in this house were numerous and important. They comprised, besides a number of ivory dice and articles of furniture, several seals, including a round one with the device of six animal heads attached to a central boss (Plate XXII (*a*)) and a circular tablet with a tree on the obverse and a curiously interwoven pictographic legend on the reverse.

"The northern portion of the western house which contains a well with connected drains and reservoirs is separated from the main building on the south by a passage running east to west. The well appears to have undergone repairs during the last period of occupation as the square masonry at the top is quite distinct from the circular rings of masonry below.

"The southern house is not yet fully excavated, but from the rooms already exposed it seems clear that the floor level in the latest building on the site was only 3 feet below the top of the mound. In one of the rooms traces of a fireplace were discovered and an arrangement is discernible whereby spill-water was conducted across a wall to the mouth of a jar in another room.

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The enclosing walls of the room in which the jewellery was discovered, are only 3 feet in height, while three detached brick pillars in it go down to a considerable depth (Plate XIX (*b*)). The floors of this room and the one adjoining it on the north were apparently laid on a filling of sun-dried brick, but it is not quite clear whether the jewellery find is to be regarded as part of a foundation[1] deposit prior to the occupation of the house or as an attempt to conceal valuable property before migration.

"The copper jar which contained the jewellery had its mouth closed with a copper dish 1" thick which had stuck fast. Another empty copper vessel shaped like a modern flower vase was found by its side (Plate XX (*a*)). Inside the bigger jar were two smaller pots, two saucers with lids and a heavy-bottomed vase with a funnel-shaped mouth, and lotus-petal ornaments on the exterior (Plate XX (*f*)). The smaller of the two pots contained necklaces and the other gold and silver ear-rings, beads and other ornaments. The necklaces consisted of perforated cornelian pipes or tubes arranged in rows of 5 and 6 strands respectively and divided into compartments by perforated copper bars flanked by beads of copper, some of which are covered with gold. The thread passed through the strands and beads and was collected at either end through hollow semi-circular copper medallions (Plate XX (*b*)).

"The number of cornelian tubes and the copper dividers found sufficed to reconstruct two complete necklaces, one with 9 compartments of five cornelians in each and the other with 7 compartments of six each (Plate XX (*b*)). The wonderful state in which such a perishable substance as cotton thread was recovered in pieces from the strands of the necklaces, is due to the air-tight condition in which the jar was preserved. The gold objects included a pair of circular flower-shaped ear-ornaments with serrated edges which were fixed against a little silver button at the back of the ear-lobe (Plate XX (*c*)), three pointed cylindrical gold pendants, gold hair ornaments with hair-clasps at the back, three pairs of hollow gold end-pieces for similar ornaments, gold leaf or lamina, 25 barrel-shaped gold beads and 5 little golden hooks with eyeholes, besides a pair of ear-rings of coloured stones fastened together by gold and silver wire (Plate XX (*d*), (*e*)). The silver objects comprised a pair of hollow ear-rings of over $2\frac{1}{2}''$ diameter (Plate XX (*c*)), 67 silver beads and a number of other objects. A quantity of stone beads of various shapes, sizes and colours was also found along with the jewellery (Plate XX (*e*)).

"Another interesting area in trench E occurred near the eastern end, where a well and covered drains were discovered. The narrow passage where the latest drain ends was the findspot of the largest quantity of small antiquities discovered in the course of the year's excavations. Here were found several hundreds of complete miniature pottery pieces and terracotta figures of men and animals some of which were evidently intended for children's toys. The peculiar greenish earth with which the objects were covered must have been due to the action of water from the drain. The total number of finds registered in trench E was 2,556.

[1] Cf. Hilprecht: *Exploration in Bible lands*, p. 368.

" Lastly reference must be made to the trial trench (F) dug in the highest mound, crowned by the Buddhist Stupa. Older drains of the early period with characteristic fine-jointed masonry were traced from the centre of the courtyard of the Stupa right up to the edge of the mound on the east. At least four levels of buildings were discovered on the south-west and north-west of the mound below the lowest courses of walls exposed during the first season's clearance. Among the remains uncovered in the lowest part of the mound in the south-west trench close to the present ground level was a passage between substantially built walls, in which traces of a drain have survived. The discovery in this area of the usual types of antiquities including several seals, a beautiful paste parrot, a complete bangle of shell and a large number of urns of the pointed bottom type confirms the conclusion that the whole of this mound, rising to a height of over 40 feet and on which the Buddhists erected their structures, was due to the accumulation of the *débris* of successive building epochs of the earlier period as represented on other sites at Mohenjo-daro.

" The only work done in site No. II the second highest mound at Mohenjo-daro, where the buildings in the topmost strata were excavated in 1922-23, was the clearance of the passage leading from the western shrine to the eastern area. Here two colossal jars (2′ 6″ in diameter) were unearthed and one of them contained a number of funerary pottery urns.

" The quantitative results of the operations were no less striking than the character of the remains disclosed. The total number of finds registered during the season was 7,152, far exceeding the number of antiquities recorded in a single season at any other ancient site in India. Of the minor antiquities, besides the jewellery deposit referred to above, the most valuable are the steatite and paste seals and their impressions on burnt clay, numbering 146 in all. Some of them are illustrated in Plate XXII (*a*). (*b*). The commonest animal motif noticed on them is the bull, with protruding horns but without the hump. in front of which are generally depicted two objects. the lower one of which resembles a tree and the upper one a modern Indian stool of cane or reed (Hindi *moṛha*) with an arrangement for fixing it in the ground. The almost universal combination of the bull with these symbols suggests that they were connected with the religious symbolism or ritual of the people. These symbols are. however, absent in four of the seals in which the bull forms the central motif. In cases, where the central device is the rhinoceros, the tiger or the elephant, as also in a rare example in which the humpless bull has double rounded horns, there is a trough or manger under the head of the animal, similar to the object found under the heads of the animals figured in a Proto-Elamite bone cylinder[1]. The reverse of the seals with animal devices was provided with a knob perforated for passing a string through for binding to the wrist of the wearer. A few seals bearing only pictographic legends but no animal symbols were also recovered. These have no knobs on the reverse and are pierced through the thickness of the seals themselves. The results of an analysis of the elements of the pictographic script employed on

[1] Babelon : *Manual of Oriental antiquities*, p. 305.

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the seals will be dealt with later on. It is only necessary to state here that the usual or glyphic forms of symbols known from the seals are almost always different from the graphito forms employed on other materials such as ivory, terracotta and pottery.

"The number of ivory objects discovered in the excavations was 244 of which a few typical examples are illustrated in Plate XXI (*b*). They include ivory dice of every description, cubes, toilet requisites such as combs and hair-pins, fishes apparently used as ornaments, a bull's leg which probably formed part of an article of decoration, and pointed pyramidal objects. Some of the ivory objects are inscribed with their owner's marks.

"Over 150 objects of faience were found generally of green or yellow colour which must have been mostly used for ornamental or decorative purposes. In the illustrations (Plate XXI (*c*)) will be noticed an assortment of paste and faience antiquities including wheel-shaped and circular ornaments some with serrated margins and others with notches on the surface and shallow, cup-shaped and rectangular corrugated lids of vessels or caskets.

"By far the largest class of antiquities represented in the collection are pottery and terracotta objects. Different shapes and sizes of pottery for domestic use were found, the shape with the narrow mouth and broad bulging body being represented in a progressive series of specimens, the smallest of which is a tiny but perfect piece with the capacity of a few minims while the largest has a diameter of 13″ in the middle. The number of fragments of painted pottery is large, the paints in use being generally red ochre, yellow ochre, kaoline white and lampblack, some of which were found in shells or pottery vessels. Except in a few instances where stylized animal forms or birds are found the poly-chrome patterns are generally of geometrical or vegetable shapes.

"Over 200 human figurines in terracotta were recovered during the year, of which only a small fraction can be said to be more or less in good preservation, female figures far out-numbering the male. The preponderance of the former may be taken as indicating their use for cult purposes, the female energy or 'mother principle' being one of the earliest forms of worship among several ancient races of the world. Considerable light is thrown by the figurines on the dress, ornaments, and physical characteristics of contemporary man, but in the absence of corroboration from drawings or paintings it is difficult to dogmatise at this stage on the prominent anatomical features, such as the high nose almost devoid of any bridge, the tendency to long heads pointing to dolichocephaly, and the absence of hair on the scalp and chin of a number of male figures. Some of the characteristics, for example the huge projecting lobe of the ear, which appear in certain figures, are certainly due to the crudity of the primitive artist's conception. Some of the figures are of a distinctly comic character and must be assumed to have been playthings for children, along with the majority of terracotta animals and birds.

"234 terracotta animal figures and 42 birds were registered in the collection of toys. Almost every form of animal life known in the period is represented and prominent among them are lions and rhinoceroses, stags and

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boars, cattle and buffalo, sheep and goats, dogs and monkeys. The domestic fowl is prominent among the birds. Some of the bulls and other animals are treated with particular skill and traces of malachite green paint are to be seen on some figures of ducks and geese (Plate XXII (*d*)).

" Other classes of terracotta antiquities very frequently met with are the balls and rattles for children, the beads and pipes used for ornament, the circular ring-stands and lids of vessels, the triangular tablets probably used as coverings for vessels, and the long conical pieces known as spindle-whorls. Mention must also be made here of the chess and *chaupat* pieces which continue to be recovered in considerable quantities in a variety of material, such as ivory, shell and stone besides terracotta.

" Of mineral products, quantities of galena, antimony and cinnabar were recovered. The commonest metal in use was, however, copper of which over 300 objects were recovered. Besides the jars, utensils, ornaments and implements mentioned elsewhere, the copper collection includes a doubled-over dish, an antimony-holder, rings and bracelets, a duck and a fragment of a mother bird, chisels, nails, fish-hooks, arrow-heads, small double axes (possibly cult objects) and regular semi-circular and rectangular pieces, the latter being the prototypes of the earliest Indian currency (Plate XXI (*a*)).

" Several hundreds of flint and chert implements, used and unused, recovered on the surface and in the excavations prove their universal employment in a variety of ways, such as cutting, scraping, shaving, possibly even rude engraving. The large variety of stones employed for household or decorative purposes include the marble and yellow-stone of Jaisalmir and Tatta, the sandstone and basalt of the Khirthar range and agate, cornelian, crystal and chalcedony from other less well-defined sources. The progress in the arts of cutting, perforating and polishing stones is illustrated by the large collection of beads, which number over a hundred (Plate XXI (*d*)). A remarkable instance of a highly polished stone is a pointed shuttle shaped instrument probably used for finishing metal-work. 75 cubes of agate and sandstone of various sizes, more or less highly polished, which probably served the purpose of weights were found last season. 40 marble objects were recovered mostly in a cracked and disintegrated state and include, among others, horns, casket lids, balls, rings, etc., some of which indicate a ceremonial or cult use.

" As in other civilizations settled near the sea, an extensive use was made here of sea shells, for purposes of inlay and personal ornament. 177 shell objects were registered, besides a number of broken and unused shells collected on the surface. Several species of mollusca are represented in the collection of shell objects, the commonest being the Indian conch or *sankha*. Examples of exact imitations of shells in terracotta, probably indicate a ceremonial significance attached to the form of the shell."

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" During the season 1924-25 excavations were continued at the low mound F in General Cunningham's plan, which adjoins the bank of the old bed of the river Ravi and the lofty mound A-B which rises abruptly to a height of 60′ immediately to the south of the above mentioned mound. I excavated

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for four months from the 6th December 1924 to the 6th April 1925, the tota cost of the operations amounting to Rs. 13,000 against Rs. 3,000 spent in the preceding year. The buildings brought to light are somewhat better' preserved than those disclosed in the previous excavations and include what appears to have been a temple with stout brick walls in mound B (Plate XXV, *b*) and another large-sized structure (Plate XXIV, *c*), consisting of a double series of parallel walls without connecting walls of any kind, unearthed in mound F. The exact purpose and nature of the latter building are not yet ascertainable. Like the highest mound at Mohenjo-daro the summit of the northern portion of mound B at Harappa would appear, in later times, to have been occupied by certain Buddhist structures, of which only small fragments with a few terracotta panels of the early Gupta period have survived. In the Annual Report for 1923-24, Sir John Marshall has called attention to several points of affinity between the antiquities of the Indo-Sumerian period of the Indus Valley and the contemporary antiquities of Mesopotamia. The recent excavations at Harappa have yielded a number of other objects similar to those found at Kish and other Sumerian sites in Mesopotamia. These include earthen jugs with carved handles representing heads of crocodiles which recall similar vessels with handles bearing the head and breasts of the mother goddess. Similarly, several painted potsherds found at Harappa have patterns resembling those on the pottery vessels found at Kish. The inhabitants of Harappa appear also to have been in the habit of offering in their temples terracotta cones with or without figures of animals, of which several specimens have been recovered (Plate XXVII, *f*). I am inclined to think that a large cone of dark stone, height 11″, (Plate XXIV, *e*) resembling the Siva-linga of modern times which came to light in trench A(i), must have been used for worship.

"The portable antiquities found during the recent excavations included as many as 50 new seals (Plate XXVIII) and cylinders which supply a large number of new pictographs. The cylinders, which according to Professor Langdon are found generally buried with bodies of males at Kish, bear figures of crocodiles and boars. A square seal of white plaster shows a tree, probably a *pipal* tree, enclosed by a railing (Plate XXVIII, fig. 5). Two or three others in the same material bear a symbol resembling the Roman numeral VIII on each face. Mention should also be made here of a fragment of an inscribed slab of red stone which came to light in mound B. The bone objects included rods with pointed ends, which might have done duty for styluses for engraving pictographs.

"My excavations at Harappa have yielded overwhelming evidence of the fact that the ancient inhabitants, with whom we are here concerned, invariably cremated the dead and no traces of the several kinds of burial practised by the ancient Mesopotamians have yet been found anywhere on this site. What the ancient inhabitants of Harappa did was first to burn the dead body on a funeral pyre and then to deposit a part of the cremated bones in earthen vessels or brick structures (Plate XXIV, *a* and *b* and Plate XXV, *d*) resembling the *samādhis* of modern times. In some cases the ashes were de-

posited in large vessles which were buried in the ground with their mouths turned downwards (Plate XXV, *c*), while in other cases they were left on the spot as evidenced by a large heap of ashes mixed with small charred bones, which came to light in trench A(f). **Punjab** *Harappa*

"In mound F which rises about 25′ above the plain level, a large area (Ae) has been dug along the western edge of the site. The structural remains exposed range themselves in four distinct strata. The uppermost stratum yielded, besides a number of fragmentary walls, a well preserved sepulchre constructed with burnt bricks of the usual size and lying east to west (Plate XXIV, *a*) with probably another structure of the same kind adjoining it on the south side but placed at right angles to it. The former structure consists of a horizontal platform of a single course of bricks laid flat and protected on three sides by bricks standing upright on the narrow edge. The roof was composed of an inclined plane of a single course of bricks. Brick by brick the upper layer was removed to examine the contents of the structure which were found to consist of fine brick concrete and earth with a number of very small pieces of charred bone which, though too small to be identified, must undoubtedly have belonged to a cremated human body.

"The fragmentary brick walls that came to light on the second stratum call for no special remarks. At the northern end of the trench, however, there was a stout concrete floor composed of nodules of hard over-burnt brick which was littered with burnt bones and ashes indicating that the platform was probably used as a cremation floor.

"On the next lower stratum special interest attaches to a solidly built corner of a dwelling house or other structure which is provided with an entrance doorway 2′5″ in width. The rest of this building has been entirely dug away by brick hunters with the exception of three fragmentary walls meeting it from the south which must have belonged to later repairs. One of these walls is decorated with panels and pilasters. Close to this structure were noticed two large earthen jars placed one over the other and filled as usual with fragments of earthenware vessels, terracotta objects and earth, while a still larger jar stood about 23′ to the south with similar contents. To the north of this structure the excavations revealed another funeral structure (Plate XXIV, *b*), in which a few cremated bones were found. The exact nature of the structural remains in this area cannot be determined with certainty. The existence of two *samādhis* and remains of cremations at several other spots on this mound, which will be noticed presently, appear to show that the whole of this area was at one time the crematorium of the ancient city which flourished on this site. This view receives some corroboration from the close proximity of the old bed of the river. The next or the lowest stratum reached in this area (Ae) lies at the depth of 8′ below the surface, and is occupied by a very narrow well with the inner diameter of 2′2″, the steaning wall being only 11″ thick. It was cleared to a depth of 8′ and though it has so far yielded no objecss of interest, it is now evident that the brick reservoir with its drain which was brought to light near this spot in 1923-24 must have belonged to this

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well and been used for the storage of water for ablutions, etc. The portable antiquities found in this trench included a conch spoon (Plate XXVII, *e*) which may have been used for pouring out libations to the manes, a tiny corroded copper disc (Ae. 33*a*) which might have been a coin, a small headless figure (Ae. 6) seated on a chair in the fashion of a Sumerian king and a bone awl or needle (Ae. 253), 5½" long.

"The most important architectural discovery (Plate XXIV, *c*) of the year was made about the centre of this mound which, though only partially exposed, already embraces an area of 106' from east to west by 122' from north to south. The purpose and character of this building are shrouded in mystery, but it may be hoped that further exploration will supply the explanation. I was led to the examination of this portion of the site by the existence of two solidly built walls running parallel to each other without any party walls which had been brought to light here in the preceding year, but the exact meaning of which could not be ascertained. With these walls as a starting point, the excavation was taken in hand and great was my surprise when the operations continued to reveal, in quick succession at narrow intervals, wall after wall, until I had a series of 14 of them, all running parallel to each other and of the same length namely 51'9". All of them terminated on the west on an open corridor 24 feet wide beyond which stretched a similar set of walls in precise correlation with those in the opposite series. So far only six of the walls have been found on the west, but there seems no doubt that when the excavation is continued each of the walls in the eastern row will be found to have its counterpart on the other side. These walls exhibit two distinct types, namely, a stouter kind and a thinner type. The former type is 9' in width in the lower portion which is composed of clean indurated clay obtained from the bed of the river and secured on all sides with retaining walls of burnt brick. The upper portion is built solidly of burnt bricks, the total extant height of the wall being eight feet. The thinner walls have no clay-core but are constructed throughout with burnt bricks. All these walls rise from an uniform level at the depth of 12' below the surface of the mound, and have finished ends towards the central aisle. At the other extremities, however, they are somewhat broken, but it seems as though they will be found to extend further out but to what distance it cannot be ascertained in the present state of our knowledge. It is curious that the walls of the thicker type are ranged approximately at equal distances from each other, the intervals between them being 17 to 18 feet and had it not been for the thin walls which intervene between them, it might have been thought that they enclosed a series of spacious rooms. The whole of the passage that separates the eastern and western series of walls could not be cleared to its original floor level. The portion between walls numbers 4 and 17 is paved with brick laid on-edge but whether the rest of it is similarly paved is more than can at present be said. The portable objects found in this area were numerous. They include a double-headed terracotta bust of a lion (A.813—height 2", Plate XXVII, *f*) which must have been mounted on a cone of the same material (as shown

in the photograph) and presented as an offering at a temple. Not far from this was found a deposit of oval-shaped tablets of alabaster with cracked surfaces. They measure about $4\frac{1}{2}'' \times 3\frac{1}{8}''$. The exact purpote of these tablets is not known, though it is not impossible that like the Sumerian literary tablets they were intended to bear similar inscriptions. At the same spot was found a broad copper chisel $3\frac{3}{4}''$ long by 2″ wide which must have been used for planing wood. It is badly corroded on one side but has a figure resembling a bull chased on the other side. Other objects found in this area were a copper nail extractor; several seals with the usual device of a unicorn and a pictographic inscription; a large copper chisel (Ae. 342) measuring $8\frac{3}{4}''$ long by 2″ wide with a broad cutting edge and a potsherd showing a peacock and a hen facing each other, a part of a quadruped, and a snake (Ab. 207); a miniature earthen pan of a jeweller's weighing scale (Ab. 188); part of a steatite undulating ring (Ab. 193) coated with white faience; a pierced vase-shaped earthen cage (Ab. 554) with a bird coming out of it, and another perched on the side.

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"In the area between the trench 'Ae' described above and the long trench A, a large rectangular cutting A(f), 89′× 66′, was made and excavated to the depth of about 6′ below the surface Here, as elsewhere, no complete structural remains were found, but reference may be made to two little circular structures paved in brick on a thick substratum of hard burnt nodules of brick. The structures are blackened with soot but it is difficult to say definitely whether they were hearths or chimneys of some kind. Another little structure consists of a paved platform surrounded by a single course of brick laid on-edge which might have been a bathing platform as a large earthen jar was standing on one side of it. Underneath this platform was a mass of cremated human bones and about 16′ from it, a large heap of ashes and charcoal with human bones, which undoubtedly represents the remains of several funeral pyres. This trench yielded a large number of ttone mortars and pestles which recall the practice of burying such objects with the dead in Mesopotamian sites. It is noteworthy that no hand mills for grinding corn were found anywhere on the site. Another building in this trench of which only a small fragment had survived, was provided with a spill jar which was photographed in position. Plate XXIV (*d*) shows the contents of a large funeral jar found in this trench. The portable antiquities recovered included several seals and faience ojbects (Plate XXVIII).

"The trench Ai(100′× 31′) excavated to the east of the one described above revealed at the depth of 5′ a large mass of earthen bowls with pointed bases which contained ashy earth, potsherds and occasionally pieces of bones. A little lower down, *i.e.*, at the depth of 5′6″ below the surface, was found an object of considerable interest, though its exact purpose is not yet apparent. It is a stone obelisk (height 11″, circumference 1′11″, Plate XXIV, *c*) resembling the Siva-linga. The lower portion of the cone has been left rough, thus indicating that it was originally fixed in a pedestal of some kind. The excavation was, therefore, continued and at the depth of about 2′ below the level

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of the cone I found the remains of a tiny brick structure with a very narrow entrance facing the south and with what might have been brick steps in front The pedestal of the cone was not recovered, but it is not impossible that the stone obelisk was presented or installed for worship in this very cell.

"A large trench excavated in mound B (Plate XXV, *a*) behind the Naugaza tomb during my operations of 1920-21 and 1923-24 had revealed fragments of solidly built structures. The past year's excavations show that the upper portion of this mound was re-occupied in later times, *i.e.*, in the early centuries of the Christian era. One of these later remains came to light about six feet below the highest point of the mound. It is an irregular wall composed of brick-bats obtained from the site and mixed with bricks measuring $1'2'' \times 9\frac{1}{2}'' \times 2\frac{1}{4}''$ which can be at once assigned to the Kushan or early Gupta period. Three feet lower down I found another structure composed of similar bricks and three fragmentary terracotta panels which must originally have belonged to it. There were also a number of bricks ornamented with lotus rosettes, foliage, etc. One of the three panels (B.404) represents a votary kneeling with the left palm resting on the projected base of the sculpture. The head of the figure is broken off and the feet are not indicated. Another panel (B.510) represents only the legs of a standing figure, while the third (B.1686) depicts a female figure rising from the ground after the fashion of the earth goddess in representations of the enlightenment of the Buddha. The above suggestion is not surprising as, at the same level, the excavations revealed fragments of at least three earthen jars (B.650, 980 and 982) with very narrow mouths resembling the Buddhist monks' bottles with which we are familiar at other sites, and one or two terracotta heads of the same period. To the same late period I am now disposed to assign the circular brick granary which had been brought to light in this area at a depth of about 14′ below the summit of the mound in 1923-24. Had it delonged to the Indo-Sumerian period it would certainly have been more systematically constructed and in all probability with wedge-shaped dricks.

"All the remains laid bare below this level are clearly assignable to the Indo-Sumerian period and the first monument of this kind was a square brick platform with a large earthen urn (B.1486) resting upon it mouth downwards (Plate XXV, *c*). It was filled with ashes and charcoal, from which all bones had been extracted. On the next or third stratum from the top special interest attaches to a double rectangular sepulchre (10′ from north to south and 4′ from east to west, Plate XXV, *d*). It comprises two distinct compartments one of which had an irregularly shaped relic chamber $1'5'' \times 1'4'' \times 1'2''$. The contents consisted of a number of cremated bones one of which was easily identified as a collar bone.

"The next lower stratum revealed a solidly built niche measuring $5'2'' \times 8'4''$ externally and composed of bricks of the usual size of $11'' \times 5\frac{1}{2}'' \times 2\frac{1}{2}''$, but repaired at a somewhat later date with larger bricks measuring $14'' \times 7'' \times 3\frac{1}{2}''$. On the paved floor of this niche I picked up an earthen urn (B.1342) containing bones and by the side of it a number of smaller vessels with pointed

bases which also contained pieces of bones and charcoal. About this level the excavations revealed a large number of fragments of undulating stone rings[1] of varying sizes which according to Sir John Marshall must have been used for worship. Human bones were found scattered all over the trench being described but one large collection of animal bones (B.954) deserves special mention (Plate XXVI, *a*). I had these bones examined by a Professor of the Veterinary College at Lahore and they are stated to include besides many, which on account of their fragmentary condition are not identifiable, a skull with a few molars of a dog; the upper jaw of a sheep; the lower jaw with two or three molars and hocks (Tibia Tarsals) of an ox; and a large number of bones of a horse or horses, *viz.*, the radius and ulna combined, scapula humerus, occipital, etc. How these bones came to be buried here remains inexplicable. They might be the remnants of a big animal sacrifice. Other noteworthy objects on this level were two blocks of sandstone carved in the shape of a tortoise's shell on one side, but with oval sockets cut on the other side (B.1514-15). All I can say at present about them is that they might have been pedestals of some kind of images or bases of pillars. A metal bowl (B.958), which was also laid bare at the same spot, 18′ below the summit of the mound, was kindly examined by Dr. S. S. Bhatnagar of Lahore and found to be bronze.

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"Stratum No. 5 was occupied by a brick building of considerable dimensions (Plate XXV, *a*) which came to light 24′ below the highest point of the mound. Unfortunately it had been much damaged by the tunnels dug by the modern brick hunters with the result that only two large rooms to the west and fragments of several others on the east side have survived. There would appear to have been an open courtyard between the two portions of the building with another open court at the back on the west side. One of the two rooms in the western portion measures 14′× 12′ internally, while the other which is separated from it by a passage or gallery is incomplete. The former was provided with an entrance, 3′10″ wide on the east side, with a small rectangular drain and a masonry bench along one of the walls. Several strata of buildings came to light below this level, but they are too fragmentary to yield any plan of construction.

"Four large pits, each 50′ square, were sunk simultaneously in a line in the southern portion of mound B, which has an average elevation of 40′ above the surrounding plain, and excavated to a depth of 12′ below the surface. Here, too, the structural remains had been destroyed by brick contractors, but the excavation was rewarded by a number of interesting portable antiquities. The only structures reclaimed in pit I were two cells occurring at the depths of 3′ and 10′ respectively, which might have been kitchens or baths, and a well preserved drain composed of brick with a gabled roof which was exposed for a length of 43′ (Plate XXVI, *b*). It is choked up with mud mixed with charcoal and ashes, apparently the washings of a kitchen. The minor

[1] Two complete large-sized rings of this kind have been known since General Cunningham's visit to Harappa. I have now brought to light two other rings of about the same size. One of them is illustrated in Plate XXVI.

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antiquities comprised four well preserved seals (P.I. 39-42) of an unusually large size and with deep cut pictographs (Plate XXVIII, figs. 21-24).

"Pit II revealed at the depth of 3½′ a copper pot (P. II, 13, Plate XXVII, *i*) which was tightly closed with a smaller copper vessel placed upside down upon it. The jars are similar to those containing jewellery deposits found at Mohenjo-daro, but the contents here were disappointing inasmuch as they consisted of broken copper dishes, common earth and two or three teeth of a wild beast. Another object of note which was found 1½′ below the copper vessel is a red stone ring (P. II, 20, Plate XXVII, *h*), plain at the base but having four projections at the top and a round hollow cut into it on one side which might have served the same purpose as the ring stones referred to above, or have been a finial or the crown of an image. No structural remains were met with in this trench until the excavation reached the depth of 12′, where a portion of a solidly built house was brought to light. One complete room in this structure has internal dimensions of 15′× 5′10″ and is provided with one door on the south and presumably two on the north side. The room adjoining the one just described is also provided with doors on either side and contained a large number of bones and other objects. In the south-east corner of this trench was found a brick built grave of the same type as those brought to light in mound F, with this difference that here there was a layer of sand spread under the floor of the structure. The trench also revealed a large collection of earthen and faience bangles and other large-sized funerary urns. The third trench could not be excavated to any considerable depth but the fourth or the northernmost pit revealed the remains of several structures, the best preserved one of which is a rectangular cell measuring 7′7″×6′8″ internally (Plate XXVI, *c*). The walls which are only 11″ in thickness have coarse mud joints and in the interior of the cell was revealed a covered brick drain but no other objects of any kind."

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Vaghli

"Of the two protected monuments at Vaghli, a village 6 miles east of Chalisgaon in the East Khandesh District, the old temple of Siddhesvara is noteworthy as a peculiar example of the use of a single temple by two different sects of the Hindus. According to a Nagari inscription engraved on three slabs built in the north wall of the building, the temple was erected in 1069 A.D. by Govindaraja, the third Nikumbha Chief of Patan, who at the same time endowed it with the income of certain fields belonging to him and also induced his suzerain, the Yadava king Seunachandra II, to grant two villages for its maintenance.[1] The Nikumbhas were feudatories of the Yadava Kings of Devagiri (modern Daulatabad) and extensive remains of their buildings are still visible around the temple of Mahadeva at Patan or Patna, very close to the well-known group of Buddhist caves at Pitalkhora.

"Originally the temple of Siddhesvara consisted of a *garbhagriha*, an *antarala*, a *mandapa* and a porch but was subsequently divided into two parts by a stone partition wall built in front of the *antarala* by the Manbhavas,

[1] *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. II, p. 221.

a sect founded on the doctrine of the divine love of Krishna which came into prominence in the mediæval Hindu and early Muhammadan times (circa 13-14th century A.D.). The rear portion comprising the sanctum and the *antarala*, which remained in charge of the Saivaites, has disappeared excepting traces of its plinth on which a tiny cell has been erected in modern times for the veneration of a small *linga* and a *nandi*. The front portion of the old temple measuring 33'× 22' was appropriated by the Manbhavas and a brass mask of the god Krishna is still worshipped in it. The structure must have suffered considerable damage, as the outer fabric of the front walls is completely encased with modern plain stone masonry. Fortunately the pristine simplicity of the original design remains undisturbed in the interior of the *mandapa* and the porch and the fourteen carved pillars, eight pilasters and two corner pillars with their bracket capitals surmounted with squatting figures of *ganas* continue as before to support the corbelled domes over the *mandapa* and the porch and the flat roof around them. Two sculptures in this temple deserve special notice. One of them, which adorns the soffit of the dome of the porch, represents Sri Krishna playing on a flute (*venu*) in the company of *gopis*. The other relief consists of three finely carved lotuses and occurs just in front of the one above mentioned.[1]

Western Circle

Vaghli

"The village of Deolana is situated at a distance of about 9 miles from Satana, the headquarters of Taluka Baglan in the Nasik District. Immediately to the north-west of the village, on the bank of a small rivulet, stands a three-shrined temple locally known as the temple of Jagesvara. The structure is in a sound state of preservation, but the repairs to the roofs undertaken by the villagers some 18 years ago, apparently with a view to rendering them water-tight, do not harmonise with the ancient design and the new domes in particular are very conspicuous and out of keeping with the surroundings. The construction of the walls of the shrines is made peculiar by the rustication of the masonry above the bands of geese at the basement, which imparts a feeling of strength combined with a decorative feature to the stone-work. It is, however, somewhat doubtful whether this outer facing was not added during some later repairs. The principal shrine (*garbhagriha*) measuring 6'6" square, has a *linga* in the centre and a standing image of Vishnu in a niche in the west wall. This grouping of the emblems of the gods Siva and Vishnu seems to be the result of a deliberate endeavour to combine their worship in a single shrine with a view to reconciling the votaries of the two deities. Kneeling devotees are seen on either side of Vishnu's legs and above the niche is a seated image of Lakshmi with two attendants holding fly-whisks (*chamaras*) The jambs of the doorway leading to the main shrine are decorated with various miniature images including two female figures representing the goddesses Durga and Lakshmi holding identical objects, *viz.*, a conch-shell (*sankha*) and a lotus (*padma*). The goddesses are, however, easily distinguished by their respective cognisances, *viz.*, a couchant lion and a jar, marked on the pedestals.

Deolana

[1] Similar sculptures occur in the temples of Amritesvara and Jagesvara at Ratanwadi and Deolana respectively in the Districts of Ahmednagar and Nasik.

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Mr. G. C. Chandra
Deolana

Just above these goddesses are standing figures of *dvarapalas*, each holding a drum (*damaru*) and a water-jar (*kamandalu*) in his upper and lower left hands and the serpent and the mace (*gada*) in the upper and lower right hands respectively. The projecting cornice of the lintel is occupied by five seated images of gods separated from one another by small pilasters and standing elephants. Of the figures occupying the niches in the *mandapa* special mention may be made of an image of six-armed Durga standing on a lion of which she holds the tail in one of her left hands, while her upper right and left hands hold a sword and a shield. As in the temple of Siddhesvara at Vaghli, the intrados of the dome of the porch is adorned with a circular relief representing Sri Krishna and the *gopis*. The entrance to the temple is guarded by figures of Siva-ganas and Vishnu-ganas depicted on either side of the walls of the porch. The three gargoyles outside the shrines are beautifully carved *makaras* like those in the temples of Dharwar. The plinth of the temple is almost completely covered with earth. Two broken *nandis* (bulls) are lying on the circumambulatory path (*pradakshinapatha*) in front of the temple. There are no dated records to supply evidence of the age of the monument but judging from the style of the sculptures and of the architectural affinities it may be assigned approximately to the 11th century A.D."

Central Circle
Bihar and Orissa
Mr. J. A. Page
Nalanda

"The famous Buddhist University of Nalanda in Bihar has already been described in previous reports. It will suffice here to recall that a notable characteristic of the remains so far exposed is the succession of structures erected on the ruins of a previous one, the earliest of which probably dates from the 6-7th century A.D.; and that the general layout of the site takes the form of a long central avenue running north to south, flanked on the east by a range of monasteries and on the west by a similar range of stupas, or sacred mounds, contiguous monasteries bounding the area again on the south. The operations so far have been generally confined to the south end of the site, from which they are being carried systematically northward year by year as the work proceeds.

"The reduction of the allotment for excavations at Nalanda to a total of Rs. 2,200[1] in the year under review has necessarily been reflected in the results achieved. The bulk of the money was devoted to continuing the excavation of Site No. 5, which is seemingly a kind of monastic annex or dharamsala arranged round the three sides of a central court contiguous to Monastery No. 4. to the west. The features of this site have already been described in some detail in the last report.

"The work here involved the removal of a great mass of earth from the southern half of the site to expose the internal face of the east and south walls enclosing it; and until a depth of some eighteen feet had been reached. no structural remains of any sort were recovered inside this area. The eastern boundary wall at this end has been disclosed for its full height, and it has proved to be a plain brick structure devoid of any openings. At its south

[1] The original allotment was Rs. 2,000, which was subsequently increased to Rs. 2,200 by reappropriation.

end it turns west for some eight feet and then south again to meet the external wall of Monastery No. 1 adjoining. In this latter section of the wall towards the bottom were found 2 drains, one immediately above the other and seemingly indicative of successive levels of occupation; and connecting the east wall at the bottom with the wall of the adjoining Monastery Site No. 4 to the west were found the low remains of a wide wall bounding a range of cells, which presumably were entered from the north. To the immediate north again the ruins of a long wide stair (Plate XXX (*d*)) were exposed, projecting from the east external wall of Monastery No. 4, to the upper levels of which it seemingly gave access from the low external court below. Only the lower portion of this stair now exists, and its precise purpose is not at present apparent. Indeed, the plan of this end of the site is by no means clear as yet; though it is evident that, here again, the remains are complicated by the presence of subsequent structures erected on the ruins of earlier ones. A further large quantity of earth here must first be removed before any definite idea of the building can be gained; and it is hoped to continue the clearance of the site next year, if the needful funds are forthcoming.

"Between this site and Monastery No. 1 adjacent to it, at the uppermost level of occupation, the fragmentary remains of a small entrance gateway were found (*vide* plan in Plate XXIX). This gave access to a passage that ran between the adjacent monasteries for their full length, east to west, and terminated at the other end in a similar gateway.

"In Monastery site No. 1 an attempt was made to explore further the earliest levels of occupation; and to this end the square *chaitya* in the approximate centre of the courtyard was cut into, and one quarter (the N.E.) of its plan removed. This expedient, while leaving the structure intact on its west and south sides, has afforded a sectional view of the interior, with it solid hearting of brick-in-mud and its sequence of concrete layers (Plate XXX (*a*) and (*b*)), the explanation of which last feature is not apparent. These layers of concrete, four in number, were simply spread over the centre portion of the hearting as it was being erected. They have no definite or regular termination at the sides; nor is there any indication whatever of an inner wall face that might point to their being the pavements of an interior chamber subsequently filled up. And, again, there is no indication of any relic casket; though 2 pieces of stone, one seemingly a re-used column-base, were found somewhat out of the centre, which could possibly have served to cover a small relic chamber. So I am led to the view that these curious concrete layers were merely intended to strengthen the interior of the solid *chaitya*, as a kind of bonding course; though the necessity for them is not apparent.

"Another feature of interest revealed in this sectional view of the *chaitya* is the three outer facings of the three *chaityas* that were erected on the same spot, one over and outside the other, within a height of some two feet. Previously only two such integuments had been apparent; this latest cutting reveals that there are three.

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"Of interest too were the remains of a further *chabutra* with a half-moon shaped pavement of brick that were revealed some five feet below the earliest foundations of this *chaitya* and contiguous to the colonnaded *chabutra* of the 8th level down, previously excavated and referred to in earlier reports (Plate XXX (*b*)). This semi-circular pavement was traced for half its extent beneath the super-imposed *chaitya* of later date, and it clearly belongs to the 8th level, and earliest but one, of occupation. The north side of the colonnaded *chabutra* mentioned above has been cleared of its abutting earth down to the earliest pavement; and steps have been taken to expose this pavement over the whole of the N. E. quarter of the courtyard, together with the parapet walls of the earliest colonnades erected round it. These parapet walls were found in a very dilapidated condition and badly bulged, and as they carried the whole weight of the later solid brick wall built over them, underpinning for a height of some 5 feet has had to be done *pari passu* with the removal of the earth that concealed and supported them (Plate XXX (*c*)). Further reference to this will be found in the account under Conservation; but it is mentioned here because the operation of underpinning, which entailed as a preliminary the careful removal of the old ruined walls, has been instrumental in disclosing the positions of the old stone column bases, till then hidden in the mass of brick that was subsequently built over them.

"The positions of these column bases were marked on the face of the wall as the work proceeded, and from these several indications it will be possible to reconstruct in a drawing the whole of the old colonnade.

"A disclosure of interest and importance afforded by the clearance in this corner of the courtyard is the existence of a still earlier parapet beneath the parapet of the earliest colonnade previously revealed. It is now apparent that the earliest parapet around the courtyard rose some 2′-10″ above the first brick paving to be laid here, and that what was formerly thought to be the earliest colonnade is really a second one, erected on the ruins of the first parapet when the level of the courtyard and its enclosing verandah had risen some three feet on the *débris* of the earlier structure. The second parapet is about 6′ 6″ above the earliest brick paving of the courtyard, and this unusual and unnecessary height was unexplainable while the indications pointed to their being contemporary; which the most recent discovery proves they are not.

"A cutting was made in the S. E. corner of the court through the brick wall of the second parapet down to the level of the first, with a view to the possible discovery of a stone column base left *in situ* in the earliest level when the second parapet was raised; but without success. Neither was any such stone disclosed in position on this earliest parapet during the underpinning of the northern half of the east courtyard wall under reference above. In the N. E. corner, however, a stone column base *was* discovered *in situ* on this parapet, and another similar stone was found lying among the *débris* immediately in front of the courtyard wall and *below* the parapet level. So it seems certain that such column bases did originally exist along the earliest parapet; and that the colonnade of the second parapet to be constructed merely repeated.

a feature that its builders had found in the first, most of the old column bases of which they removed and re-used. **Bihar and Orissa**

"A curious brick structure encasing a drain raised on the earliest pavement in this corner of the courtyard appeared during the clearance of the earth here. Slightly curved in plan, it extends diagonally some fifteen feet into the corner of the court, from which it carried away the surface water through an outlet in the north wall (Plate XXX (*c*)). *Nalanda*

"This outlet had been subsequently blocked up with laid brick-bats; but it is hoped that its clearance and re-use will be found possible, since this would facilitate the drainage of the excavation at this corner of the court, which is so deep here as to be liable to inundation in the rains.

"A minor feature of interest revealed in the low *chabutra* fronting the vaulted "caves" in the north wall of the court (described in previous reports) is a number of *chulhas* or fireplaces, in which the horizontal air flues and fragments of perforated tile bottom were visible. So perhaps these brick cave-chambers, with their unique Hindu-constructed vaults, served as a kitchen for the monastery.

"In Monastery site No. 4 the excavation of which was commenced two years ago, further clearance of *dêbris* was done in the shrine in the east side, with a view to exposing the earlier structures below. Though in general the uppermost level of occupation of this monastery was found in unusually good preservation, scarcely any remains of its sanctum survived—a chance circumstance due largely to the particular configuration of the mound before its excavation.

"Merely a few fragments of concrete pavement in four closely occurring levels existed (all within a height of 3′-6″) indicative of the floors of the later shrines, and practically nothing remained of their enclosing walls. These fragmentary pavements have now been cut through to get down to the earlier structures below, but, in the cutting, portions of them have been left intact to preserve the evidence they afford.

"The general arrangement of the earlier sanctum revealed in the course of excavation is peculiar to this monastery. The innermost sanctum itself takes the shape of a simple rectangular chamber 17 feet wide N.-S. by 11 feet deep E.-W., with an image pedestal, now very fragmentary, along the back wall; and its floor is some 9 feet below the bottommost of the four later pavements above. But what is unusual about this sanctum is the high narrow passage corbelled over at the top, that occurs around and behind it on three sides, north, east and south. The floor of this passage is some 4 feet lower than the sanctum it encloses. The passage was entered through an opening in the south wall of the adjoining cell to the north; no direct communication between it and the sanctum existed. This passage arrangement does not appear in any other monastery so far excavated at Nalanda (*vide* plan in Plate XXIX).

"On the ruins of this passage, when the monastery of which it formed part was destroyed, was laid a solid core of brickwork carried up to the floor level of the next later structure, a distance of over 9 feet. This solid hearting of laid brick, some 30 feet and more across, seemed a most inexplicable and

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purposeless feature while it was being cut through; and it was only when the ruined remains of the corbelling over the earlier passage below appeared in the narrow exploratory cross-trench cut through it that a hint for its elucidation was forthcoming.

"A pit was carried down in the passage to the bottommost foundations, which occur some 32 feet below the topmost and latest pavement of the shrine. In the descent a further floor of concrete was cut through 9′-3″ below the floor of the sanctum above. Thus, no fewer than 6 different levels and periods of occupation (accepting the second earliest sanctum floor and its lower enclosing passage as contemporaneous) occur in this monastery; and while some of the upper closely occurring pavements were probably laid in the same actual building, the three earlier pavements below represent each a separate and subsequent building erected on the one site. It is hoped to continue the excavation of this monastery next year.

"During the removal of the surface earth from which the bricks for the conservation of the remains are being made, a group of little votive stupas and stupa-pedestals was exposed, some of them of stone and decorated with little figures of Buddha cut in rows one above the other; one row would represent the Buddha in Bhumisparsamudra, the next in Dhyana, the third in Abhaya, and the fourth and last in Dharmachakramudra. In other little stupas the 8 conventional life-scenes of the Buddha are represented in a succession of panels, from the birth in the Lumbini Garden at Rummindei to the Nirvana at Kusinagara; both of which places have been located in the Nepalese Tarai. On four of these little stupas are engraved dedicatory inscriptions in characters assignable to the 8-9th centuries A. D., and one of them contains a reference to the reign of Mahindrapaladeva, presumably the Gurjara-Pratihara king of that name at Kanauj, who is assigned to c. 850 A.D. and is believed to have annexed Magadha for a few years (*vide* V. A. Smith's Early History of India, p. 402). I am indebted to Mr. Hirananda Sastri for the reading of this name.

"A brief account of the few minor antiquities recovered in the course of the excavations is given under 'Museums' (Nalanda).

Kharagpur Hills near Paharpur

"In the Central Circle the only monument inspected that had not previously been visited by an archæological officer and that proved on inspection to be worthy of record was the old slate quarry recently discovered in the Kharagpur Hills near Paharpur in the Monghyr District, a brief account of which is given in this report under 'Miscellaneous Notes.'"

Eastern Circle
Bengal
Mr. R. D. Banerji
Rangpur District

"The ruins in north-eastern Bengal, in the districts of Bogra and Rangpur, have remained unexplored throughout the nineteenth century. Some attention was paid to the antiquities in this area during the early days of the Honourable East India Company. Subsequently with the increase in our knowledge of the history of Bengal, adequate attention could not be paid to the antiquities in this area on account of the distance of some of these sites from the railway. The ruins of a vast city called Mahasthan, supposed to be the remains of the

ancient city of Pundravardhana, are situated a few miles to the north of the town of Bogra. Our knowledge of the extension of the Musalman conquest to the east and north-east of Lakhnauti or Gaur is still very imperfect and there is very little hope of our discovering in the near future new records which will supply all the information required.

Bengal Rangpur District

Defensive works in N.-E. Bengal

"The only chance of success lies in an accurate and up-to-date survey of north-eastern Bengal, many ancient sites in which are still difficult of access. The area surveyed during the year under review consisted of the southern part of the district of Rangpur, enclosed by three railway lines, from Santahar to Parbatipur, Parbatipur to Kaunia and Kaunia to Santahar. During the latter part of the seventeenth and in the eighteenth century the last post on the eastern frontier of the Mughal empire was Ghoraghat on the western bank of the Karatoya and now included in the district of Dinajpur. At times, the north-eastern frontier post of the Musalman kingdom or empire had been pushed forward as far as Gauhati, where an inscription of Sultan Ghiyathu-d-din Azam Shah has been discovered recently, or to Rangamati in the northern part of the Goalpara district. After the death of Mir Jumla, Musalman posts were gradually thrust back to the centre of northern Bengal by the Koch kings of Cooch Bihar and the Ahoms of Assam. The survey undertaken during the year under review disclosed an elaborate system of defences constructed during the early mediæval period by the Hindu kings of north-eastern India. To the east of the Karatoya river lies the huge walled city called Dariyaon, within the jurisdiction of the village of Kantaduar in the Gaibandha sub-division of the Rangpur district. The ruins of Kantaduar (Plate XXXI (*a*)) were brought to notice for the first time by Mr. G. H. Damant of the Bengal Civil Service more than half a century ago.[1] Mr. Damant obtained a semi-historical work called the *Risalatu-sh-Shuhada*, which recited the adventures of a Musalman saint named Shah Ismail Ghazi during the wars with the Hindu kings on the north-eastern and south-western frontiers of Bengal. Ismail Ghazi is said to have fought with the Hindus at Madaran in the Arambagh sub-division of the Hooghly district of Bengal and at Kantaduar in the Gaibandha sub-division of the Rangpur district. His head was severed from his body which was interred at Bara Dargah on the road from Rangpur to Ghoraghat, while the head was buried at Madaran. Many are the miracles related about Shah Ismail Ghazi, some of which have been carefully recorded by Mr. Damant in his article. The actual ruins at Kantaduar do not appear to have been visited previously by anybody connected with the Archæological Department. With the help of Rai Bahadur Mritunjaya Ray Chaudhuri of Sadyapushkarini, who had acquired a very accurate and intimate knowledge of the district of Rangpur several years ago while working as the Vice-Chairman of the District Board, I started investigation of the historic sites and ancient fortifications on the north-eastern frontier of Bengal in December 1924. In the districts of Rangpur and Jalpaiguri and the neighbouring state of Cooch Bihar there

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[1] *J. A. S. B.*, 1874, Pt., 1. p. 215.

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are a number of places called *duars*, which are really passable fords in the country which was and is still intersected by very broad and fast-running rivers. In the district of Rangpur, three of these *duars* existed in the southern part and my investigations proved that all of them were really entrances to the country lying to the north-east of Bengal proper. In the area enclosed by the three railway lines mentioned above, three of these *duars* were found on old river beds which are evidently the older beds of the Karatoya. The ruins of Mahasthangarh indicate very clearly the existence of an ancient Bengali city of the same type as those to be seen in different parts of northern Bengal and which was inhabited from the eighth century to the twelfth century A. D. The fall of this city was perhaps contemporaneous with the conquest of Bardhankot and Nudiah, which were conquered by Sultan Mughithu-d-din Yuzbak of Bengal in 1225 A. D. and in commemoration of which a special coin or medal was struck.[1] After the fall of Mahasthan the frontier of the Musalman kingdom of Bengal was extended as far as the Karatoya. The southern frontier of the Hindu kingdoms of north-eastern Bengal and Assam was defended by four different lines of defences all of which are still in an excellent state of preservation. The first line of defence was the river Karatoya, which appears to have been a large river at one time. The defences along the eastern bank of this river can be found at three different places. Like the Ganges and the Brahmaputra, the Karatoya has shifted its bed many times during the last seven centuries. The old beds have become marshy areas, which still separate the comparatively ancient red soil of northern Bengal or Barind from the loose sandy alluvium of the districts of Rangpur and Jalpaiguri.

Dariyaon

"On the eastern bank of the Karatoya, on an ancient bed of this river, stands the ruined city called Dariyaon within the limits of the village of Kantaduar. It appears that the Musalman inhabitants of the surrounding villages have forgotten the very name of the city of the fort. The name Kantaduar means "the gate of the thorn" and the word "Dariyaon" means "the sea." The fortifications of this ruined city consist of three different ramparts with brick cores which are still formidable in size and height, and are separated one from the other by four broad moats, most of which contain water even during the driest season. The local people aver that originally there were seven circumvallations separated by seven broad moats the exterior ones of which have gradually dried up. This belief is suggested by the contour of the ground. A distinctive characteristic of this class of fortifications is the projection of screen walls, resembling modern barbicans, which project at right angles from the concentric circumvallations of the regular fortifications. In the interior of the ring of ramparts there is a flat plain, now given up to cultivation, which contains several mounds covering the ruins of structures or temples. After crossing the dry beds of the outer moats which have now been converted into cultivated fields, we had to cross the last three in rafts. The core of the present exterior wall shows the existence of burnt brick

[1] *J. & P. A. S. B.*, Vol. IX, p. 288.

masonry 7′ in thickness and at places 15′ to 16′ in height. There are gaps at certain places in this rampart indicating the position of gateways and other openings through which the waters of the different moats were connected. It is difficult to imagine at the present day how these connected water-ways were defended during a siege. It will be necessary to survey the entire area carefully and to acquire the cultivated fields in the interior of the ring of walls for future excavations.

Bengal

Rangpur District

Kantaduar

"At a distance of nearly one mile from the dried up moats there is a large mound about 30′ in height above the surrounding ground level (Plate XXXI(*a*)) on which stands a little dargah or Idgah built during the reign of Sultan Alauddin Hussain Shah of Bengal (1489-1526 A. D.). The mound appears to contain the ruins of an ancient temple destroyed by the Musalmans and converted into a mosque and a dargah. The mosque has collapsed long ago and nothing can be seen of it at the present day, except the site which is pointed out by local villagers. The dargah, however, still stands roofless and is an excellent specimen of the early Musalman type of architecture of the fifteenth century A. D. At one time this dargah possessed an inscription engraved on two different slabs of stone, carved out of two separate Hindu images, which were placed side by side over the principal entrance of the structure. Rai Bahadur Mritunjaya Ray Chaudhury informs me that one of these has been missing for some time but that the second slab was seen by him in 1915 when he took impressions. This latter slab had also disappeared at the time of my visit to Kantaduar in December 1924. The name of Sultan Alauddin Hussain Shah can be read clearly from an impression of the inscription supplied to me by the Rai Bahadur. The structure was severely shaken during the violent earthquake of 1897 and the poverty of the attendants of the shrine, who still possess the village of Kantaduar as a *wakf* estate, has fortunately prevented its rebuilding in the modern style. There are two pierced brickwork lattices in the side walls but the back wall is undecorated. The dargah was built of small carved bricks in the style of the tomb of Fath Khan and the Qadam Rasul at Gaur. The fortifications of the ancient city and the mound with the dargah have been declared protected monuments and their conservation will be undertaken as soon as funds permit.

Debipur

"Due north of Kantaduar is the village of Debipur in the *zamindari* of Babu Asutosh Lahiri. The existence of old river beds in the vicinity shows that at one time the village was an important post on the eastern bank of the Karatoya or one of its tributaries. One high and two low mounds in the village still indicate the position of important structures. The village is now inhabited entirely by aboriginals from Chota Nagpur and a few Musalmans. The latter informed me that an image of the ten-armed Durga was recovered from the top of the highest mound some years ago. This mound is still more than 20′ in height above the surrounding area and certain depressions in the cultivated fields in front of it indicate that it was enclosed by moats. The District Board road, which passes in front of the mound, has revealed indications of walls built of burnt bricks over which the road was laid. To

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the north-east of these mounds there are several others, but not so high as the one which lies close to the *cutchery* of the Zamindar. Between Debipur and Kantaduar there are several fortifications along the old beds of the river Karatoya, the most important of which is the big marsh or *beel* known as Bara-beel close to the Police Station of Pirganj. In the maps the river which passes in and out of this marsh is now called Akhira. But the nature and extent of the Bara-beel shows that it must have been a river of great width and velocity at one time. The village of Bara-dargah lies due north of the fort in Bara-beel on the road from Bogra to Rangpur. Shah Ismail Ghazi is said to have been buried in a brick tomb in this village.

Bara Beel

Bara-dargah

Bagduar

"To the west of Debipur lies the village of Bagduar which contains an ancient shrine of the goddess Kali, worshipped here under the title of Bag-devi. The temple of Bag-devi once stood on the bank of a large tank and remains of several structures can be distinguished, one above the other, showing that the temple had been rebuilt at different times. The present temple cannot be more than a century old, but as the roof has collapsed and there are no worshippers to look after it, the shrine presents an appearance of complete desolation. Outside the masonry temple, however, there is a roofless hut, containing a broken stone image of the goddess Kali and another fragment of a stone sculpture which my guide Rai Bahadur Mritunjaya Ray Chaudhury reverently pointed out as being the image of Bag-devi. Local people believe that this stone figure is decreasing in size every year. It is kept wrapped up in a piece of red cloth but I was surprised when on removing the cloth to find the so-called goddess to be only the upper part of an image of Buddha of the type which usually represents the eight principal scenes of Gautama's life. The existing fragment, in fact, represents the death of Buddha between the two *sala* trees of Kusinara which scene is usually delineated at the top of this particular class of images.

Maheshpur

"Close to Bagduar is the village of Maheshpur where there is a Muhammadan tomb built exactly in the style of the tomb of Fath Khan at Gaur and the tomb attached to the mosque of Kartalab Khan at Dacca. It was built in 1732 A. D. The ruins of Bagduar lie close to an old bed of the Karatoya now called the Sarvamangala. The fort at this site is small. The Bengal District Gazetteer wrongly describes this chain of forts as being on the great road from Ghoraghat to Kamatapur. On the other hand the chain of forts beginning from Kantaduar and ending with Bagduar clearly indicates that this was the first line of defence of the Hindu kingdoms of north-eastern India.

The Great Wall

"Between the Karatoya and the Teesta lies a big rampart with a fosse in front. It has been pierced in several places for the passage of District Board roads but still exists to the south-west of the modern town of Rangpur. According to local information, this rampart now forms the boundary between the Parganas of Sadyapushkarini and Batasan of the Rangpur District. On examination it was found to be a high mud wall a hundred feet in thickness, generally twenty to forty feet in height above the cultivated fields at the back and forty to sixty feet from the bed of the fosse or moat in front of it. The

existence of the fosse towards the south and south-east indicates that the wall was built by the people of north-eastern India against aggressions from Bengal or the south-west. The fosse or moat is cultivated in many places and does not contain water during the winter but the top of the rampart is always covered with jungle and being high land is not much in demand for cultivation. The Gazetteer wrongly describes this rampart as extending from the Karatoya to the river Brahmaputra. It is well known that before 1787 the Teesta followed a different course and joined the Atrai instead of joining the Brahmaputra. The wall belongs to an age when the Teesta did not flow along its present bed. So far as it has been surveyed it seems to have extended from the old bed of the river Manas, marked Mara-manas in survey maps. to the Karatoya. Bengal *Rangpur District*

"The valley of the Teesta and the country lying between this river and the Dharla still remains to be surveyed and information has been received about the existence of similar fortifications in this area. To the east of the Dharla lies another fortified city, the ruins of which are known as Gosanimari or Gosanimarai in the southern part of the Cooch Bihar State. These ruins lie on the bank of the river Torsha which is a tributary of the Dharla. The river now passes right through the centre of the ancient city and has exposed the nature of the construction of its rampart. The ruins of Gosanimari can be reached from the station of Dinhata on the Cooch Bihar section of the Eastern Bengal Railway and there is a good road from the station right up to the ruins. Similarity between the fortifications at Kantaduar and Gosanimari is so marked that there cannot be any doubt that both of them were built by the same people and most probably at the same period. The history of Shah Ismail Ghazi and the existence of an inscription of Sultan Alauddin Hussain Shah on the mound at Kantaduar prove that none of these fortifications were the works of the Koch kings. The compiler of the Gazetteer ascribes the rampart on the second line of fortifications to the Koch kings, but it is extremely doubtful whether it was necessary for these kings to build fortifications on such a large scale. Tradition ascribes the building of Gosanimari to the Hindu kings of the Mongoloid Khyen tribe. The last king of this dynasty, Nilambar, was defeated and killed by Shahzada Daniyal, the eldest son of Sultan Alauddin Husain Shah of Bengal. *Cooch Bihar State* *Gosanimari*

"Nothing is known of the history of the Khyens except that they existed as a buffer kingdom between the Ahoms of Assam and the Musalman kingdom of Bengal in the fifteenth century. It is quite possible that the Khyens built Gosanimari, but it is also possible that these Mongoloid people only utilised the ruins of fortifications which had been built several centuries before. The fortifications of Gosanimari originally consisted of several concentric walls or ramparts and moats, with projections of the nature of barbicans or screen walls. The officers of the Cooch Bihar State have surveyed the entire ruins and the incursions of the river Torsha right through the fortifications have revealed the fact that the nature of construction of the ramparts is exactly similar to that of the walls at Dariyaon. These fortifications are quite unlike the square mud forts to be seen near the stations of Domar and Nilphamari on the northern

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section of the Eastern Bengal Railway. The country lying in the northern part of the Jalpaiguri district and the Cooch Bihar State has not been properly surveyed as yet and therefore it is premature to compare the nature of the remains in these two districts.

"The last two capitals of the Mughal Subah of Bengal contain a very large number of mosques in the Deccani style of the later Muhammadan architecture. In Dacca the local people have given the name *Shaista-Khani* to this particular style. A careful examination of this style leads me to believe that the long residence of Jafar Kuli *alias* Kartalab Khan *alias* Murshid Quli Khan in the districts of the Deccan especially at Bijapur, Ahmednagar and Aurangabad influenced him and caused him to copy the early and later styles of the Deccani architecture in the mosques which he built in the last two capitals of Bengal, Dacca and Murshidabad. This style is also evident in the mosque of Shaista Khan at Dacca. The low broad arch with its cramped voussoirs is distinctly characteristic of the southern Deccani Musalman style, which we find in the Juma masjid at Bijapur, the Kali masjid at Ahmednagar and the ruined mosque at Daulatabad. This style is even more evident in the mosque of Kartalab Khan in the Dacca city and the Deccan is stamped on it by the existence of a *vav* or stepped well of the Deccani type, which some wild freak of imagination caused Kartalab Khan to dig near his new mosque in the rain-sodden city of Dacca. Choked with refuse, neglected and almost enveloped by a crowd of dirty huts, this relic of the long residence of Murshid Quli Khan in the Deccan still remains as a freak in the city of Dacca. The stepped well belongs to the Deccani and not to the Gujarati type. The *vav* of Adalaj and that of Bai Harir at Asawal near Ahmedabad are typical specimens of the Gujarati style, while the stepped well discovered inside the old Shanwar Wada palace at Poona and those in the city of Bijapur may be regarded as specimens of the Deccani type. The *vav* of Kartalab Khan or Murshid Quli Khan at Dacca is almost an exact copy of the one at Ibrahimpur near Bijapur or that in the Shanwar Wada.

Mosque of Kartalab Khan

"The interior of the mosque of Kartalab Khan bears a striking resemblance to the interior of the mosque attached to the Ibrahim Rauza or the tomb of Ibrahim Adil Shah II at Bijapur. Subsequently when Kartalab Khan became Murshid Quli Khan and the *subadar* of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, he attempted the building of a mosque on a gigantic scale at Murshidabad. The Katra masjid, the ruins of which stand two miles to the east of Murshidabad Railway Station is built on a peculiar plan. It stands on a high platform in the centre of a huge courtyard which latter is surrounded by a double-storied row of rooms. Four immense minars, resembling Egyptian pylons in stolidity, were built at the four corners of the quadrangle, instead of being attached to the mosque proper. The Katra masjid was severely shaken during the earthquake of 1897 and most of its massive domes have collapsed but the construction of the arches in the interior which supported these domes shows at once the close resemblance between the Deccani style and the later Mughal style of Bengal. These gigantic arches spring almost

The Katra Masjid of Murshidabad

at a right angle from the sides and have the same style of construction as those in Shaista Khan's mosque and Kartalab Khan's mosque at Dacca. In this respect these three mosques differ from the majority of Bengal mosques and the arched buildings of Northern India. How far this particular style adopted by Murshid Quli Khan was perpetuated by the later Musalman Nawabs or Governors of Bengal can be seen in the mosque attached to the tomb of Nawab Shujauddin in the Roshnibagh on the other side of the river Bhagirathi. The low clinging voussoirs are still apparent in the arches inside the mosque but the arches of the exterior are of the decadent and later Musalman type which we see in the immense number of later Musalman mosques in the United Provinces, Bengal and Bihar. A curious survival of the hut-shaped Bengali tombs of the early Musalman period is noticeable in the case of Kartalab Khan's mosque at Dacca. Attached to the northern façade of the hall of the mosque and on the top of the great platform on which it has been built, is a small hut-shaped tomb exactly similar in style to the tomb of Fath Khan near the Qadam Rasul at Gaur. The local Muhammadans did not allow me to examine the interior of the building but it is supposed to contain the tomb of some Musalman saint.

Bengal

The Katra Masjid of Murshidabad

Mughal Waterforts

Fort at Idrakpur

"The district of Dacca possesses three small water forts of the type so common along the creeks of Bassein and Salsette in the Bombay Presidency. In and around Narayanganj there are three similar towers or forts erected by the Mughals to keep the Portuguese and Arakanese pirates of Eastern Bengal in check. The best preserved of them is that at Idrakpur or Munshigunj (Plate XXXI(*c*)) on the right bank of the Dhaleswari. The enclosure is now used as the residence of the Sub-divisional Officer of Munshigunj and the fort is fast losing the character of an ancient monument. Two others are to be found close to Narayangunj on either bank of the Sital Laksha. That on the left bank of the Sital Laksha is called the fort of Sonakanda. According to tradition, Sona, the widowed daughter of Kedar Rai, is said to have cried at this place when she was being abducted by the Afghan chief (?), Isa Khan Masnad Ali. The fort was built at the junction of a small river called the Tribeni Khal with the Sital Laksha and commanded the approaches to both the rivers. The present owners of this fort have definitely refused to enter into agreement with the Government regarding its conservation and therefore it will have to be removed from the list of protected monuments. As soon as it is removed from the list, the masonry will without doubt vanish and no trace will remain of this interesting monument after a few years. The principal feature of the fort at Sonakanda is a big tower intended for mounting artillery of a heavy calibre, for the reception of which a strong masonry platform was erected in the centre of the tower, and the side walls were pierced with gun-embrasures surrounded by loop-holes for musketry. There is a small postern below high water level for the escape of the garrison in case of a surprise, but the main entrance lies on the river side and has to be reached by a flight of steps. This entrance was protected by a double series of doorways, the mortice holes for the reception of the tenons of which were made of stone. A similar bastion is to be seen

Fort of Sonakanda

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in the fort of Idrakpur on the top of which the bungalow of the Sub-divisional Officer has been built.

Fort at Khizrpur

"The third fort was built to the east of Narayanganj, right on the Sital Laksha. At one time it was enclosed within a garden of the Nawab of Dacca who was allowed to acquire it. Subsequently this garden was acquired for the extension of the Dacca Section of the Eastern Bengal Railway by the Government. It has been proposed that the plot of land on which the fort stands should be handed over to the Archæological Department, so that the monument may be preserved in a deserving style. This fort is called the fort of Kedderpore (Khizrpur) (Plate XXXI (*b*)). The walls and the ramparts are still in good preservation and it can be reached easily from one of the main roads of Narayanganj town. As in the case of the Sonakanda fort the main entrance is placed above a flight of steps. A portion of the rampart was dismantled by the Nawabs of Dacca and a corner of their garden palace intrudes into the fort enclosure, but the rest of the bastion and the circular walls are in an excellent state of preservation. Similarly to the other two, this fort, like all other Mughal forts, was also surmounted by high *kangura* battlements which were pierced with loop-holes for musketry. There is a very large round tower on the river side similar to those attached to the forts at Sonakanda and Idrakpur. Here also we find that a gun of large calibre was mounted for the protection of the river craft from the inroads of the Portuguese and Arakanese pirates.

Assam
Pre-Ahom Art and Architecture

"Assam is the only province of India, the history of the architecture and sculpture of which is still practically unknown. While the history of Assam begins with the conquest of the lower part of the valley by the Ahoms in the fourteenth century, the history of its architecture begins with the introduction of Bengali masons and architects in the sixteenth. Like other provinces of northern India, Assam was ruled in the mediæval period of Indian history by a number of dynasties whose names indicate that they were Hindus, though in many cases the inscriptions testify to their non-Indian or non-Aryan origin. The majority of the kings of Assam claim to be descended from Bhagadatta, the son of Naraka, a mythical king named in the Puranas. The earliest known kings of Assam are Susthitavarman, the contemporary of king Mahasenagupta of Magadha and his son Bhaskaravarman, the contemporary of Harshavardhana and the Chinese pilgrim Yuan-Chwang. The chronology of the Assamese dynasties from the middle of the seventh century to the end of the twelfth is still full of confusion, but the architecture of this period and the history of the plastic art of the country are absolutely unknown. Yet, at times, stone sculptures and rock carvings have been discovered at different places which prove that the mediæval architecture and plastic art of Assam were closely related to the general architecture and art of northern India.

Darrang District
Tezpur

"The most important series of sculptures belonging to the period of history, which ended with the Ahom conquest of the valley, have been found in the districts of Kamrup and Darrang. In 1906, the late Dr. Th. Bloch said that the "modern civil stations of Tezpur and Gauhati stand on large mounds which contain the remains of two ancient cities." In the same year while foundations

were being dug for certain additions to the Deputy Commissioner's office at Tezpur, the excavators came upon the remains of a stone built temple. The majority of the stones were transferred to the Planters' Club on the river Brahmaputra, the Deputy Commissioner's bungalow and the public park, where many of them can still be seen. The discovery of these remains in the town of Tezpur was reported to the then Chief Commissioner of Assam by the late Mr. F. J. Monahan, I.C.S., whose name is now well-known amongst scholars for his devotion to the cause of Indology. Mr. Monahan writes in his report to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Assam, 'Some of the blocks which have been dug up are elaborately sculptured as cornices, bases or capitals of columns, etc., like the pieces which one sees lying here and there on and around Tezpur maidan. There seems to be every probability that the extent of the underground layer of hewn stones may be not less than that of the Cutchery site, it may of course be much greater. The layer of stones is also, apparently, of considerable depth. I saw a hole about 4' deep, opened by removal of some of the granite blocks, below which there were more stones, apparently of the same kind. These remains point to the existence of a great building of massive and ornate architecture on the Tezpur maidan site.' On receiving this report the late Dr. Th. Bloch, reported that 'from Mr. Monahan's description I infer that the remains struck upon in digging for the foundations of the Deputy Commissioner's Office at Tezpur, form part of the wall of an ancient temple and it would not be difficult to follow up these walls as far as the upper structures permit. down to the bottom of the ancient walls......On having reached the bottom of the walls, detailed photographs should be taken of the ancient walls, and the earth hereafter may be filled up again. All loose and broken carvings, of course, should be taken out and put up in some convenient place above ground close to their find place. As far as I remember, there is already now a good deal of sculpture coming from the remains of the ancient city of Tezpur, lying about close to the Cutcheries. I would suggest to have this small excavation done at once while the digging for foundations is going on.' The lack of records prevents me from finding out what was actually done. Mr. Monahan suggested in his letter, dated the 18th June 1906, 'What seems to be required at Tezpur is an examination of the ruins for the purpose of determining the period, the plan and the purpose of the buildings and obtaining some light on the ancient civilisation which they represent.' We have no means to determine how far this work was done and so we must depend solely upon hear-say evidence to find out what became of the remains discovered. Rai Sahib Sobharam Das, Archæological Overseer in Assam, informs me that the movable pieces of stones were removed to the public park close to the Cutchery buildings at Tezpur.

Assam Tezpur

"On examination of the remains in the park at Tezpur and those preserved in the Planters' Association or Club at the same place I find that the carvings belong to three different periods of history and therefore must have belonged at least to three separate buildings. The most remarkable sculptures of the first group are two shafts of pillars at the entrance to the Planters'

A Saiva temple of the tenth century

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Club and a heavy lintel of a stone door-frame now lying in the public park. The shaft of one of these pillars (Plate XXXII (*d*)) is sixteen-sided, the upper end being ornamented with a broad band having *kirtimukhas* at the top and the lower with dentils. Over this band the shaft is round and appears to be lathe-turned like the upper parts of the Western Chalukyan columns of the Bombay Presidency. In the second pillar the upper part of the shaft is dodecagonal and near the top is divided into three raised horizontal bands two of which contain *kirtimukhas* and the third a series of diamond-shaped rosettes. In style, both of them belong to the same period and appear to have come from one and the same building. The lintel of the stone door-frame in the public park also belongs to the same period and most probably to the same building. It is divided into two different parts. The upper part represents five miniature temples with the phallic emblem of Siva in each of them. In the lower part we see a continuation of the ornamentation on the jambs, *viz.*, two vertical bands containing meandering creepers and two others consisting entirely of rosettes which turn an angle and are continued on the soffit of the lintel. In the centre of the lower part of the lintel is a small niche containing a miniature image of Ganesa. It appears from the nature of the carvings that the temple to which these three architectural specimens belong was erected late in the tenth century A. D. The length of the lintel is 6′ 10″ and the breadth 1′ 5½″.

A temple of the Sun.

"The second group of sculptures at Tezpur consists of specimens from a massive temple on the ruins of which the office of the Deputy Commissioner has been built. On each side of the entrance of the Planters' Club at Tezpur lie the door-sill and the lintel of the principal entrance to this enormous temple. The size of the lintel enables us to determine the size of the door-frame and consequently of the principal entrance to the sanctum. The enormous lintel is 10′ 3″ in length and 1′ 8″ in breadth. There are three raised panels on it, one in the centre and one on each side and each of them is divided into a large niche in the centre with a smaller one on either side. The panel on the left contains a standing figure of Brahma in the central niche with an attendant on each side. The central panel is occupied by a figure of Surya with two attendants while the panel on the extreme right contains a standing figure of Siva with an attendant in each of the side niches. The space between these raised panels is divided into six niches, three to the left of the central panel and three to the right. They contain six divine figures which cannot be identified. All the niches are separated from each other by a round pilaster 2′ in height, the height of the lintel itself being 2′ 7½″. According to the general practice in Hindu temples, the central niche or panel of the lintel of the stone door-frame of the sanctum is generally occupied by the presiding deity of the temple. It appears certain, therefore, that this gigantic temple was dedicated to Surya or the Sun god. The sill of this door-frame is also of gigantic dimensions and shows a vase in the centre flanked by two lions salatant. Each end is occupied by a niche containing a male and a female and flanked by a smaller and narrower niche on a recessed corner, containing

a single human figure. It is a pity that the jambs of this enormous door-frame have not been discovered as yet. The large jamb in the public park appears to belong to a much later period. It is impossible therefore to deduce the height of the door-frame correctly, but it is obvious from the length of the lintel and the sill that the height of this door-frame could not have been less than 15′. If the height of the stone door-frame of the main entrance to the sanctum was 15′ then the height of the interior of the chamber must have been 20′ to 25′, leaving us to imagine the total height of the spire, or *sikhara* of the original temple, which must have been considerably over 100.′ The majority of the carved stones in the public park at Tezpur are taken from the plinth mouldings and string-courses of the gigantic temple, the door-frames of which have been described above. The string-courses were ornamented with *kirtimukhas* of various shapes and sizes and sunken panels containing ornamental rosettes and meandering creepers. Some of them are evidently portions of enormous capitals which were held together by metal clamps or dowels. In the centre of some of these pieces there is a projecting niche flanked by round pilasters containing divine figures. In one of these niches we find a fat female squatting on the ground, holding a piece of cloth over her head, while a female stands to her left with her hands clasped in adoration. The second specimen of the same type contains the figure of a goddess holding a lyre in her hands, evidently Sarasvati, the goddess of learning. A third specimen contains the well-known group of *Kamalatmika* or *Gajalakshmi*, more commonly known in Bengal and Assam as *Kamale-Kamini* in which two elephants pour water over the head of a goddess from vases held in their trunks. A fourth specimen contains figures of Siva and Durga seated in the well-known conventional posture so common in images of this particular type in northern India. The outlines of the plinth mouldings show that the mediæval architects of Assam employed the same motifs and figures as those in other provinces of northern India. Some of these ornaments appear in relief as diamond-shaped and circular rosettes, set in between arabasque work of a type known to us from the temples of Orissa. The most remarkable specimen in the collection in the public park at Tezpur, however, is a slab taken from the upper part of the plinth mouldings. It is divided into a number of sunken panels by means of circular pilasters, each containing a male or female, two females or two males. Beginning from the right we find a man fighting with a lion, a male playing on a flute and a female dancing by his side, two males playing on conch shells, a male playing on a drum and a female dancing by his side, a female playing on a lyre and another dancing to her right, a male playing on a drum and another dancing to his left. This slab apparently formed part of a series of similar panels all round the lower edge of the walls of the sanctum. Another slab bears on it a conventional representation of the Chaitya-window pattern, so common in the temples of Central India, especially those in the Rewa State and at Khajuraho. The interior of the sunken panels is entirely covered with geometrical patterns with a half rosette in the centre. The second group of sculptures at Tezpur belongs to a temple erected

Assam.
Tezpur

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in the twelfth century A.D. if not later. The size of the stones indicates that the temple was very large in size and provided with a very tall spire. There are two specimens in the public park at Tezpur which appear to belong to another temple of some later date. One of these is a high door jamb and the second a slab bearing three sunken panels occupied by very crude human or divine figures. The entire collection contains only a single specimen carved in the round, a lion, presumably on an elephant. The conventional representation of the lion shows that the inhabitants of the Assam valley were not very familiar with the king of beasts.

Dah Parbatiya

"Close to the modern civil station of Tezpur is the small village of Dah Parbatiya which possesses the unique distinction of having within its limits the ruins of the oldest temple in Assam. The ruins consist of the remains of a brick-built temple of Siva of the Ahom period erected upon the ruins of a stone temple of the later Gupta period, *circa* sixth century A.D. The former collapsed during the earthquake of 1897 revealing the stone door-frame (Plate XXXII (*c*)) of the older structure. At some subsequent date the local villagers built a crude hut on the mound, which had collapsed at the time of my visit. The mound is nearly 20′ above the surrounding ground and is entirely covered with large rubber trees and small undergrowth. The door-frame stands in front of a large block of stone with a square cavity in its centre. Most probably the older *linga* was fixed in this hole. The carving on the door-frame is characteristic of the style of the early Gupta schools of sculpture, of which so many examples have been discovered at various sites excavated by Sir John Marshall in northern India. The carving on the jambs consists of high reliefs in the lower part and four different vertical bands of carving in the upper. In the lower part of each of the jambs is the figure of a female deity whose divine nature is indicated by the halo behind her head. Each of the goddesses stands with a garland in her hands in an elegant posture and these two figures appear to represent Ganga and Yamuna so common in door jambs of ancient Gupta and mediæval temples (Plate XXXII (*a*) & (*b*)). These two larger figures are attended, in each of the jambs, by a number of smaller ones. At the bottom of the jamb on the right are two female figures, one standing with a *chamara* and the other kneeling in front, with a flat receptacle containing flowers. A third female figure is seen with a *chamara* behind or to the right of the main figure. To the left of the halo we find a *nagi* kneeling and to the right two geese flying towards the main figure. The lower part of the jamb on the left is not so well preserved as that on the right. Here we find a female standing with an indistinct object to the left and another to the right or in front of the main figure, the lower part of which is damaged. On this jamb also is the figure of a *naga* kneeling to the right of the halo of the main figure and two geese flying to the left of it. The upper part of each of these jambs is separated into four long narrow vertical bands two of which are continued on the lintel. The first of these begins from the head of the *naga* or of the *nagi* and consists of a meandering creeper with extremely beautiful ornamental foliage in the interspaces and the second of a

straight vertical stem from which issue a number of lotus leaves and other conventional flowers. Two dwarfish figures are observed at the bottom holding on to the stem. The third band is made up of four super-imposed panels containing human figures standing on oblong bosses bearing ornamental foliage on their surfaces. At the top, each of these bands ends in a vase with ornamental foliage hanging from its corner. A pilaster, square in section, rises from the vase and ends in a cruciform capital, with a sprawling *gana* on each of its arms. The fourth band consists of a vertical row of ornamental rosettes. As in the case of the Gupta temples at Bhumara in the Nagod Satte, Nachna-Kuthara in the Ajaigadh State and at Deogarh in the Jhansi district, the lintel is larger in size than the door-frame, extending a little on each side of the jambs. Two of the nner bands of carving on the jambs are continued as horizontal bands at the bottom of the lintel and exhibit in the centre in high relief a beautiful flying male figure holding a garland in its hands. Above these two ornamental bands is another band in higher relief containing a number of Chaitya-windows so common in the Gupta temples at Bhumara and Deogarh. In this case there are five Chaitya-windows in all, arranged in a row on the surface of the lintel. Three of these windows are large while two are comparatively smaller in size. The one on the extreme right contains the figure of a male seated on a throne, with four hands, two of which are broken. One of the left hands holds a *damaru*, the peculiar small drum of Siva while the space below the throne shows the waves of the sea. The window between this one and the central one contains a horse-headed male figure, with two hands, kneeling. The central Chaitya-window is the largest of all and has a *suparna*, the mythical deity half man and half bird, on either side. The Chaitya-window itself is occupied by a figure of Siva, in the form of Lakulisa, seated with a rope tied round his leg. A female is holding a cup to his left while another stands to the right. The window between the central one and that on the extreme left contains the figure of a man seated and playing on a flute while over his head is seen the hood of a snake. That on the extreme left contains in its medallion a beautiful image of Surya seated cross-legged holding lotus flowers in both of his hands. The attendant to the left holds a pen and an ink-pot while that on the right holds a staff of the orthodox description. The door jambs are 5′ 3″ in height and 1′ 4″ in breadth while the lintel measures 3′ 9″ in length and 1′ 3″ in breadth. The artist's sense of proportion, the beautiful symmetry of the figures and ornamental devices and the excellence of execution tend to prove that this door lintel belongs to the same period as the great schools of sculpture which existed at Pataliputra and Benares in the fifth and sixth centuries A.D. The remains of the Ahom temple consist of the floor of the *garbhagriha* in the centre of which stands the stone *kunda*, measuring 2′ 5″ × 2′ 3″ and 5″ deep, and the sanctum of the temple which measures 8′ 11″×8′ 4″.[1]

Assam
Dah Parbatiya

[1] The door-frame was seen by my predecessor Mr. K. N. Dikshit and partly described by him in the Annual Report for 1922-23, pp. 119-20.

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Bamuni Hill

"That the ruins of a gigantic stone built temple stood on the top of the Bamuni Hill is known to almost everybody in Assam. But these ruins do not appear to have been explored as yet, though one of my predecessors, the late Dr. Th. Bloch, visited them in 1903. Nothing, however, was done to conserve them though the site was duly protected. On the 23rd October 1924 I attempted to inspect these ruins but was debarred from doing so on account of a thick growth of jungle which now covers them. The ruins of this temple are, besides the remains at Dah Parbatiya referred to above, the only specimens of pre-Ahom architecture in Assam which still remain *in situ*. Funds have been allotted for clearing the jungle, so that the ruins may be more accurately surveyed.

Bishnath

"Displaced remnants of pre-Ahom temples are, however, met with at several places in Assam. The ruins of one such edifice now lie in the bed of the river Brahmaputra, close to the small village of Bishnath. It seems to me that this temple was thrown into the river by the erosion of the bank, but the ruins can still be seen during the summer and the winter. The *linga* which was once enshrined inside this temple continues to be worshipped and a thatched hut is raised over it when the water-level is low. I came across the remains of another temple of the same epoch in the causeway built during the Ahom period on a small hill at Nigriting near Jorhat in the Sibsagar district. During the latter period a temple was built on the top of the mound when the remains of a stone built temple were utilised by the architects of the Ahom rajas for the erection of the steps which lead from the bottom to the top of the mound. With the consent of the priests of this temple, the carved stones are being taken out from these steps of the causeway and stacked along the sides. When this work is completed it will be possible to give a more complete account of the ancient temple which stood on the top of the Nigriting hill.

Sibsagar District
Nigriting

Kamrup District
Kamakhya

"The remains of the pre-Ahom period are more numerous at Gauhati and on the top of the Kamakhya hill in the Kamrup district. The steps which lead from the landing stage on the river to the top of Nilachala hill at Kamakhya are composed of immense blocks of stone some of which were evidently taken from a temple of great antiquity. The carvings on these slabs indicate that they must belong to the seventh or eighth century A.D., being slightly later than the carving on the stone door-frame at Dah Parbatiya. Some of the capitals of pillars are of such immense size that they indicate that the structure to which they belonged must have been as gigantic as the temple of the Sun god at Tezpur, the remains of which have been described above. The temple of the goddess Kali or Kamakhya on the top of the hill was built during the domination of the Ahoms. Its *sikhara* is of the shape of the bee-hive, which is a characteristic of many of the temples in lower Assam. This temple was built on the ruins of another structure erected by king Sukladhvaja or Naranarayana, the first king and founder of the Koch dynasty of Cooch Bihar, whose inscription is still carefully preserved inside the *mandapa*. The lower part of the sanctum

Assam *Kamrup District* *Kamakhya*

of the temple is in good preservation (Plate XXXI (*d*)) and was utilised by the Ahom builders. Here we find dados of the Khajuraho or the Central Indian type, consisting of sunken panels alternating with pilasters, and below them the plinth mouldings of an older temple of the same type as that discovered at Tezpur. The images and architectural fragments belonging to the Koch temple lie scattered on all sides of the main temple at Kamakhya and can be recognised at once by the crude outline of the human figures. Among them may be mentioned a double-faced human figure and numerous attendants. While the plinth of the *mandapa* of the main temple at Kamakhya has become covered by the levelling up of the court-yard, the plinth mouldings of the sanctum can be seen inside a shallow pit lined with stones. We can thus see three successive stages of building on this site. On one side of the pit there is a slab taken from a mediæval temple the carvings on which consist of a meandering creeper issuing from the hands of a dwarf seated on the extreme left. This slab is much earlier than the Koch period (16th century) and evidently co-eval with the plinth mouldings. Whether the lower part of the main shrine belongs to the same period as the massive temple, the remains of which are to be seen in the steps leading to it, cannot be determined as yet, but it is certain that in the pit at the back of the main shrine of the temple of Kamakhya we can see the remains of at least three different periods of construction, ranging in date from the eighth to the seventeenth century A.D.

Umananda

"The remains of pre-Ahom structures can be seen close to most of the modern temples built on the islands in the bed of the Brahmaputra near Gauhati. On the island of Umananda were discovered the remains of another pre-Ahom temple consisting of stone pillars, bricks and carvings. On the same island there are a number of rock-cut sculptures, generally images of Ganesa, which also belong to the mediæval period. Similar remains are to be noticed on the Asvakranta as well as on the Urbasi island, all of which remain to be surveyed.

N. E. Frontier Tract *Sadiya*

"On the northern bank of the Brahmaputra at the foot of the Himalayas, lies the frontier post of Sadiya. There is evidence to show that the Ahoms fortified Sadiya with some of the guns captured by them from the Musalmans. In the bungalow of the Political Officer at Sadiya are three guns, one of which is inscribed. The latter belonged to the artillery of the Emperor Sher Shah and was cast by the famous general Saiyid Ahmad Rumi in 949 A.H.=1542 A.D. Similar guns have been found at Rewa[1] in Central India and at various places in Bengal. The inscriptions on these guns were deciphered by Mr. H. E. A. Stapleton of the Indian Educational Service and published in the Journal and Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal.[2] The inscribed gun at Sadiya is exactly of the same type as those in the Dacca Museum and in the collections at Gauripur in Assam and at Rewa. The muzzle is shaped like the head of a lion and the gun is 4′ 9½″ in length.

[1] A. P. R. of the Archl. Survey, W. C., for the year ending 31st March 1921, p. 55, para. 8.

[2] Vol. V, pp. 367-75.

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Sadiya

The two other guns are of swivel variety and belonged to the Mughal river flotilla or *nāwwārā*. One of them measures 3′ 9″ in length and its pivot is broken, while the second measures 3′ 6½″ in length including the spike at the end, the height of the pivot being 1′. They are very curious specimens of Mughal artillery and are very rare even in Eastern Bengal.

Neolithic implements from the Abor country

"From time to time neolithic stone implements are discovered in the surrounding hills. At my request Mr. T. P. M. O'Callaghan, Political Agent for the Sadiya Frontier Tract, started enquiries about neolithic implements and discovered one stone adze in the Abor country. The specimen was examined by Prof. H. C. Das-Gupta of the Presidency College, Calcutta, who pronounced it to be made of Abor trap of the type described by Dr. J. Coggin Brown of the Geological Survey of India.[1] The specific gravity of this specimen varies from 2·92 to 3·01. Mr. O'Callaghan writes that it was discovered in a Padam Abor village. The local people say that it fell from the sky and struck the *moshup* (bachelors' quarter) in the village of Mebo, on the left bank of the Dihong river, where it enters the plains. These neolithic implements are regarded with great veneration by the Abors, by whom they are looked upon as a gift of the gods and used for application to sores, ulcers, etc. Such objects are not used as axes now."

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Madras Presidency
Mr. A. H. Longhurst
Mahabalipuram

"Of all the many fascinating rock-cut Pallava monuments at Mahabalipuram, popularly known as the Seven Pagodas, few attract more attention and admiration than the huge rock sculpture known as Arjuna's Penance. In his *Iconographical Notes on The Seven Pagodas* published in the Annual Report of this department for 1910-11, Dr. Vogel states with reference to this monument ...' There is some reason to assume that this designation has as little connection with the original meaning of this gigantic sculpture as the popular names of the so-called Rathas. It is true that among the numerous figures rather a prominent place is taken by an ascetic standing on one leg and stretching his two arms upwards (*ūrdhva-bāhu*) in the position so often described in old Indian Epics. But there is nothing to indicate that this figure represents Arjuna. At his right side we notice a four-armed god, whose attributes are by no means clear, but from the presence of goblins, probably meant for *ganas*, we may perhaps infer that it is Siva. It should, however, be noted that in Pallava art we find similar figures attending other deities also. Feats of asceticism rewarded by some boon granted by one of the gods are so frequent in epic literature that there is very slight justification indeed for identifying this sculpture with the particular scene of Arjuna's *tapas*. On the contrary, all that is typical in that episode is absent here. The story is that Siva appeared to Arjuna in the shape of a wild Kirata hunter pursuing a bear which became the object of an altercation and personal combat between the two. It is an undoubted fact which has drawn the attention of previous explorers that the supposed group of Arjuna and Siva does not really form the centre of the whole sculptural picture. From both sides the numerours figures of demi-gods, men and beasts—mostly in couples and most of them

[1] Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vol. XLII, p. 244.

folding hands in the attitude of adoration—are turned towards the large vertical cleft or fissure which separates the two halves of the rock. The so-called Arjuna and Siva are placed a little to the proper right of this cleft, and it will be noticed that some of the adoring figures are turned away from them and, like the others, are flying towards the cleft. This cleft, therefore is the real centre of the whole sculpture.'

"When Dr. Vogel wrote the above remarks in 1910, he had not seen the photograph reproduced in Plate XXXIII (*a*), which was taken many years ago before the monument was repaired by the Public Works Department. If the visitor will take the trouble of climbing to the top of the rock, he will notice a number of small channels cut in the surface of the rock to collect and guide rain water into this cleft. During the rains there must have been a considerable stream of water flowing down the cleft into a small tank or pond below and as Dr. Vogel remarks, it is this cleft that is the centre of attraction of the whole sculpture. Not only are there water channels cut in the rock to direct the surface water into the cleft, but there are traces here and there indicating that there was once a masonry or brick cistern situated on the top of the rock above the cleft. It is related in the old *Manual of the Chingleput District, dated 1879,* that while Lord Napier was Governor of Madras, he visited the Seven Pagodas and had the ground in front of this cleft excavated to a depth of 7 or 8 feet, which exposed the now familiar figures of the deer scratching its muzzle, the cat and rats and the baby elephants, which until then had been hidden from view owing to the ground in front having become silted up with a thick deposit of broken bricks and earth. The broken tusk of the larger elephant and the upper portion of the male *naga* figure (now re-fixed in their original positions) and a few dressed stones were also found during these excavations. In all probability, the masonry cistern that seems to have once stood on the top of the rock, decayed and collapsed, and the *débris* being washed down the cleft during the rains smashed the *naga* figure and the elephant's left tusk in transit and silted up the tank below.

"The photograph reproduced in Plate XXXIII (*a*), shows the state of the cleft soon after Lord Napier's excavations. It will be noticed that the elephant's tusk and the upper portion of the *naga* figure are missing. It was then decided to refix these broken portions of the two sculptures and in order to protect them and the adjacent figures from further injury by falling *débris* during the rains and to prevent the tank below from again silting up, the Public Works Department closed the mouth of the cleft with a dwarf masonry parapet and directed the surface water in the other direction in order to preserve the face of the rock (Plate XXXIII (*b*)).

"The cleft down the centre of the rock is natural and in order to get a smooth surface for the water to flow freely down the centre, the Pallavas closed up the deep recess at the back with brickwork and plaster and then inserted the free-standing figures of the *naga* and *nagi*. These two figures are carved in the round and were fixed after the main work was finished

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and are not hewn out of the natural rock like the other figures adorning this wonderful sculptural scene. Altogether, there are seven *naga* figures at the foot of the cleft, both male and female and most of them are depicted with folded hands in the attitude of adoration and rising out of the water below. The *nagas* are sacred water-spirits that reside in rivers and lakes and their presence here is obviously to denote the importance and sanctity of the stream that once flowed over them from the rock above. When the Pallava sculptor wanted to indicate the presence of water he usually introduced the upper portion of a *naga* figure rising out of the fore-ground of his subject. A good example of this will be found in the beautiful panel representing the Boar Incarnation of Vishnu depicted in the Varaha Temple. Fergusson assumed that the free standing figures of the *naga* and *nagi* fixed in the cleft, were the real objects of adoration and that, therefore, the whole scene related to Serpent Worship. But it has been rightly pointed out that this interpretation is impossible as the *naga* figures themselves assume the same attitude of *namaskara* as the other demi-gods—Gandharvas and Apsaras, Kinnaras and Kinnaris portrayed in this scene.

" Dr. Vogel remarks—' Can it be that once there existed here a sacred spring and that the water gushing forth from the cleft was the real aim and object of all the adoring figures. The presence of the *nagas* would then be most easily accounted for, as they are the water-spirits dwelling in lakes and springs.' He also draws attention to the splendid group of ascetics, some carved in the round, which are engaged in the various occupations of the hermitage in front of a little shrine and says—' Such a scene is usually laid on the banks of some sacred river, and we find indeed among these figures, nearest the cleft, a young ascetic carrying a water-jar on his shoulder. He reminds us of the famous episode of the Ramayana in which Dasaratha shoots by mistake the son of a blind hermit, while he was filling his water-jar in the dark.'

" The figure of the ascetic carrying the pitcher on his shoulder and his companion holding a cornucopia are particularly interesting (Plate XXXIII (*c*)). Both figures have a semi-classical style about them which corroborates Dr. Hultzsch's suggestion that some of the masons who executed these works came from northern India. The presence of the ' Horn of plenty ' next to the cleft is obviously meant to denote the productive powers of the stream that once flowed down this water channel.

" On the opposite side of the cleft, facing the two ascetics just described, we have that quaint figure of the penitent cat standing, like Arjuna, on one leg with his forepaws stretched out above his head (Plate XXXIII (*d*)). Concerning this curious figure Dr. Vogel remarks—' We are at once reminded of the hypocritical cat *Dadhikarṇa* of the Indian Fable who assumed the part of a pious ascetic to allure the unsuspecting hare and sparrow into his power. I have little doubt that the sculptor who fashioned this figure had *Dadhikarṇa* in mind, though there is here no evidence of the penitent cat not being sincere. The mice playing around him do not seem to disturb his quietude

of mind. But the interesting point in the present instance is that the cat of the fable performs his feigned penitence on an island in the sacred Ganga (Ganges) according to one version and, according to the other on the bank of a river.'

"It is not clear what deity is represented standing inside the miniature temple, in front of which the group of ascetics are engaged in various religious occupations. The image holds what appears to be a bud or flower in the right hand while the left hand rests on the hip. It looks more like an image of Surya than anything else. The ascetics do not appear to be paying any special attention to the image. Below this group is a tiger in his den, two deer, the male scratching his muzzle with his hind foot in a very lifelike manner, and a tortoise crawling towards the water. These animal figures are introduced into the scene merely to show that the temple is situated in a forest on the bank of some sacred river, before which the ascetics are absorbed in religious contemplation. It will be noted that the figures of the ascetics and animals are nearly life-size, whereas, the image of the deity in the temple is very small. This clearly shows that the latter plays a subordinate part in the scene and is of no particular importance.

"Immediately above this scene, we have the so-called figure of Arjuna standing on one leg. In all probability, this figure really belongs to the group of ascetics seated around the temple and its position above the latter is merely due to a conventional manner of portraying one of the group in the act of doing penance behind the temple. There is certainly no reason to assume that this figure has any special connection with the large bas-relief image of Siva standing on its proper right.

"The big four-armed figure of Siva, carrying his trident and attended by three fat little goblins, seems to be a representation of that deity in the form of Bhikshātana. The popular story of Siva in this form is as follows:—When Siva cut off one of the heads of Brahma, he incurred the sin of killing a Brahman; and the skull of Brahma is stated to have stuck to the palm of his hand and refused to be removed. In order to get rid of both the sin and the skull, it was ordained that Siva should wander about on earth as a naked beggar (bhikshātana), until at length he reached a sacred spot in the Himalayas known as Brahma-kapalam, where he was released from the sin and the incriminating skull fell off of its own accord. As a rule, figures of Bhikshātana are represented in the nude, only a few jewels and the usual head-dress being worn. He is always four-armed and usually holds the trident and drum and is accompanied by two or three little goblins and a pet antelope. The nude figure of Siva represented here answers to the above description in every detail, even to the antelope prancing along in front of him. He is portrayed here exposing the palm of his left hand in a very prominent manner perhaps to show it no longer contains the incriminating skull and thus indicating that he has arrived at Brahma-kapalam in the Himalayas as represented by the group of ascetics around the little temple below. The attendant goblins are quaint little figures. The one following behind seems to be holding a conch-

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shell trumpet whilst the other two carry fly-whisks. The one on Siva's proper left is depicted wearing a conventional lion's mask across his fat little body. Above Siva's head, flying along towards the cleft, are figures of Gandharvas and Apsaras, Kinnaras and Kinnaris.

"There can be little doubt that the whole scene is a symbolical representation of the Ganges flowing from the Himalayas. The rock is Mount Kailasa and the cascade that once flowed down the cleft represented the sacred Ganga. The figure of Siva seems to have been introduced mainly with the object of making it quite clear that the rock represents the Himalayas.

"The Pallavas, or at least the sculptors they employed, appear to have had a particular veneration for the Ganges, perhaps owing to the northern origin of some of them, as we find the same subject, although treated in a different manner, occupying an important position in the rock-cut temple at Trichinopoly executed by Māmalla's father, which has been already described and illustrated in Part I of my Memoir on *Pallava Architecture.* In this case, the subject is a large bas-relief image of Siva in the form of Gangadhara, 'the bearer of Ganga,' and he is portrayed in a stooping attitude with the right knee bent and body braced ready to receive the mighty rush of waters on his head and shoulders. Unlike figures of Bhikshātana, images of Gangadhara are portrayed fully clothed and decorated, and the attendant goblins and pet antelope are usually absent whilst the goddess Ganga is depicted as a tiny stream trickling forth from Siva's matted locks."

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Mons. Chas. Duroiselle
Hmawza

"Excavations were continued at Hmawza (Old Prome) during the cold season this year. Although the results, as a whole, were not as satisfactory as were expected, still, an appreciable amount of progress was made in the knowledge of the customs and cultural development of the people—the Pyu—who once inhabited that part of the country and who about seven centuries ago disappeared through amalgamation with other races occupying the land in their neighbourhood. It was believed at one time that the Pyu burnt their dead and buried the ashes on the hill sides. The results of this year's excavations as well as those of previous years, however, lead to the conclusion that they buried the ashes, not only on the hill sides but also in the plains, on brick platforms finally covered up with earth, in isolated graves and in extensive cemeteries. They were also buried within the precincts of a pagoda, either individually or in family vaults, in stone or earthern urns according to the status of the individual. In some cases, as for instance for members of a ruling family, a short epitaph giving some particulars regarding the deceased, was engraved under the rim of the urn. Moreover, it is now an established fact that iron nails or implements were regularly buried with the ashes.

"At a mound situated near the Yahandakan village, a few hundred yards to the south of the spot which was dug into last year, were discovered this year some more funeral urns; while in the village itself a level piece of ground, unmarked by either mound or any traces of brickwork, yielded hundreds of urns very closely packed together and laid in two or three layers; the first

or uppermost layer being found within six inches of the natural surface of the ground.

"Among the other objects found during the year, mention may be made of a small votive tablet bearing a seated image (Plate XXXIV (*c*)) of Buddha flanked by four stupas of the shape of the lotus-bud. This latter design is noticed on many other votive tablets found at Hmawza. It is altogether absent from those found at Pagan or other parts of Burma, though models of such stupas exist at Pagan and nowhere else in the province. Another feature of these tablets, which differentiates them from similar objects at Pagan, is the posture in which the central figure, that is the Buddha, is seated. Instead of the legs crossing each other and being locked in the orthodox fashion, so that the soles of both feet are visible, the right leg is so placed over the left that the sole of the lower or left foot is almost completely hidden from view. This posture appears to be common in Southern India and Ceylon. though only occasionally met with in Northern India. In Eastern India. however, it may be noticed in the images of the Buddha, in Arakan as well as sometimes in those of Cambodia. A curious story is current in Arakan regarding this pose. It is said that Gautama Buddha, in the course of one of his visits to Arakan, made a figure after his own likeness and breathed life into it so that the people might look upon it as himself. The duplicate had the legs crossed in the orthodox fashion so as to expose both the soles; but when the Master was about to depart, the figure did not relish the idea of being left behind. So, it began to rise, but was stopped by the Buddha just as the left leg had been partially raised so as to bring its foot under the right leg. This wonderful figure is fondly recognised in the Mahamuni image now in Mandalay whither it was brought among the spoils of war in 1784 A. D. Since that event all the images of the Mahamuni type in Arakan have been represented in that posture. The image, probably of Buddha. with the head broken away and reproduced as fig. (*f*) of Plate XXXIV is seated in the same pose. It is in stone and appears to be older than the tablet just referred to and was found at Hmawza during the year under review. Belonging to the same locality and found also at the same operations are two other fragments of stone sculpture, which have been selected as types representative of the art of Old Prome (Plate XXXIV, figs. (*e*) and (*g*)). Fig (*e*), though very much damaged, has some of its principal features still intact. The umbrella over the head of the central figure which here too represents the Buddha Gautama, is carved with skill as are also the scroll and flower designs on either side of the head. On the proper right, the attendant has a peculiar headgear found nowhere else in Burma, but common enough in every old sculpture found at Hmawza. Fig (*g*) has also decayed very much. But from what can be made out from the surviving fragment the larger figure on the right presumably represents the Buddha seated in the same attitude as two other sculptures[1] found at the same place more than fifteen years ago. In the latter, the Buddha is seated with the left hand placed in his lap and

[1] *Archæological Survey Report*, 1909-10, Part II, Plate XLVII, figs. 3 and 6.

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the right hand stretched out and placed over the right knee with the fingers pointing outwards. In one case the feet cross each other while in the other one is placed over the other, but neither of the figures has the legs crossed. In this respect they resemble very closely the sculptures of Amaravati, principally those shown as fig. 2 of Plate V and figs. 3 and 4 of Plate XVI in Burgess' "*The Buddhist Stupas of Amaravati and Jaggayapeta*," Vol. I.

"The excavation and research work at Old Prome is far from being completed, and it is expected that future discoveries in the locality will throw more light on the interesting question of the relations of India with Burma in the early centuries of our era. So far, it has been shown that the earliest writing found at Prome is to be traced to South Indian alphabets as its immediate source, and it is more than probable that, when other examples of old sculpture are found, we shall have to look for the original models of the sculptural art at Hmawza to the same part of India.

"At a mound near the Kinmungyon village, some fragments of terracotta plaques with the figure of a man riding a pony were found. Fig. (*d*) of Plate XXXIV represents one of the best preserved among them. The pony has no hoofs, but instead three claws, thus marking it out as a supernatural animal. Though not perfect from an artistic point of view, it is better modelled than most of the horses represented on other plaques at Pagan. It seems to be standing on clouds. The rider has no stirrups and rides exactly as the Burmese do now-a-days when riding bareback. In his right hand he holds the reins which form a loop at the end while with his left he is brandishing a curved sword or cimetar. He appears to be scantily dressed for, besides a tucked up loin-cloth. he has only a sash thrown across his right shoulder and waving in graceful folds behind him. The headdress consists of a close-fitting cap, and we also see large ear-rings and bracelets. It is difficult to identify this personage in the absence of any context. As far as can be judged from the plaque itself, the cast of the features is not Indian and this would tend to show that the plaque was made by a local artist. From its technique and the form of the headgear, the plaque appears to be earlier than the 11th century A. D. It measures 2 feet 3 inches square with a thickness of 3½ inches.

Sagaing

"Several other places were visited during the year: *viz.*, Sagaing, Tada-U and Pagan. While at Sagaing, I inspected the Kaung-hmu-daw-pagoda, about five miles away southwards. This pagoda is not on the list of Central Monuments but is interesting in that the Thuparāma in Ceylon was taken for its model. I was shown round by the Trustees. On the platform there is a stone inscription recording the history of the monument, and inside a small building near the platform may be seen a standing image of Sakra. The local tradition has it, and there is documentary evidence to support it, that originally the enclosure walls were covered with frescoes in illustration of the *jatakas* with explanatory legends in three languages — probably Pali, Burmese and Talaing. Unfortunately, owing no doubt to exposure to rain and sun, not a single trace can now be seen of these paintings. It is likewise recorded that

at each entrance into the pagoda compound there were finely carved wooden monasteries erected for the residences of the King's preceptors. These buildings have, all crumbled away and disappeared and now only a few pieces of wood carving (17th century) are preserved in a small building on the platform. The wooden door of the southern entrance to the pagoda, which is the original door, is covered with very fine carvings, and they are interesting and important, as forming a link between the earlier work and that of today. This fact was pointed out to the Trustees, who had not before understood its importance and they gladly agreed to take very particular care of the door in question. The platform itself supports two plain wooden buildings, now covered with beautifully glazed tiles saved from the wreck of the monasteries above mentioned. These halls were built by the Chief queens of King Mindon (1853-1878). The tiles themselves, which are very much older than the halls, constitute a direct link between the old glaze of Pagan and that of the present day which is very much inferior. The Trustees very kindly gave me a few of these tiles which will be eventually placed in the Pagan Museum.

Burma Circle. *Sagaing*

"Tada-U means 'the Head of the Bridge' and was so named because it is situated at the head of a long bridge crossing a stream and morasses separating the two old sites of Ava and Panya. Old bridges in Burma, owing to their having been made entirely of wood, are extremely scarce, not to say non-existent. The one at Tada-U is said to have been built by one Maung Oh, the brother of the well-known Nanmadaw Me-nu, the Chief Queen of King Bagyidaw (1819-1837). But there are many indications to show that it had been in existence long before Bagyidaw. At both ends, the brick approaches to the bridge were built in a series of arches in the Pagan style, which is found nowhere else so far away from Pagan. Moreover, the name of the village Tada-U. is found mentioned in the history of the Mingalazedi pagoda built at Tada-U by King Mingaung II, in 1496. It is thus fairly evident that the bridge must have been constructed before the time of Maung Oh who very probably did nothing more than repair it.

Tada-U

"The country around Tada-U is abundant in historical interest. Within a radius of a few miles are clustered some of the best known (and mostly old) cities which played an important role in the history of Burma: Sagaing, Ava, Panya, Mandalay. Panya is situated about a mile and a half to the south of Tada-U and there is still a village of that name quite near the old site. Panya was founded in 1312 A. D. by Thihathu, but now only some vestiges of the city wall and a few ruined pagodas remain. On one side of the road there may be seen in a row three ruined temples in the Pagan style, the central and largest one being known as the Einya-gyaung temple. It was built by King Uzana in 1340 A. D. Uzana was a scion of the Pagan Royal family, being the son of King Kyawzwa, who was dethroned and killed by the three Shan usurpers. At that time, the queen of Kyawzwa was betrothed to Thihathu, one of the three Shan Brothers and was then about to give birth to a son, Uzana, who afterwards became king in 1322. The latter tried to revive the Pagan style of architecture at Panya, but though the plans are on the

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Tada-U

whole adhered to, the broad marks of that decadence in architecture, which began after the fall of Pagan at the hands of Kublai Khan's Mongols (1286), and which has continued up to the present day, are clearly visible on Uzana's temples.

Pagan

"In visiting Pagan this year, I had principally in view, besides the usual work of inspection, the completion of my work on the Petleik plaques, as those plaques and others on different pagodas required further examination. While thus engaged I took opportunity to remove to the local Museum many old and interesting stone and wooden figures which were lying on the floors of ruined temples, and in imminent danger of being irretrievably damaged by the bricks falling down from their roofs.

"Among these, the most interesting were four seated images of the Buddha projecting in high relief from slabs of stone. Three of them which bear at their backs a line of writing in Burmese were removed from the Kubyaukgyi temple, which is included in the list of monuments built by King Kyanzittha (1084-1112). All the four images from their technique, are to be classed among the oldest sculptures so far found in Pagan, that is to say, they are of the same type as the sculptures in the Ananda temple (1090) some of which[1] belong to the latter part of the 11th century. This, as we know, is the period to which all documents point as the beginning of sculptural art at Pagan.

"The inscription on one of these figures is quite indistinct and illegible but those on the other two read as follows :—

(1) ṅā pāṅ purha

(2) ṅā put (dahā)

"The fourth image, which was recovered from a small ruined temple near the Ananda also contains a short epigraph which reads :—

(3) pānphāy sa ṅā (r) eñ

Another short inscription was found on a terracotta plaque which originally belonged to the Ananda temple but has now been placed in the Pagan Museum. It was found among the antiquarian objects collected by a venerable monk, U Seinda, residing near the Ananda, who made it over to me for removal to the Museum. The inscription on it reads :—

(4) pānpu sā kha (ṅ) pak

All these inscriptions probably contain the names of the donors of the objects on which they are engraved. The custom at that time was that, although the king was actually the founder of a monument, the queens, princes and princesses, the ministers and even the commoners were allowed to contribute to the cost of the building either in the shape of bricks or ornaments such as sculptures, etc., so that all, from the king downwards, might mutually share in the merits of each other. The first inscription is translated—"The Buddha of ṅā pāṅ," that is, the image of Buddha offered to the temple after

[1] See plates XXXI-XXXVII of Archæological Survey of India, Annual Report, 1913-14.

its completion by ṅā pān. The second is merely a name: ṅā put (dahā), who made a gift of this particular image. The third may be rendered "ṅā ren, the smith's son," who had that image sculptured and presented it to the temple. The fourth means "Khān-pak, the son of a sculptor." In this last case, the statue was probably made by Khan-pak himself, who was a sculptor by trade, for at that time trades and crafts descended regularly from father to son. Fig. (*h*), in Plate XXXIV, reproduces the image on which the third inscription is inscribed. It is a good example of the images in the Kubyaukgyi and generally of the sculptural art of that period. The features of the Buddha are frankly Indian, and show that, at that time, the ornamentations to temples were executed by Indian artists. It is only about a century and a half later that the Burmese themselves tried their hands at sculpture, and that the pure Indian cast of countenance began to disappear to give place gradually to the Mongolian or Burmese cast. The artists who carved the images just mentioned were, notwithstanding their Burmese names, Indians, or descendants of Indians by Burmese women. The lithic records of those times show that emigrants from India were then quite numerous at the Burmese capital. Even now many Indians, both old residents and those born in the country and Zerbadis have, besides their Indian names, a Burmese one."

Burma
Pagan

"The Maharaja of Mayurbhanj who has decided to build a new temple of Chamunda (Kinchakesvari) on the site of the Khandiya Deul after removing the existing structures requested me to supervise the dismantling work. As I could not reach Khiching in time, the work was begun in March 1925 and carried on by Babu Paramananda Acharya, State Archæological Scholar, with care and skill in my absence. I was present later on when the brick temple of the goddess was dismantled and her image transferred to a temporary *kachcha* temple. The Sub-divisional Officer, Panchpir, was also present on behalf of the Maharaja when the image of the goddess was installed with due solemnity in the new shrine. For the worshippers from far and near who in winter and summer flock daily to the shrine of the goddess and sacrifice goats to her, the transfer of the image from one temple to another appeared to make no difference.

Indian Museum
Rai Bahadur Ramaprasad Chanda
Mayurbhanj State
Khiching

"On dismantling the small brick shrine it was found that the image of Kinchakesvari was installed on a platform of earth on the remains of the plinth of the temple in which evidently the life-size image of Siva was originally enshrined (A. S. I., A. R., 1923-24, p. 87, Plate XXXIV, *a*). The old plinth, parts of the retaining wall of which are still traceable, measures about 35 feet square. Evidently when the magnificent temple on this plinth which was the largest of the old group of temples on the site and occupied the central position was in ruins, the building of the Khandiya was undertaken, not on the foundation of the old temple as stated in the last Report (A. S. I., A. R., 1923-24, p. 86), but just behind it on the west, and the ruined temple was used as the quarry. The finely carved door jambs and the door lintel (A. S. I., A. R., 1922-23, Plate XLII, *a*) of the old temple were properly utilised. But in disposing of the other carved architectural pieces and

sculptures the builders of the Khandiya Deul displayed recklessness and vandalism of the worst type. In Plate XXXV (*a*) are reproduced the photographs of two door jambs, one fragmentary and the other probably whole, that were built into the outer side of the wall with the carved sides turned inward and the plain sides exposed to view. Worse fate awaited the sculptures reproduced in Plate XXXV (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*) and scores of other pieces that were thrown in pell-mell to serve as fillings to the walls of the temple.

"In my two previous reports the sculptures that decorated the main temple of Siva and consequently the temple itself have been assigned to the eleventh century A. D. (A. S. I., A. R., 1922-23, p. 128; *Ibid*, 1923-24, p. 85), and in the last report (p. 86) two different elements, an Orissan and an Upper Indian, have been distinguished in the art of Khiching. In a note on the Lingaraja temple of Bhuvanesvar also published in last year's Report (p. 120) the temple of Parasuramesvara at Bhuvanesvar has been assigned to about 750 A.D. and the Lingaraja to two centuries and a half later. From the style of the decorative sculptures two distinct groups of temples, an earlier and a later, may be distinguished at Bhuvanesvar. The figure sculptures decorating the temples of one group which includes the Parasuramesvara, the Vaital Deul and the Isanesvara, are characterised by comparatively low relief, flat squarish faces and broad noses. In these we find the Gupta art in its decadent stage and the Orissan school in the making. In the temples of the other group beginning with the Muktesvara and the Lingaraja the decorative figure sculptures are, as a rule, in bolder relief with sharp pointed noses, the lower half of the faces narrower than the upper half, and pointed chins. The minor decorative figure sculptures of the old temples of Khiching, as is evident from Plate XXXV (*d*), closely resemble the figures that decorate this later group of temples at Bhuvanesvar. So the main temple of Siva at Khiching may on stylistic grounds be assigned to the same epoch as the later temples of Bhuvanesvar.

"But in the bigger decorative sculptures of the temple of Khiching, in the figures of the *nagas* and *nagis*, in a few female figures, and in the images of the gods and goddesses, we recognise certain features that are not Orissan. Examples of such are a *naga* figure in Plate XXXV (*c*), a fragmentary female figure and fragments of an image of dancing Siva in Plate XXXV (*e*). It will be seen in Plate XXXV (*e*) that the figures of the musicians on the base are the works of a sculptor of the Orissan school, but the main image, particularly the head, must have been carved by an artist of another school. The faces of all the three statues (*viz.*, the *naga*, the female figure and the dancing Siva) are round, or nearly round, and full and remind one more of the contour of the faces of the images of the Gupta period found at Deogarh (Jhansi District, United Provinces) and in other parts of Central India, than anything else in the field of Indian sculpture. If the sculptors of Orissa had not stamped the date below or beside these images of Khiching, we could have safely assigned them to the most flourishing epoch of the Gupta period. But the difference between the Gupta head and the Khiching head is also not

inconsiderable. In the former the locks of hair that descend on to the forehead below the crown form almost a straight line exposing the entire breadth of the forehead; but in the latter they form a semi-circle covering the two corners of the forehead with a bend in the middle in most cases that divides the cluster of locks into two fine curves. Another distinguishing feature of the head of the Khiching image is that its eye-brows run into one another above the nose forming a curve, whereas in the head of the images of the Gupta and of the later periods in other parts of India including Orissa proper the eye-brows are either separated by the nose or meet and form an angle at its root.

Mayurbhanj State

Khiching

"The bust of the *naga* (Plate XXXV (*c*)) and the big image of Siva (A. S. I., A. R., 1923-24, Plate XXXIV (*a*)) appear to be the work of the same master hand. The contour of the face of both the images is of almost exactly the same type. A curled lock of hair falling on either shoulder adds greatly to the grace of both the figures. This feature is conspicuous by its absence in other *naga* figures and images of Khiching recovered so far. Both these statues are master-pieces of Indian plastic art. The face of the one, Siva, is beaming with benevolence, and that of his *naga* votary is lit up with a smile of satisfaction born of confident expectation of boons from the god. The somewhat disproportionate length of the upper arms of the *naga* is due to the foreshortening of the forearms.

Bengal

Sultanganj

"In connection with the compilation of the catalogue of Arabic and Persian inscriptions in the Indian Museum most of which relate to the reigns of the independent Sultans of Bengal and Bihar, the Muhammadan Assistant Curator of the Archæological Section, Indian Museum, visited Sultanganj near Godagari in the Rajshahi District to copy certain unpublished inscriptions. Fixed on the front wall of the dargah of a saint named Sultan Shah at Sultanganj he found two important unpublished Arabic inscriptions that originally belonged to two different mosques. Both the inscriptions have been deciphered and translated by that officer and will appear in the appendix to his catalogue. The earlier one records the erection of a mosque in the reign of Sultan Jalalu-d-din Abu-l-Muzaffar Muhammad Shah in the year 835 H (= A.D. 1431). According to the Persian histories this Muhammad Shah was the son of Raja Kamsa and originally bore the name Yadu. No inscription dated in his reign was hitherto known though his coins are not rare. The second inscription records the erection of a mosque in the reign of Shamsu-d-din Abul-Muzaffar Yusuf Shah in the year 870 H (= 1465 A.D.). Another inscription of the same year of Yusuf Shah is published by Blochmann.[1] But as the reading of the date has been declared doubtful, the date of the death of his father, 879 H, as given in the Persian histories compiled long after, has been hitherto accepted as correct.[2] This new inscription, which is engraved in very clear Tughra characters, leaves no room for doubt that Yusuf Shah was reigning in 870 H.

[1] *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. XLIII, 1874, Part I, p. 298.

[2] H. N. Wright, *Catalogue of the Coins in the Indian Museum*, Calcutta, Vol. II, Part II, p. 169.

SECTION III.

EPIGRAPHY.

Sanskrit Epigraphy
Rao Bahadur Krishna Sastri
Decipherment of inscriptions

"During the year under review more than 900 inscriptions were examined by the Government Epigraphist and his Assistants. The majority of these are records copied in previous years whose estampages were till now lying packed and awaiting classification in the office of the Director General of Archæology at Simla. Out of the six large boxes which contained them, the contents of only four have so far been scrutinized and a tentative list prepared. Many of the estampages examined are too fragmentary and unsatisfactory to yield any tangible results. A fair number of them, however, which have been examined, seem to possess considerable value for the local history of a portion of Central India and are of the late mediæval period. An equal number are inscriptions which have already been edited in the *Epigraphia Indica* or other journals.

"At the request of Mr. P. J. Thomas, of Balliol College, Oxford, a transcript and translation of the mural inscription on a temple at Udaipur in the Gwalior State was sent to him and the Christian nature of its contents as indicated by Baron Textor de Ravisi before the 12th International Congress of Orientalists held at Rome in 1899 was proved to be unwarranted and untenable. Two good estampages of the record and a correct transcript thereof, as far as it was possible, were supplied by Mr. Garde, the Archæological Officer of the Gwalior State. The question raised by Mr. Thomas was thoroughly investigated and it was found that the interpretation given by the Baron as well as a host of missionary gentlemen after him, was altogether wrong. The document, in fact, pertains to the Vikrama year 1562 (A.D. 1505) and is clearly a Hindu record being in no way connected with Christianity or its history. It commences with the usual Brahmanical invocation to Gaṇeśa, Parabrahman and Śiva and refers to some of the early Mālava rulers of the Pavaravaṁśa beginning with Suravīra. Gondaladeva was the son of Suravīra, and Arivalamathana was Gondaladeva's son. Arivalamathana was most famous, he built a tank in Mālwā, erected several temples and made many gifts. Further on, the record speaks of a famous old king Udayāditya of Mālava (?) whom it relegates to the years 1116 and 981 respectively of the Vikrama and the Śaka eras (=A.D. 1059) and after him, of (S)āgarava(rma) *alias* Chadadeva whose son, Śūra set up the image of Śiva mentioned in the record, in the Vikrama year 1562 or the Śaka year 1427 or the Kali year 4607 (=A.D. 1505). Such being the case, one is extremely surprised to find an unmistakable Hindu record interpreted as one which wholly or partly pertained to a faith with which it has not the remotest connection. The incident is the more regrettable as Baron Textor de Ravisi and his followers do not hesitate to translate words like Śālivāhana and Soba(śubha)lakshmī as the 'Cross-bearer (Christ),' and 'the joy of the Sabæans' respectively.

"The Director General of Archæology in the Dutch East Indies sent for decipherment an estampage of a rock-cut Sanskrit inscription from Sumatra. On examination it was found to be written in the Grantha script of about the 14th century A.D. But as the record was very badly damaged and the copy supplied far from satisfactory—it being not even properly inked—little could be made out of it. Names, however, like Śrī-Narendravarman which the document appears to contain, show that it possesses some historical value; especially as it strongly reminds us of the names ending in varman which the kings of the Śailendra dynasty, that held sway over Java and Sumatra at the beginning of the 10th century, bore. Sanskrit Epigraphy

"There were also examined squeezes of a Tamil inscription found on Fort Frederick at Trincomalee which were sent to me for decipherment and remarks by the Archæological Commissioner of Ceylon. From the occurrence of a double fish symbol engraved immediately above it, the document appears to be a fragment of a Pāṇḍya record which on palaeographical grounds must be assigned to about the 16th century A.D. The object of the record was to provide for the repair of a building whose nature could not be ascertained from the fragmentary condition of the writing.

"Eight Kanarese inscriptions, some of which are mixed up with Sanskrit all lying in the Prince of Wales Museum at Bombay, were examined at the request of the Curator of the Archæological Section of that institution. The earliest of the documents belongs to about the 9th century A.D. and is a 'hero-stone' commemorating the fight and demise of a warrior called Iromadi (Irmadi ?) Singa. Another belongs to the reign of Trailokyamalla (Someśvara I) of the Western Chalukya dynasty of Kalyāṇa and is dated in A.D. 1054. It is a Jaina record and purports to register the construction of a *chaityālaya* (Jina-temple) and the consecration of some Jaina images at the village of Ponnavada in (the province of) Tardavāḍi '*Thousand*' and in the sub-division Bage-fifty. by the chief Chāṅkirāja son of Kommarāja of the Vānasakula, and his brother Jinavarman. The village, Ponnavada was situated on the banks of the river Bhīma at the military station (*appayanavīḍu*) of Maṇiyūra which was being governed at the time by Ketaladevī, a queen of Trailokyamalla. Another inscription dated in 1485 of the Śaka era (=1563 A.D.) belongs to the reign of Chenna Bhairādevī of the Sāḷuva dynasty (of Sangītapura) ruling over the provinces of Nagira, Haive, Tuḷu and Koṅkaṇa on the West Coast. Besides registering grants of land and the setting up of images, it records the construction of a Jaina shrine at Garasoppe (mod. Geasoppa after which the famous Geasoppa waterfalls are designated) by the chief, Sāḷuva Nāyaka, the son of Hemmarsi-Nāyakiti and Viṭṭhappa-Nāyaka. The fourth inscription which, though not dated, may be palaeographically assigned to about the 12th century A.D., is a record of a grant of lands to the god 'Vighneśvara' of the Nagaresvara (temple), made by the Śaiva teacher Gaganaśiveśvarāchārya born in the Lakshādhyāya-santati of the lineage of the sage Durvāsas. The lands were situated in the village of Yijapi which the donor had received as a gift from the Pāṇḍya king *Śrī Chanda Ga(ja)hikura* (?) Bammadeva.

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"Of the remaining inscriptions examined, mention may be made of two newly discovered Kharoshṭhī records at Shahdaur in the Agror Valley of the Hazāra District in the North-West Frontier. Both are fragmentary and mutilated and it is difficult to ascertain if they form two parts of one and the same inscription or are distinct records. They are of the Kushaṇa period and nearly synchronize with the well-known Ara inscription of Kanishka II. One of them bears XX, XX, XX or 60 as its date and mentions names like Nagachada (Nagachandra or Namichandra), Mitravadhana (Mitravardhana) and Sachamitravadhana (Satyamitravardhana) which were not unknown in that period. The other fragment possibly contains the name Sivarakhita (Śivarakshita).

Publications

"Only two parts of the *Epigraphia Indica,* instead of the usual number of four, were issued during the year, *viz.*—Part VIII of Volume XV and Part VII of Volume XVII. This was partly due to the simultaneous taking up of other parts of the journal and partly to the delay caused by the firm which supplies facsimile plates. The index parts of Volumes XVI and XVII are under preparation and will be issued shortly. Parts I to III of Volume XVIII are also being prepared for issue. In the Parts issued (*viz.* VIII of Vol. XV and VII of Vol. XVII), two interesting Kannada Sanskrit records edited by Dr. L. D. Barnett deserve special mention. They come from Gawarwad and Annigeri in the Dharwar District and belong to the reign of the Western Chalukya king Bhuvanaikamalla Someśvara II who ruled in the latter half of the eleventh century A.D. They record that Lakshmarasa or Lakshmaṇa, a pious feudatory of Someśvara II, while zealously promoting the cause of the Jaina church, made a grant for the restoration of the Jina temple, which having been originally built by the Gaṅga prince Permaḍi in the 10th century A.D. had been defiled and damaged along with other shrines, by the Chola king Ko-Parakesari-Rājendra-deva who invaded Beḷvala but was killed by Someśvara I (Trailokyamalla), the father of Bhuvanaikamalla at the commencement of the 11th century. The depredations of the Cholas on the West Coast during their continuous struggle for power with the Western Chalukya kings Irivabeḍenga, Satyāśraya, Jayasiṁha, Someśvara I and Someśvara II are often referred to in the Tamil and Kanarese inscriptions of these kings. The Hottur inscription for instance of 1007-8 A.D. (*Ep. Ind.* Vol. XVI, p. 75), refers to the Chola king Rājarāja I (there called Rājendra) as having entered the Chalukya kingdom with a host of nine hundred thousand men, ravaging the whole country, perpetrating murders of women, children and Brahmanas and overthrowing the order of caste and to Satyāśarya having slain (in revenge thereof) the Tamils and driven away the Chola, capturing his trains of baggage waggons. The Gawarwad inscription under review also says that the Chola 'deserting the practice of his own race set foot upon the province of Beḷvala and burnt down a multitude of temples.' It is difficult to explain the mean mentality of the Chola kings and their soldiers who in their own country are known from inscriptions to have been great patrons of learning and founders of a large number of religious institutions. A third record, which is perhaps still more interesting belongs to the 23rd year of Vikramāditya VI (Tribhuvanamalla),

the brother of Someśvara II (Bhuvanaikamalla). If tells us that the latter ruler having become inflated with pride and hence regardless of his dutie towards his subjects, his virtuous brother Vikramāditya had to remove him and occupy the throne himself. Vikramāditya is here clearly stated to hav established a new era in supersession of the Śaka era and called it Vikrama-Varsha after his own name. A highly learned minister of the king and the Superintendent of religious affairs (Dharmādhikārin) was the Brahmana Someśvara Bhaṭṭa, who at Lokkigundi founded a school for the study of the *Prabhākar*-doctrine of the Pūrva-Mīmāṁsā. This school of *Prabhākara* was widely patronised in the south in the beginning of the 10th century A.D.

Sanskrit Epigraphy

"Part VII of Volume XVII of the *Epigraphia Indica* comprises six articles all of which are historically important. The Velvikudi grant of which the originals are preserved in the British Museum, London, is a Pāṇḍya document which was briefly noticed by the late Mr. Venkayya some sixteen years ago. It gives a full and detailed genealogy of the Pāṇḍyas. The royal donor Neḍuñ-jaḍaiyan of about the 8th century A.D. is shown by the authoı of the article to be identical with the homonymous king of the Madras Museum Plates which were published by Mr. Venkayya in the Indian Antiquary, Volume XXII. The record registers the renewal of an old grant of a village which had been re sumed by Government during the short interregnum of the Pāṇḍya kingdom by a usurping line of kings called Kaḷabhras. This renewal was brought about by the legal claimant of the village himself approaching the king with a loud complaint before the palace doors. The complaint was heard, the king himself making kind enquiries ordered the applicant to produce the necessary documentary evidence before the *nāḍu* (evidently the district assembly which enquired into such matters), the applicant eventually getting back the village. This kind intercession of the king, his decision and the reference of the petition to the Executive Assembly may throw much light upon the system of administration in the early 8th century in the Pāṇḍya country.

"The Nālandā copper-plate inscription of Devapāladeva of Bengal, dealt with by Mr. Hirananda Shastri in the same issue is a document of international ımportance. Besides other valuable information which it contains the inscription tells us that Devapāladeva, the Pāla emperor of Bengal, at the express request of Balaputradeva, a Śailendra king of Suvarṇṇadvīpa (Java-Sumatra) granted five villages, four lying in the Rājagṛiha and one in the Gayā-vishaya (district) of the Śrīnagara-*bhukti* (division) for the upkeep of a monastery built at Nālandā—the well-known centre of Buddhist learning in Bihār or Magadha, for maintaining the writing of Buddhist texts and sundry other purposes.

"Of the four important epigraphs which Dr. Hultzsch has edited, three come from the Guntur district and one from Ganjam. All of them are very old and are written in characters which must be referred to a period not later than the 5th century A D. The Mattepad plates state that the Mahārāja Dāmodaravarman who was a worshipper of the truly and perfectly enlightened one (*samyak-sambuddha*) *i.e.* of the Buddha, granted the village of Kaṅgūra to a number of Brahmanas and performed the *Gosahasra* as well as *Hiraṇya*-

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Rao Bahadur Krishna Sastri
Publications

garbha rites, two of the sixteen *mahādānas*, so highly extolled in the Purāṇas and other Brahmanical treatises. He was a king of the Ānanda family like Attivarman (Hastivarman) and Kandara who from inscriptions are likewise known to have belonged to the line of the great sage Ānanda. The Urlam plates were issued by the Mahārāja Hastivarman of Kaliṅga, who belonged to the Gaṅga family, resided at Kaliṅganagara and was evidently a predecessor of Indravarman of the Parlakimidi plates. It is dated in the year 80 'of the reign,' which as Dr. Hultzsch has rightly shown, must be referred to the Gaṅga or Gāṅgeya era and would thus be the earliest known date of that reckoning. The two remaining documents come from Ipur in the Guntur district and were issued by two different kings having the same name Mādhavavarman and belonged to the same family of Vishṇukuṇḍins. Mādhavavarman, who was the son of Govindavarman, Dr. Hultzsch says, must be identified with a king of that name who is known to have been the grandfather of the grantor of the Rāmatīrtham plates and the great-grandfather of the grantor of the Chikkulla plates. The other Mādhavavarman is identified with the grandfather of the above Mādhavavarman who should now be differentiated as Mādhavavarman II. This surmise of Dr. Hultzsch is supported by the *shastraic* custom of naming grandsons after their grandfathers and is fully borne out by the early type of the alphabet used in the document.

Progress of the publication of South Indian Inscriptions (Texts)

"The publication of the *South Indian Inscriptions* (Texts), Volume V, which was commenced last year, has made good progress. Texts of more than 1000 inscriptions have been already printed. They have been compared with the original impressions, corrected and returned to the press for revise. The revised proofs will soon be received and passed for final printing and issue. The Assistant Superintendent, Mr. K. V. Subrahmanya Ayyar, who is mainly in charge of this work undertook a short tour in the Tamil districts for examining *in situ* certain inscriptions whose ink-impressions in the office, prepared several years ago, were found defective. He has rectified them on the spot and completed and corrected also certain preliminary transcripts made in the office of the Assistant Archæological Superintendent for Epigraphy, Madras

"Besides the completion of the above Volume V of the new series of the *South Indian Inscriptions* (Texts), it has been decided to issue the IVth and concluding part of Volume III of the old series of *South Indian Inscriptions* with translations, etc., in order to complete that volume which was begun by Dr. Hultzsch and still remains unfinished. The materials necessary for this closing part will consist of (1) a general index to the Volume, (2) an introduction and (3) a few additional papers on the Cholas and the Pāṇḍyas. These have been collected together and the materials will be sent to the press shortly.

Tour in connection with the publication of the Epigraphia Indica and the South Indian Inscriptions (Texts)

"The tours of the Superintendent for Epigraphy and the Assistant Superintendent for Epigraphy were undertaken mainly for the purpose of the verification and checking of certain inscriptions which were to go into the *Epigraphia Indica* and the *South Indian Inscriptions* (Texts). In February and March the former proceeded to Nālandā in Bihār where he took the opportunity also of studying on the spot some old seals and sculptures in connection with

an article on Nālandā which he is writing for publication as an Archæological Memoir. The newly discovered Buddhist sculptures identified by Mr. Sastri included a female figure with a child which possibly represents Hārītī and was, as is evidenced by a votive inscription engraved on its pedestal, put up at Nālandā in the reign of Devapāladeva. He also deciphered a short votive inscription of the time of Mahendrapāladeva of Kanauj which had recently been excavated at Nālandā by Mr. Page and examined a miniature *stūpa*, now fragmentary, which to judge from an inscription incised on it was set up in the reign of Dharmapāla, king of Bengal. Sanskrit Epigraphy.

"The epigraphical work done in the several Circles of the Archæological Survey and the Museums is briefly summarised below:—

"In the Frontier Circle the epigraphical discovery of the year was the Kharoshthī rock inscription of the Kushaṇa period at Shahdaur near Oghi in the Agror Valley, Hazāra district, which has already been noticed under 'decipherment of inscriptions.' Frontier Circle

"Rai Bahadur Daya Ram Sahni, Archæological Superintendent, Northern Circle (Hindu and Buddhist monuments), contributed two papers for insertion in the *Epigraphia Indica*. They deal with eight short dedicatory epigraphs from Mathurā written in the mixed dialect and the Brāhmī script of the Kushana period. One of them is dated in the 14th year of Kanishka and curiously enough applies the epithet Pitāmaha, a well-known appellation of Brahmā, one of the Hindu triad, to the Buddha who does not seem to have been so designated anywhere else. It may, however, be suggested that since in the later Mahāyāna period, the Bodhisattvas were each considered to be a separate Brahma and were the authors of Creation, the epigraph in question perhaps refers to the Bodhisattva on whose pedestal it is written. Of the remaining seven votive records which form the subject matter of the other article by Rai Bahadur Daya Ram Sahni, only five are dated and their chief interest lies in the mention of four ancient monasteries at Mathurā, the Prāvārika-vihāra etc. which do not appear to have been mentioned in any of the previously known inscriptions. Northern Circle

"In the Central Circle Mr. Page supplied estampages of 119 inscriptions at Nālandā to Mr. Hirananda Sastri in connection with a Memoir the latter is preparing on the antiquities of Nālandā. Maulvi Muhammad Hamid Kuraishi, Assistant Superintendent in the same circle, copied some Arabic and Persian inscriptions which have not yet been published anywhere and which he proposes to discuss in an article in the *Epigraphia Indo-Moslemica*. Mr. Hamid has already contributed to the same journal a paper on six unpublished records of the Sūri kings, Sher Shāh and Islām Shāh, and translated for publication a Kufic inscription dated 482 H (1090 A.D.) which is now preserved in the Peshawar Museum. Central Circle

"In the Western Circle a large number of inscribed objects were discovered in the course of the exploration of the pre-historic site at Mohenjo daro in Sind. These can only be dealt with along with the other results of the Indo-Sumerian investigations. Mr. Dikshit, however, copied eight other inscrip- Western Circle

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Western Circle

tions which may be noticed here. Of these three are from Sholāpur Fort, four from the temple at Nimbal, District Bijāpur, and one from Elephanta. The last mentioned epigraph is engraved on a copper-jar which was discovered in the course of the clearance of the cistern to the west of the main cave. It is dated Saṁvat 1143 Kshaya (A.D. 1086) Chaitra Śudi 14, speaks of a queen Jogeśvarī and, what is more, supplies the ancient name of Elephanta which was Śrīpuri. One of the Nimbal inscriptions is dated in the 3rd year Palvanga of the Era (*varsha*) of the Yādava king Bhilmadeva (probably Bhillama III) and records among others a gift of tolls by the king for the maintenance of worship in the temple of Koṭi-Śaṅkaradeva at Nimbahura (Nimbal). Another is also a fragmentary record of the Kalachurya Bhujabalachakravartin Vīra-Tribhuvanamalla whose date is lost. On the same fragment is another record—one of Rāyamurāri Sovideva of the Kalachurya family which is dated in the 8th year of the king's era corresponding to the Cyclic year Jaya and still another of the same king dated in the 10th year Durmati. The first of the two kings mentioned is perhaps Tribhuvanamalla Bijjala who ruled from A.D. 1145 to 1167 and the second his son who ruled from A.D. 1167 to 1177. The remaining two records from Nimbal are very fragmentary and nothing could be made of them. The impressions taken at Sholāpur by Mr. Dikshit are of the same nature. One of these which is in Kanarese mentions the family name Kalachurya and seems to record a grant for the repairs of a temple. It thus furnishes an approximate date for the so-called Chalukya temple excavated under the walls of the Fort at Sholāpur.

Southern Circle

"In the Southern Circle Mr. Venkoba Rao and his assistants visited 277 villages and copied as many as 411 documents, out of which 19 are copper-plate inscriptions. In the Mayavaram Taluk of Tanjore a detailed survey was taken up and yielded 277 of the total number of inscriptions, the bulk of which is connected with the Chola dynasty. Of the nineteen copper-plate inscriptions examined in the year three are very important. They belong to the Śālaṅkāyana dynasty and were issued from Vījaya-Vengī. One belongs to the Mahārāja Śrī Vijayaskandavarman and the rest to Mahārāja Śrī Nandivarman. All of them register grants made to Brahmans. Of the remaining copper-plate inscriptions one, which requires a passing notice, is a grant of king Vishṇuvardhana III of the Eastern Chalukyan dynasty and registers the gift of two *nivartanas* of land in the village of Ariyeṟu in the Attili-*vishaya* to a Brahman called Nūriśarman of the Pātañjala-*gotra* and a resident of the village Padmini Agrahāra.

"Of the stone epigraphs collected in the Southern Circle some are connected with dances and theatrical performances given in temples on festive occasions. An inscription of Rājarāja I (A.D. 991-1012) dated in his 9th year comes from Tiruvāduturai and records a gift of land by the assembly of Śāttanūr for enacting the seven *aṅgas* of a drama in the style of the *Ārya-kūttu* on the festival day in the month of Puraṭṭāśi and also makes provision for the supply of rice-flour, betel leaves as well as areca-nuts and ghee for mixing collyrium and turmeric in connection with the performance. A later inscription

of the time of Rājakesarivarman Kulottuṅga Chola makes provision for the maintenance of a theatre called Navavidha-naṭa-Śalai which goes to show that in the ancient Chola temples various kinds of dances and acting were largely patronised as early as the 10th century. **Sanskrit Epigraphy**

"One of the Chola inscriptions copied in the year speaks of two hitherto unknown queens of Uttama-Chola. Oraṭṭaṉan Śorappaiyār and Ārūran Poṉṉambalattaḍigaḷār. Another, which was copied at Tiruvāḍuturai tells us that Trailokyamādeviyār was the wife of Rājendra-Chola and that her mother was Irāman Abhimanatongiyar.

"An inscription dated in the 19th year of Rājarāja III (A.D. 1216-1246) refers to some great calamities which disturbed the prosperity of the country during the 5th, 11th and 15th years of this king's reign. It informs us that the tax-registers and the title deeds of Talachchaṅgāḍu were lost during these disasters and consequently the *Mūlaparishat* of the village approached the authorities and got their orders for the renewal of the *Anubhogappaṟṟuolugu*, *i.e.*, title deeds in respect of such lands as had been in the enjoyment of the villagers till the 18th year of King Rājarāja III.

"Two inscriptions of great importance for literary history in Tamil verse have been secured. These refer to Śaḍaiyaṉ *alias* Śedipaṉ of Puduvai, the patron of Śen-Tamiḻ in general and of the poet Kambaṉ in particular, who was the famous author of the Tamil *Rāmāyaṇa*, Śedipaṉ, it is stated, was an ornament of the Gaṅga line of kings.

"An inscription from Punjai furnishes an instance of ordeal by fire in which the Tiruchchūla-velaikkārar (*i.e.*, the servants of the temple) gave up their lives, in a dispute over a piece of land belonging to the temple and thus secured it for the temple, the decision being pronounced in their favour by the *Mūlaparishat* of the village along with the penalty of 80 *kāśu* from the rival claimants.

"Mention may be made here of the three epigraphs written in an apparently unknown script which were copied in the Kudligi Taluk of the Bellary district. Some of the characters used in these inscriptions seem to resemble Vaṭṭeluṭṭu letters but as they have not yet been deciphered nothing can be said about them definitely. Of the inscriptions which belong to the Western Chalukyas one record is of the time of the Mahāmaṇḍaleśvara Vishṇuvardhana Vijayāditya who calls himself the Lord of Vengi. He was governing the Nolambavāḍi 32,000 country under the Western Chalukya King Tribhuvanamalla. The title of this chief, Mr. Venkoba Rao opines, would suggest that he was a descendant of the Eastern Chalukyas who were related by marriage to the Chola sovereign Vīrarājendra after whose demise Vishṇuvardhana transferred his allegiance to the Western Chalukyas. After entering the service of Tribhuvanamalla Vikramāditya, he may have been appointed governor of the Nolambavāḍi country.

"In the Burma Circle M. Duroiselle reports the discovery of twenty new inscriptions, of which eleven are short epigraphs each containing a few words or letters engraved on bricks, terracotta votive tablets or stone slabs bearing **Burma Circle**

Sanskrit Epigraphy
Rao Bahadur Krishna Sastri
Burma Circle

images of the Buddha in relief. Those on bricks and terracottas are in Pyu characters, while those on stone slabs are in Burmese giving the names of donors or sculptors. The latter may be assigned to the 11th century A.D. The rest range in date from 1228 to 1444 A.D. and record principally the building of pagodas or monasteries and the dedication of slaves thereto. Of these three were found in the Taungtha township and three are in the Pagan Museum, one being an iron seal given by King Mindon to Myadaung Sayadaw, a Buddhist monk. Notice may be made here of one of the inscriptions in the Pagan Museum which is dated 696 Sakkaraj (1334 A.D.) and records the making by a certain monk of a seated image of Buddha seven cubits in height inside the Thatbyinnya temple at Pagan. This document, M. Duroiselle says, is interesting for it forms one of the few lithic records now extant giving the date of the making of an image of Buddha."

Moslem Epigraphy
Mr. G.Yazdani

" During the year," Mr. Yazdani writes, "two numbers of the *Epigraphia Indo-Moslemica* have been published while a third which is in the press will, it is hoped, be issued shortly. These issues include altogether fourteen articler, six of which were contributed by the officers of the Archæological Department and others and the remaining eight by myself. The Kufic inscriptions from Hund, edited by Mr. Muhammad Hamid Kuraishi, Assistant Archæological Superintendent, Central Circle, is the earliest Muslim inscription in India yet published. It is said to have been originally discovered in 1894, built into the wall of an irrigation well at Hund, from where it was removed at the instance of the Deputy Commissioner of Peshawar to the Tahsil of Swabi. The importance of the discovery was soon forgotten and the tablet remained unnoticed for eighteen years or so, till 1912, when Khan Bahadur Mian Wasi-ud-Din secured it for the Peshawar Museum where the tablet is now preserved. The inscription is dated 482 H. (1090 A.D.) almost a century earlier than the advent of the Ghorids in India. Two other articles contributed by Mr. Hamid treat respectively of the unpublished inscriptions of the Suri kings and certain inscriptions from Burhanpur and Asirgarh. These records are important as giving the dates of various monuments, but their chief interest lies in the styles of their script which like the contemporary styles of architecture are typical of the character and inclinations of that age. For example, the Suri writings exhibit a solidity of character combined with that love of beauty which forms a characteristic feature of their buildings. Mention should also be made of a long article contributed by the Government Epigraphist for Arabic and Persian Inscriptions on twenty two inscriptions from Bid, the seat of a district in H. E. H. the Nizam's Dominions. The majority of these records are Mughal. and they have enabled him to show the influence of the Mughal kings in the Deccan at various periods.

' The Assistant Superintendent for Epigraphy, Southern Circle, sent for decipherment and translation a number of records from time to time. Two of these, mentioning the names of the Bijapur Governor, Masud Khan and the Qutb Shahi General, Rifa'at Khan Lari, have been published in the *Epigraphia Indo-Moslemica* for 1921-22. These inscriptions throw considerable light upon con-

temporary historical events and also fix the date of certain monuments in the Bellary and Kistna districts of the Madras Presidency.

Moslem Epigraphy

"In the Report for 1921-22, a reference was made to the publication of a monograph on the inscriptions of Alau-d-Din Husain Shah of Bengal in whose reign the Tughra script reached its high water mark. Mr. K. N. Dikshit supplied to Mr. Yazdani the estampages of a number of Hussain Shah's inscriptions, but the rubbings of the entire group have not been secured as yet."

SECTION IV.

MUSEUMS.

Indian Museum, Calcutta

Rai Bahadur Ramaprasad Chanda

"If the very large number, the great variety and the historical importance of the specimens that have been added to the Archæological Section during 1924-25 are taken into consideration, this year may be rightly called the *annus mirabalis* for the Indian Museum. First in order of time, number, and value are the antiquities excavated by Mr. R. D. Banerji in 1922-23 and Mr. M. S. Vats in 1923-24 at Mohenjo-daro in the Larkana District in Sind which have been kindly lent by the Director General of Archæology in India for exhibition. They number in all 1809. These antiquities have been briefly noticed by their discoverers in the previous issues of this Annual Report and will be more fully dealt with later. The questions that may naturally be asked in connection with these discoveries are, who were the people who built these long-buried pre-historic cities in the Indus Valley and fashioned the objects that have been found in their ruins: what was their relation with the immigrants who call themselves Arya in the hymns of the Rigveda and are believed to be akin to the so-called Aryan or Indo-European folk: how did the once flourishing pre-historic culture of the Indus Valley come by its end? The excavations that are now being carried on will, it may be hoped, yield materials for answering these questions satisfactorily. But there is another source, the Vedic literature, that may throw some light, if not on the beginnings and the maturity of the ancient civilisation of the Indus Valley, at least on its last phase. In a separate Memoir[1] entitled, 'The Indus Valley in the Vedic Period,' I have discussed the evidences contained in the Vedic literature relating to the pre-historic civilisation of the Indus Valley. These evidences seem to point to the conclusion that in the second millennium B. C. there was being repeated in the Indus Valley what happened almost simultaneously in the Aegean World.—successive hordes of invaders of Aryan speech and inferior material culture wiping out an older indigenous civilisation.

"To facilitate the comparative study of the ancient pottery and seals the Director General of Archæology in India has lent for exhibition his own

[1] Memoirs of the Archæological Survey of India, No. 31.

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collection of fragments of the painted Cretan pottery (N. S. 4292-4329 and plaster casts (N. S. 4455-4501) of a few Babylonian seals in the British Museum.

"The series of antiquities of the historic period acquired during the year begins with a fragment of grey sandstone umbrella with Mauryan polish measuring 7'-$\frac{7}{8}$" by 4$\frac{3}{4}$" (N. S. 4406), lent by the Director General of Archæology, and includes products of most of the schools of plastic art that flourished in India afterwards. Some of the more notable among these groups and specimens are briefly noticed below.

"Plastic art in India reached its zenith in the Gupta period (A.D. 300-600). The Buddhist art of the Gupta period is fairly well represented in the Indian Museum by statues of Buddha and engraved steles excavated by Sir Alexander Cunningham at Sarnath near Benares and presented by him to the Asiatic Society of Bengal. But there was hitherto only one Brahmanical statue of the Gupta period and that of indifferent artistic value in the gallery, *viz.*, an image of Haragauri found at Kosam (ancient Kausambi) near Allahabad. Among the architectural pieces in the collection there were only two door jambs exhibited in the eastern verandah of the Museum building that may be attributed to the same period. This deficiency has now been partially made up by the acquisition of 58 pieces of sculptured stones belonging to a Gupta temple, which have been presented to the Indian Museum by the Nagod Darbar. This temple which is situated at Bhumara in the Nagod State in Baghelkhand escaped the notice of Cunningham in 1873-74 and was discovered by Mr. R. D. Banerji, Superintendent, Archæological Survey, in 1920. It was briefly noticed by him in the Annual Progress Report of the Archæological Survey of India, Western Circle, for the year ending 31st March 1920, and has since then been fully described by him in the Memoirs of the Archæological Survey of India, No. 16. As the temple was in a hopelessly ruined condition and its conservation out of the question, at the request of the Director General of Archæology in India the late Raja Jadavendra Singh of Nagod consented to make over to the Archæological Department such sculptured stones, other than actual idols, as it might select for exhibition in the Indian Museum. Accordingly I visited the site with Khan Sahib Zafar Hasan in October 1924 and selected 58 pieces including statues of Ganesa and two door-keepers. These pieces (N. S. 4905-4962) have been brought to the Indian Museum and are exhibited in a Bay of the Gupta Galleay. All of them have been described and illustrated by Mr. Banerji in the Memoir referred to above, but I would draw particular attention to one piece on account of the light it throws on the influence of the Indian Gupta art on the art of Java. This sculpture is a figure of the Sun-god in a horse-shoe niche which must originally have been placed over a window (Plate XXXVI (*d*)). The body of the image is covered with a long garment reaching down to the knees. This is evidently the *udichyavesha* or northern dress which according to Varahamihira's Brihat Samhita (57,46) the Sun-god wears.

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"Among the Brahmanic sculptures from Java exhibited in Bay 10 of the Gupta gallery and catalogued by Dr. Anderson there is a Chaturmukha linga or phallic emblem of Siva (made of yellowish sanastone) with four images, *viz.*, Brahma, Vishnu, Siva and Surya on four sides[1]. These images are reproduced in Plate XXXVII. Another image of Brahma from Java of the same material and in the same collection is reproduced in Plate XXXVI (*c*). A comparison of the Sun image from Java (Plate XXXVII (*a*)) with the Sun image in the horse-shoe niche from Bhumara (Plate XXXVI (*d*)) shows how close is the resemblance and how clear the influence. Though the arrangement of hair in the two figures is different, we find in a figure in another horse-shoe niche from Bhumara (Memoirs, A. S. I., 16, Pl. XIV (*e*)) the hair falling on the two shoulders in the same successive rows of curled locks as in the Sun image attached to the linga from Java. Yet the non-Indian traits of the icons are clear. Four-armed Siva without the trident is met with only in Java. Vishnu, though four-armed, has only one of the familiar attributes (the conch-shell), and the four-armed Brahma has evidently none unless the object in the left upper hand proves to be the sacrificial spoon. As the origin of the Indo-Javanese art is still a matter of controversy,[2] and an isolated image of the Indian style may not be considered sufficient for proving the hypothesis of Indian origin, I may in this connection draw attention to a parallelism of much greater significance in the field of architecture. The Tjandi Poentadewa is well-known to students of Javanese art and the remnants of this temple have the appearance of a two-storeyed building with a small porch.[3] Structurally this temple bears a close resemblance to the Gupta temple at Nachna-Kuthari in the Jaso State in Baghelkhand (Central India), [4] which is thus described by Mr. R. D. Banerji :—

'It consists of a shrine in the centre with one door, which is covered by a narrow covered verandah on three sides. There was a very small *mandapa* or porch in front of the only door of the shrine, which has collapsed entirely. A series of steps lead up to it on the south. Over the shrine it has a small chamber, inaccessible just now, over which is a small flat roof slightly raised in the centre.'

"The superstructure of the Gupta temple at Deogarh (Jhansi District, U. P.) also reminds one of the superstructure of some of the Tjandis of Java. The Matsya-Purana (Chapter 169)[5] contains directions for the building of temples of two classes, one class with curvilinear *sikhara* (spire), and the other with storied superstructure. In the latter group twenty different types of temples are named. Among these Meru is sixteen-storied, Mandara twelve-storied, Kailasa nine-storied and so forth. In Varahamihira's Brihat Samhita, a work of the later Gupta period (sixth century A. D.), in chapter 55, which deals with

[1] Anderson's *Catalogue and Handbook of the Archæological Collections in the Indian Museum*, Part II, p. 362.

[2] F. D. K. Bosch, "A Hypothesis as to the origin of Indo-Javanese Art," *Rupam*, 1924, pp. 6—41.

[3] Karl With, *Java*, Plate 56; N. G. Krom, *Inleiding Hindœ-Javansche Kunst*, III, Plate 4.

[4] *Progress Report of the Archæological Survey of India, Western Circle*, for the year ending 31st March 1919, p. 61, Plate XV.

[5] *Matsya-Puranam*, Anandasrama Series, Poona, 1902.

temples, the type with the curvilinear *sikhara* finds no mention, but the twenty types of storied temples are enumerated and described. Though most of the names are identical in the two lists, there is considerable difference in the descriptions. An English translation of this chapter of the Brihat-Samhita by Kern has been published in the Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society, New Series, Vol. VI (1873), pp. 316-321. This contemporary account of the different types of temples of the Gupta period has not yet received the attention it deserves. The monumental and literary evidences converge to prove that the Javanese temples with storied superstructures have their prototype in the storied temples of the Gupta period in India and the Gupta art including both architecture and sculpture is the parent of the Indo-Javanese art which in its island home developed on independent lines.

"Late mediæval or post-Gupta sculptures acquired during the year, though comparatively small in number, include typical specimens of the different schools. Most notable among these are two images of Nataraja or dancing Siva of two different types. One of these is a superb brass image (Plate XXXVIII (*a*)), 42" by 36", of the well-known South Indian type lent by the Director General of Archæology; the other a much-weathered and defaced sandstone image from the Chittagong District in Eastern Bengal. The South-Indian Siva is four-armed, the Eastern Bengal image twelve-armed. The former is dancing on the back of a human figure, the *apasmara-purusha*, the latter on the back of the bull. Mr. N. K. Bhattasali, Curator of the Dacca Museum, has published photographs of two other images of Nataraja from Eastern Bengal both of which represent the deity as dancing on bulls which with up-turned heads watch the dance (The Modern Review, 1920 June, p. 625). One of these is twelve-armed with two arms of which the god plays on a *vina* as he dances, and the other is ten-armed. Mr. Bhattasali has kindly brought to my notice two other images of Nataraja discovered by him in the Dacca and Tipperah Districts in Eastern Bengal. All the images of Nataraja found in Eastern Bengal have one feature in common, they are shown as dancing on the back of the bull. There are two other stone images of Nataraja in the Indian Museum. One of these (Ms. 8) is ten-armed and probably comes from Upper India; the other (N. S. 2063) from Orissa is twelve-armed. These two images have one feature in common, they dance with their feet touching the ground, and the bull watches the dance from behind. In some of the temples of Bhuvanesvar an image of Nataraja of the same type is placed in a niche on the spire above the entrance door of the shrine. Magnificent images of the dancing Siva with the feet touching the earth are also found in the cave temples at Ellora, Badami and Aihole.[1] So three main types of the images of Nataraja may be distinguished:—the Eastern Bengal type wherein Siva dances on the back of the bull; the South Indian type with Siva dancing on the back of the demon Apasmara; and a third type with Siva dancing either on the groud or on a lotus seat found in Orissa and other parts of India.

[1] Burgess, *Archæological Survey of Western India*, Vol. V (London, 1883), Plate XXI, 4; XLI, 3; XLII, 5 and T. A. Gopinath Rao, *Elements of Hindu Iconography*, Vol. II, part I, Plates LXII and LXIII.

A Nataraja of the South Indian type is found in a panel of the south side of the shrine in the rock-cut Kailasa temple at Ellora.[1] It may be noted in this connection that the Kailasa temple at Ellora is a shrine of the Dravidian style.

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"The story of how Siva came to dance is told in the Kurma Purana (Uttaravibhaga, 1-5). Once upon a time Sanaka, Sanandana, Sanatkumara, Kapila and other sages after performing austerities met the divine Rishis Nara and Narayana at the Vadarika monastery and requested the latter to discourse on such topics as *atman*, salvation, the supreme Brahman, the doctrine of re-birth. At that moment the Rishi Nara became invisible and Narayana giving up the garb of an ascetic assumed the divine form with four arms. Then Siva appeared on the scene. Vishnu advised the sages to put the same question to Siva. When they did so there appeared a heavenly throne. Siva seated himself on the throne with Vishnu and expounded the doctrine of *atman* and Brahman consisting of elements of both the Sankhya and the Vedanta systems of Philosophy. The god concluded the long discourse by saying, "I am that God who sets in motion everything, who is fully of great joy, and who is a Yogin ever engaged in dancing. He who knows that knows Yoga.[2]" Having thus spoken Siva began to dance. To a Sivaite the dance of Siva symbolises his philosophy as well as his religion. His philosophy conceives a Supreme Being who while Himself unmoved moves all things mundane. In the description of the image of Nataraja in the Matsya-Purana (259, 3-11) it is said that while performing the dance the countenance of the god should wear the appearance of perfect calmness (*saumya-murti*). Siva is a Yogin, that is to say, he is one who has subdued his passions and impulses, withdrawn his mind from all external things, and concentrated it in the contemplation of the Absolute. The higher religion of the Sivaite (as of the other Hindu sects) enjoins him to practise Yoga, that is to say, self-control and concentration of the mind on the divine essence, while carrying on his duties as a man of the world.

"In the image of Nataraja, the Indian artist endeavours to create a Yogi with super-human attributes, such as a plurality of hands, engaged in dancing and in certain cases achieves wonderful success. In the best images of Nataraja we meet with the expression of the spirit of calm contemplation on the face and the movement of rhythmic dance in the body symbolising the procession of the cosmos. The South Indian artist, by confining himself to four arms in most cases,[3] had an advantage over his brother of the north. He could with greater ease manipulate the gesture of the four arms than that of ten or twelve. Auguste Rodin has left on record his opinion that the gesture of the four-armed Nataraja in the Madras Museum "can well contest for superiority in gracefulness with the gesture of the Venus de Medici."[4] Yet

[1] *Ibid*, Plate XXXI, 2.

[2] 1. सोऽहं प्रेरयिता देवः परमानन्दमास्थितः ।
नृत्यामि योगी सततं यस्तद्वेद स योगवित् ॥
Kurma Purana (Bib. Ind.) p. 468.

[3] For South Indian images of Nataraja with more than four arms see Gopinath Rao *Elements of Hindu Iconography*, Vol. II, pt. 1, Chapter VI.

[4] *Rupam*, October 1921, p. 11 (*Ars. Asiatica*, III *Sculptures Civaites*).

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the gracefulness of the gesture of the twelve arms of our defaced image of Nataraja from Chittagong (Plate XXXVI (*e*)) is undeniable.

"I have already referred to the fragments of an image of dancing Siva (p. 111; Plate XXXV(*c*)) found at Khiching. Unluckily the excavations carried on at the site and described above (p. 111) have not revealed any more fragments of this splendid image that was evidently originally placed in a niche on the spire of the main temple of Siva. On the right of the Nataraja is the emaciated figure of Bhringin, while Parvati holding a fly-whisk stands on the left. Unfortunately the left arms, the right fore-arms, the thigh and legs of the main figure are lost. The only remnant of the lower part of the body, the right foot, the toes of which touch the upper surface of the lotus seat, is instinct with movement. This image compares favourably with even the best specimens of the South Indian Nataraja. The mouth is not inflated and projecting like that of the South Indian image; the modelling is far more graceful, and the play of light and shade is more subtle. The slight inclination of the head towards the right is natural and adds much to the charm of the figure.

"A very fine black basalt image of Garuda (Plate XXXVIII (*b*)) from Panchasara near Rampala in the Dacca District has been added to the collection by purchase (N. S. 4288; height 1'-11"). It has the face and limbs of a man, and the wings of a bird, and wears ear ornaments, armlets, bracelets and anklets of snakes. The tenon below the lotus seat indicates that the figure once served as the capital of a pillar known as the Garuda-dhvaja or Garuda standard. Such pillars are a distinctive emblem of Vishnu who also rides on the Garuda. A miniature from a Nepalese Buddhist manuscript in the Cambridge University Library (Ms. Add. 1643) copied in A. D. 1015 and reproduced by Foucher shows a pillar with a bird, evidently a Garuda, near a stupa. The label below the miniature reads, *Rāḍhya Dharmarājikā-chaitya*, "The stupa called Dharmarajika at Radhya." Radhya is Rahariya (called Radhya by Hodgson) in the Champaran District in Bihar. Radhya has given its name to a monolithic column bearing six Edicts of Asoka which stands 2½ miles E. S. E. of the village. The column is now designated after another village called Lauriya-Araraj that lies nearer. The capital of this pillar is lost. According to the Divyavadana (edited by Cowell and Neil, p. 379) Asoka built 84,000 Dharmarajikas or Stupas. The miniature referred to above represents a Dharmarajika or Asokan stupa and a Garuda column. This has led scholars to the conclusion that the Asokan column near Radhya was originally surmounted by a Garuda capital.[1] Two bas-reliefs of Bharhut showing two Garuda banners held aloft by a male and a female respectively on horse-back lend support to this conclusion.[2] Whether the Garuda capital on the ancient Buddhist monuments was recognised as the emblem of Vishnu it is difficult to say. But at Besnagar there is still in existence a monument, which is nearly a contemporary of the railing of Bharhut, a column of which the capital is lost but the ins-

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[1] Foucher, *Étude sur l'Iconographie Bouddique de l'Inde*, Paris, 1900, p. 55; V. A. Smith, *Asoka*, 3rd edition, p. 147.

[2] Cunningham's *Bharhut*, Plate XXXII, 5 and 6.

cription on which tells us that it was surmounted by a Garuda of Vasudeva (Vishnu). A fragment of another Garuda pillar of the same (Sunga) period has also been discovered at Besnagar.

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"The Garuda in the bas-reliefs of Bharhut has the appearance of a Kinnara with the head, the arms and the chest of a man and the tail of a bird. In early sculptures the Garuda may be distinguished from a Kinnara by his association with a pillar as its capital. The earliest representation of Garuda carrying Vishnu on his back is found in a niche of the Gupta temple at Deogarh (Jhansi District, U. P.). This Garuda has not only the upper half of the body, but also the legs, of a man. In proportion to the upper half of the body, the lower half of our Garuda (Plate XXXVIII (*b*)) appears short. But as the image was placed on a pillar and intended to be seen at some height from below, this apparent defect did not mar the beauty but rather added to the impressiveness of the bird-god. The broad chest with round shoulders is indicative of the strength of the charger of Vishnu. Kneeling with palms joined in a naturalistic fashion and looking down with slightly inclined head and open expectant eyes, this statue of Garuda looks the embodiment of tranquil devotion.

"This and other Indian effigies of the Garuda are in striking contrast with the frightful winged monsters fashioned by artists outside India to do duty for him. As a specimen of the latter class a brass relief from Lhasa in Tibet lent by the Director General of Archæology is illustrated in Plate XXXVIII (c). The armlets and bracelets of snakes remind us of the Indian prototype. With this Tibetan relief may be compared an image of Garuda from Cambodia in the Indian Museum, and the figure of Garuda in the Rama relief from Prembanan in Java.[1] But far more typical of the Indian art is the well-known Garuda with Vishnu from Velahan in Java. Dr. Vogel writes of this sculpture, "In a most striking manner the artist who fashioned this grand composition had expressed the contrast between the savage Garuda, with his hog-like head, threatening the Nagas whom he has seized with his claw-shaped feet, and the supreme deity, the four-armed Vishnu, enthroned on his lotus seat in undisturbed repose and serene contemplation."[2] But the association of a savage Garuda with Vishnu is an un-Indian conception and must be traced back to the primitive religion of fear. In India Garuda is a type of *dasya-bhakti*, the devotion of a servant to his lord, and cruelty is inconsistent with devotion to Vishnu. Apart from the monstrous shapes fashioned in Tibet, Java and Cambodia, Garuda with a hooked nose resembling the beak of a bird and human features is rare in India.

"Plastic art began to decline in Northern India after the Muhammadan conquest. But very few dated specimens enabling us to fix the chronology of the art of this period are as yet known. Special importance therefore attaches to a small brass image of Lakshmi-Narayana (4⅛" by 2⅞") from Mathura (Plate

[1] Dr. J. Ph. Vogel, "The relation between the art of India and Java", *The Influence of Indian Art.* London, 1925, Plate VI.

[2] *Ibid*, p. 79 and Plate IX.

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XXXVIII (*f*) & (*g*)) that bears a dated Nagari inscription on its back. The inscription is in incorrect Sanskrit and reads :—

saṁ 1538 varsha[she] phālugana vadi 3 Śanivāro Sūhadāsā Sīlikshmīnārāyaṇa-Kā[ri]tā.

"In the (Vikrama) year 1538 (=1471 A.D.), on Saturday, the 8th day of the dark half of the month of Phalguna (this image of) Lakshmi-Narayana was caused to be made by Suahadasa."

"In this image the attitude of Narayana riding on Garuda with Lakshmi seated on his left knee is rendered in accordance with the directions contained in the Visvakarma-Sastra quoted by Hemadri.[1] Among the subsidiary figures, Siddhi holding a fly-whisk and Brahma and Siva in the role of worshippers are omitted on account of the small size of the image. Of the two dwarfs only one is shown on the left. This Brahmanic image bears a striking resemblance to a brass image of the Jaina goddess Ambika reproduced in *Rupam*, January, 1924 (Figures II and III on Plate attached to p. 49). The inscription on the back of the image of Ambika is dated in Samvat 1591 (=1462 A.D.). Though defaced, the Garuda in our Lakshmi-Narayana image is rendered well. Another small brass image of the same late decadent school that deserves notice here is a Gopala or child Krishna, 2½ inches in height, lent by the Director General. The palms of both the hands of this image are worn. Gopala is shown as crawling or resting on the right foot and the left knee and palm of the left hand. With the lost palm of the right hand he was probably holding a lump of butter. Though the modelling is clumsy, this figure is full of animation.

"Among the Muslim antiquities acquired during the year, an inscribed brass cup 7″ in diameter and 2″ in height lent by the Director General of Archæology in India deserves special notice. The inscriptions engraved on both the inside and outside of the cup, which have been deciphered by the Assistant Curator, contain Arabic charms and verses from the Quran. Water drunk from such a cup is believed to protect one from the attack of madness or of epidemic diseases. It may be about 200 years old.

"The year under review is notable not only for a very large collection of valuable sculptures received for exhibition in the galleries, but also for a large number of coins added to the cabinet of the Museum. The new additions consist of 1717 coins of non-Muhammadan dynasties, 41 plaster of Paris casts of such coins, and 625 coins issued by the rulers of the Indian Muhammadan dynasties. The former group includes 738 coins and 41 casts lent by the Director General of Archæology, 5 coins presented by the Superintendent of the Madras Museum, 8 coins presented by the Director of Industries, Central Provinces, 910 copper coins of the so-called Puri Kushan type sent by the Collector of Balasore to the Asiatic Society of Bengal in 1912 and deposited in the Indian Museum by the latter, and 56 coins directly purchased for the cabinet. Photographs of a few of the rare coins of this collection are

[1] Hemadri, *Chaturvarga-Chintamani, Vratakhanda*, Part I, (Bib. Ind.) p. 113.

reproduced in Plate XXXVIII (*d*) & (*e*) and are dealt with in a note by Pandit B. B. Bidyabinod, Assistant Curator, from which extracts are given below :— **Indian Museum, Calcutta**

Fig. 1. An ancient coin of Ceylon known as (?) Plaque of the Lakshmi and Svastika type received by the Director General of Archæology from the Colonial Secretary, Ceylon. It is composed mainly of lead and copper. Obverse—Sri with two elephants pouring water from the top of two lotus stalks on two sides. Reverse—Svastika on a post with a *triratna* symbol to the right and an indistinct (Nandipada ?) symbol to the left (Codrington, Ceylon Coins and Currency, *Memoirs of the Colombo Museum*, Series A., No. 3, Colombo, 1924, pp. 16, 26—31, Plate II, 20-25).

Fig. 2. A punch-marked copper coin of the double-axe type found at Kosam in the Allahabad District. Obverse—Tree within railing. Reverse—Blank. The Director General of Archæology has lent 12 coins of this type from Kosam.

Fig. 3. A copper coin. Obverse—Brahmi legend *Kosabi* or *Kosambi* and symbols. Reverse—Various symbols. It is a unique coin issued by the popular assembly or some guild of Kausambi. Lent by the Director General of Archæology.

Fig. 4. Plaster cast of a coin of Agathocles of a type not represented in the Indian Museum. Obverse—Kharoshthi legend, [*Aka*]*thukreyasa*, Buddhist stupa. Reverse—Tree in a square railed enclosure; below indistinct Kh. Legend, *hiduja Same*. Lent by the Director General of Archæology.

Fig. 5. Plaster cast of a square coin of Telephos of the enthroned Zeus and warrior type. There are two copper coins of this type in the Lahore Museum (Whitehead's *Catalogue of coins in the Punjab Museum, Lahore*, Vol. I., p. 79, Plate VIII, 640 and V. A. Smith in *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. LXVII, pt. I, p. 130, Pl. XIV, I-C.). The reverse of the specimen, from which this cast is taken, is in a better state of preservation than the other known specimens.

Fig. 6. Cast of a seal of Sivarakshita showing a figure of a warrior with the name of Sivarakshita in Brahmi on left and in Kharoshthi characters on right margin. The monogram in the right field is also found on the coins of Indo-Parthian and Kushan kings.

Fig. 7. A copper coin of late Kushan type. The attitude of the figure of the king on the obverse seems novel.

"In figure 8 are reproduced the obverse and reverse of a copper coin of the so-called "Puri Kushan" class with the legend *taṅka* in Gupta characters on the reverse. It belongs to the Balasore hoard. Hitherto only one coin of this type noticed by Messrs. Walsh and Banerji has been known.[1] The Balasore hoard includes 63 coins with the legend *ṭaṅka*. In this group Pandit B. B. Bidyabinod distinguishes four different types and among the other coins of the hoard no less than 28 types in accordance with the difference in the position of the sun and the crescent and the attitude of the standing figure. In this connection I may refer to another hoard of copper coins of the "Pur Kushan" type found in association with a large number of copper coins of

[1] *The Journal of the Bihar and Orissa Research Society*, Vol. V, pp. 78 and 84.

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Kanishka and Huvishka. This hoard was found in 1923 in an earthen pot buried in a field at Bhanjakia in the Panchpir Sub-Division of the Mayurbhanj State. Mr. S. McLeod Smith, Dewan of Mayurbhanj, has sent a considerable number of these coins to the Indian Museum for determination. The Mayurbhanj hoard includes two coins with the legend *taṅka.* As coins of the so-called "Puri Kushan" type have been found not only in the Puri District, but also in the Balasore District, the Mayurbhanj State in Orissa, in the adjoining Ganjam District in the Madras Presidency and in the Singhbhum District in Chota Nagpur it would now appear reasonable to drop the name "Puri Kushan" and designate this class of coins as "Oriya Kushan."

Fig. 9. A copper coin. Obverse—Human figure holding bow in the left hand. Reverse—Brahmi (Gupta) legend Jishnu.

Fig. 10. One of the 8 silver coins of the Rashtrakuta Krishnaraja presented by the Director of Industries, C. P. (found at Dhemore, Amraoti District.)[1]

"Coins of the Muhammadan rulers acquired during the year number 625. This collection includes 237 coins of the later Mughal sovereigns purchased by the Director General of Archæology from Mr. H. Nelson Wright and lent to the cabinet of the Indian Museum. The collection comprises 28 gold, 419 silver, 1 billon and 177 copper coins. Of these, 27 are of the early (so-called Pathan) Sultans of Delhi, 243 of early Mughal emperors up to Aurangzeb, 285 of later Mughal emperors, 4 of the Bahmani Sultans, 24 of the Sultans of Malwah, 14 of the Sultans of Gujarat and 1 each of the Muhammadan dynasties of Jaunpur, Oudh and Ahmednagar (Nizam Shahi dynasty). The collection also includes 3 coins of the Ottoman empire and 11 coins of the Indian Native States. Many of the coins of the later Mughals are unique and rare. Among the coins of the early Mughals a dam of Akbar the Great of the Bhakkar Mint presented by Rao Krishnapal Singh of Awagarh, District Etah, U. P., is worthy of special notice."

Delhi Museum
Khan Sahib Maulvi Zafar Hasan

"Two new table show-cases and one stand for the Mughal prayer carpet were added to the Museum and the exhibits duly arranged in them. There are still a few more old cases which require to be replaced by new ones of the approved standard type and these will be provided as soon as funds are available. The work of cataloguing the coins in the Delhi Museum which was started some four years ago but had been in abeyance on account of my transfer from Delhi to the office of the Director General of Archæology, was resumed by the Gallery Assistant who has already classified all the coins of the Pathan and Mughal emperors of India received up to date, and arranged them systematically according to rulers, dates and mints. The next step will be to decipher their legends and catalogue them.

"The total number of antiquities acquired during the year was 52 including 33 Persian tiles, 8 Persian vases, 4 ancient Mughal documents, 2 paintings, a bound volume of the old "Punjabee" newspaper, and three miscellaneous objects (*vide* Appendix B). The tiles and vases which have been purchased from Mr. H. Nelson Wright are very interesting both on account of their antiquity

[1] Cunningham, *Coins of Mediæval India, London, 1894*, p. 8, Plate I, 18.

and workmanship. The former bear fine portraits and hunting scenes worked in relief in various shades and colours. One of them contains a Quranic verse engraved in Kufic characters. Of the ancient Mughal documents, a *farman* of the Emperor Akbar deserves special notice. It is dated in the 5th year of his reign and is therefore one of the earliest *farmans* issued by that Emperor. Like the *farmans* of other Mughal emperors, preserved in the Museum, it bears an impression of the royal seal and the Tughra in vermilion, but it is written in Shikasta instead of Nastaliq characters and there is no back endorsement, technically called the Zimn, except a few seal marks of the officials concerned. Abul Fazl gives the following description of Akbar's seals:—'In the beginning of the present reign Maulana Maqsud, the seal engraver, cut in a circular form upon a surface of steel, in the *riqa* character, the name of his Majesty and those of his illustrious ancestors up to Timūrlang; and afterwards he cut another similar seal, in the *nastaliq* character, only with his Majesty's name. For judicial transactions a second kind of seal was made, *mihrabi* in form, which had the following verse round the name of his Majesty:—

Delhi Museum

راستی موجب رضاي خدا است　　کس ندیدم که گم شد از ره راست

('Uprightness is the means of pleasing God; I never saw any one lost in the straight road.')

'Tamkin made a new seal of the second kind, and afterwards Maulana Ali Ahmad of Dehli improved both. The round small seal goes by the (chagatai) name of *Uzuk* and is used for *farman-i-sabtis*;[1] and the large one, into which he cut the names of the ancestors of his Majesty, was at first only used for letters to foreign kings, but now-a-days for both.'[2] The *farman* under notice makes a grant of 1.431 *bighas* and 8 *biswas* of land, one hundred rupees cash and one rupee daily for the maintenance of a tomb at the village of Sohna, Subah Sarkar Delhi. It was a *farman-i-sabti*, and its seal mark, which is circular, contains the name of the Emperor Akbar in the middle and those of his ancestors back to Timur around it. It is written in *Riqa* characters and is apparently an impression of the very seal which was engraved by Maulana Maqsud in the beginning of Akbar's reign.

"One of the two paintings added to the collection during the past year represents the Emperors Akbar and Jahangir shooting tigers while the other is a portrait of Begum Samru smoking a *huqqa*. The bound volume of 'The Punjabee' newspaper consists of a collection of 39 issues from the 30th May 1857 to the 30th January 1858. It was a weekly English paper published every Saturday from Lahore under the editorship of Mr. Henry Gregory. The issues belonging to the Mutiny period contain very valuable information about that event, with a descriptive account of the terrible deeds perpetrated by

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[1] Farman-i-Sabtis were issued for three purposes, *viz.*, (*a*) for appointments to *Mansabs*, high posts, etc., (*b*) for appointments to jagirs and (c) for conferring grants for beneficent purposes (*Ain-i-Akbari*, English translation by Blochmann, Vol. I, pp. 260-61).

[2] *Ibid* p. 52.

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the mutineers and their final overthrow by the British forces. A short extract from one of the issues is as follows:—

'The Punjabee, Saturday, June 13, 1857.

* * * * * * *

But in the whole paragraph so explicitly written in the Delhi extra of the Agra branch, we look and look in vain for the arrival of 60th, 6th, or Artillery at the scene of murder. Indeed we are told that after the miscreants had ended their bloody work at Meerut, they proceeded unmolested to Delhi; set up a new King, and established the dynasty of the Timour family, and finally, murdered all the Europeans. And here they are in a position of such strength that our army on an extensive scale has to be sent to dislodge them, which will not be effected without a great expense to the state; and will doubtless incur a great loss of life at this season of the year especially * * *'

"The total number of coins added to the cabinet amounted to 1899 (102 gold mohurs, 429 silver rupees and 1,368 copper coins) and were received from the following sources (*vide* also list Appendix B):—

(*a*) Treasure Trove finds from the various local Governments, 121.

(*b*) Coins presented, 1,345.

(*c*) Coins received on loan from the Director General of Archæology, 433.

Out of the coins loaned by the Director General of Archæology a collection of 276 coins of the Pathan kings of Delhi purchased from Mr. H. Nelson Wright, I.C.S., is of special interest, as it includes many rare issues.

"Thanks are due to Mr. H. Nelson Wright for his generous gift of 1,344 copper coins of the Pathan kings of Delhi, and also to Munshi Kalyan Singh of Bareilly who presented a ½ rupee of Qutbu-d-Din Mubarak Shah which is a rare issue."

Peshawar Museum
Mr. H. Hargreaves (Curator)

"The Peshawar Museum still maintains its popularity, the total number of visitors during the year being 63,393.

"Recent acquisitions numbered one hundred and forty four, all, save eleven, being coins. Of these latter 91 were a find of silver coins, purchased in July 1924 from a cultivator of village Marghuz, Swabi Tahsil, Peshawar District, who stated that they had been found in an earthen vessel while ploughing a field some three months before at Muhammadi Dheri near his village. The hoard consisted of one Mughal, eighty Durrani and ten Sikh pieces. Fifteen silver Mughal coins were presented by the Director of Industries, Central Provinces, twelve silver Mughal coins by the Government of the United Provinces and one copper coin of Muhammad-bin-Sam by Major A. E. Parsons, D.S.O., O.B.E., Political Agent, Tochi. Three silver and eleven copper coins were received on loan from the Director General of Archæology in India.

"The other eleven antiquities were two reliefs on loan from the Government of India through the Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Frontier Circle, and nine various small objects received from the Director General of Archæology in India, being part of the antiquities recovered from excavation at Charsada in 1903-04.

"Twenty three books and reports have been added to the Library, nine being purchases and fourteen presentations from official sources. The library is now well supplied with books dealing with the history and art of the Frontier and every endeavour is made to keep it up to date. Peshawar Museum

"A number of new show cases and stands for two large Bodhisattva and Buddha heads have been purchased and for the first time since its excavation the fine relief of Panchika and Hariti is now adequately exhibited. Most of the Museum cases have been repolished and the condition of both these and the collections is generally very satisfactory. Much more labelling is required but cannot be undertaken until the Curator is able to spend more time at headquarters. His frequent and prolonged absence on tour has likewise delayed the publication of the revised edition of the Handbook to the museum collections.

"Necessary repairs to the Museum fabric and the usual colouring and whitewashing have been carried out and the Museum building is in a sound condition.

"Partial effect has been given to a scheme referred to in last year's report for the improvement of the grounds and an electric pump has been installed, but the details of the scheme of levelling, gardening and watering have received little attention and very unsatisfactory *kachcha* water channels are at present used to bring water to the lawns.

"The conduct of visitors has been exemplary and neither the antiquities nor cases have suffered damage. The staff of the Museum performed their duties satisfactorily and the good work of the Custodian, M. Dilawar Khan, has been recognised by the Local Government by the bestowal of a *khillat* of rupees three hundred."

"During the year under review the Superintendent, Hindu and Buddhist Monuments, Northern Circle, continued to act as *ex-officio* Curator of the Archæological Museum at Sarnath. Further progress was made with the labelling of the antiquities, and a proposal was submitted for the construction of a new godown for the housing of the surplus sculptures. Sarnath Museum **Mr. Madho Sarup Vats**

"The only antiquities added to the Museum were a beautifully shaped bronze casket with a domical lid, which unfortunately contained nothing (Plate XXXVI (*a*)), a Buddhist monk's bottle of the same material (Plate XXXVI (*b*)) and a number of heavy metal anklets all of which came to light in the clearance of the mound of earth adjoining the second gateway of the Dharma-chakra-Jinavihara."

"The only "Museum" in the Central Circle maintained from Central Revenues is the little collection of minor antiquities found in the course of the excavations at Nalanda, which is accommodated in one wing of the Archæological Rest House there. Nalanda Museum **Mr. J. A. Page**

"The collection has already been briefly described in the report for the year 1922-23. It is especially notable for its metal images and figurines of the Pala period, which are mostly Buddhist, but include a few Hindu deities; among the former being an inscribed image of Hariti dedicated in the reign of Devapaladeva (c. 844-92 A.D.) the 3rd of the Pala line.

Nalanda Museum
Mr. J. A. Page

"A find of interest added to the collection in the year under review was the fragment of a female image holding a *vajra* or thunderbolt, and thus presumably Vajratara, a deity not previously represented in the Nalanda collection. This image is anatomically normal, which is unusual in representations of Vajratara, who more often is portrayed as multi-armed and holding various symbols, of which the *vajra* is only one.

"Another find of importance was a gold coin of Sasanka, king of Gauda, (c. 600-619 A.D.), which was identified by Mr. R. D. Banerji of the Eastern Circle. This king, a zealous devotee of Siva, hated Buddhism, which he did his best to destroy. It is recorded that he dug up and burnt the holy Bodhi tree of Bodh Gaya, on which Asoka is reputed to have lavished inordinate devotion; broke the stone marked with the footprints of Buddha at Pataliputra, destroyed the convents and scattered the monks, carrying his persecutions to the foot of the Nepalese hills.

"There can be little doubt that Nalanda, in common with other Buddhist centres in Magadha, suffered devastation at his hands; though his coin, recovered from the ruins of a monastry here, was found at too high a level (some three feet below the ground surface) for its presence to be associated with his period. It can have come here only several centuries after his death."

Museums in Burma
Mons. Charles Duroiselle

"There are, in Burma, three small museums attached to the Archæological Department, *viz.*, (1) at Mandalay located in one of the apartments on the Palace platform; (2) at Pagan, and (3) at Hmawza (Old Prome). The Palace Museum at Mandalay was designed mainly for the exhibition of objects belonging to the former Royal family, the high officers of state and others connected with the Burmese court. No new exhibits have been added to those already in that Museum during the year under report; but it is proposed next year to hang enlargements of photographs of the late Burmese kings, queens, princes, princesses and of some personages closely connected with the history of the latter years of the last Burmese dynasty. The Museum at Hmawza is at present merely a store-house of important archæological finds made in the course of excavations there. During the year under report most of the objects discovered in the course of excavations have been deposited in it. They consist of stone sculptures, earthen funeral urns, ornamental bricks, etc. Owing to lack of room for the proper display and exhibition of finds, the Museum at Pagan is now in little better a state than the one at Hmawza, and the objects discovered during the last few years have had to be placed in a room which had been reserved for the museum office. The finds made this year, which date from the 11th to the 17th centuries A.D., number 41 in all and comprise 7 images of the Buddha in wood, 14 in stone, two stone pedestals, one stone ring forming part of a funeral urn and 17 enamelled terracotta plaques. An estimate amounting to Rs. 24,459 for the extension of this museum was prepared some years ago, but is still outstanding and it is feared that funds will not be available for the work to be put in hand for yet a few years to come."

SECTION V.

OFFICERS ON SPECIAL DUTY.

Sir Aurel Stein's work

Sir Aurel Stein towards the close of the financial year 1923-24 was granted six months' leave, and he utilized the first half of it for a tour intended to serve archæological interests in the Near East. The first month was spent in visiting ancient sites of Egypt between Cairo and Aswan. He also devoted attention to the abundant remains of the Hellenistic and Early Christian period to be found in the Egyptian and Coptic Museums at Cairo.

The opportunity offered by an archæological survey conducted by Sir Alexander Kennedy at Petra subsequently enabled him to make a short but very instructive stay at this famous site in the extreme north-west corner of King Husain's Arabian kingdom. After seeing a few ancient sites of Trans-Jordan he proceeded to Syria where a series of historical sites between Byblos on the Mediterranean and the ruined city of Bostra near the Jebel Drus were visited. Particularly interesting was a tour undertaken subsequently from Aleppo to Antioch across the barren hill ranges of Northern Syria. It enabled him to become acquainted with extensive remains of the Hellenistic and Early Byzantine periods surviving at a considerable number of sites, some of which do not appear to have ever been systematically surveyed.

Finally, travelling by the Anatolian railway, he visited Konia with its important Muhammadan structures of Seljuk times. A somewhat longer stay at Constantinople was devoted mainly to the inspection of the remains of Byzantine architecture and to the study of the Hellenistic and later antiquities in the great collection of the National Turkish Museum.

A period of deputation to England had been previously sanctioned by the Government of India and the Secretary of State for the purpose of enabling Sir Aurel Stein to attend to the manifold tasks connected with the publication of his *Innermost Asia,* the detailed report on the results of his third Central-Asian Expedition. Starting work at the close of May 1924 he was first occupied in the arrangement at the British Museum of that portion of his third collection of antiquities which had been temporarily transferred with a view to the reproduction in England of all objects apart from wall paintings claiming special antiquarian interest. This task, mainly through the assiduous help by Mr. F. H. Andrews, was completed by June. The following three months were claimed by the selection of representative specimens and their photographic reproduction in carefully arranged plates. The total number of plates prepared, partly by three colour process, partly in monotone, amounts to 140. Much labour was involved also in selecting and preparing materials for some 500 illustrations from photographs of sites, topographical features, etc., taken on those protracted explorations.

Simultaneously Sir Aurel was occupied with the preparation of a lecture which was intended to furnish a general survey of the facts which determined

Sir Aurel Stein's work

the important rôle played by Chinese Turkistan as the great passage land for the early intercourse between the Far East on the one side and India and the Classical West on the other. This lecture, entitled "Innermost Asia: its Geography as Factor in History," was delivered before the Royal Geographical Society in November, and has since been published filling, in its expanded form, 52 pages in the *Geographical Journal* for May and June, 1925.

During the subsequent portion of the official year, Sir Aurel Stein occupied himself in work on the proofs of plates and other illustrative materials required for *Innermost Asia* and by a final revision of the text, which is likely to fill about a thousand pages of Royal quarto in volumes corresponding to those of his *Serindia*. The printing of the text has been steadily carried on at the Oxford University Press since February, about 400 pages having since passed into type.

Mr. F. H. Andrew's work

Work on the Central-Asian Wall Paintings in the temporary Museum at Raisina, Delhi, was resumed in the last week of October, 1924. During the cold weather the erection of wall-cases and other fittings required for the protection of the pictures was continued.

The mounting of all pictures on aluminium frames was completed and a number of smaller fragments were treated and set in plaster. Some extremely interesting fragments from Sistan presented great difficulties due to the coarseness of the material on which they are painted, the broken condition of the pieces and the ravages of white ants in antiquity. The considerable time occupied in successfully mounting these examples was fully justified by reason of their archæological and artistic interest as they exhibit characteristics different to those of the Central-Asian schools.

Further progress was made towards the reconstruction of the painted domed ceiling from Toyuk. This work is not completed and presents several difficulties still to be overcome. An iron framework was constructed on which to mount the fragments of dado from the circular shrine at Miran (M. S.). The sections comprising the dado required each to be curved and involved the making of preliminary experiments before a successful method was evolved.

Ceiling pieces from Bezeklik and Toyuk were set up in places specially designed and constructed for them in the arched openings connecting the exhibition galleries. Tentative experiments were made with various types of frames to surround the larger pictures, and schemes for the fixing of a suitable background to the wall cases were tried.

On the whole the season was a busy one and satisfactory progress was made.

SECTION VI.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL CHEMIST.

Mr. Sana Ullah

The Archæological Chemist reports that "during the year under review 2,822 antiquities of various kinds were treated by me. I had also to undertake a considerable amount of chemical analysis for the elucidation of the

composition and technique of a number of ancient objects. Noteworthy among these were faience objects (*e.g.*, bangles, beads and vases) found at Harappa and Mohenjo-daro. This faience has a fine granular body and is bluish-green white or violet in colour and appears to have been made by mixing fine white sand, clay and a copper frit in suitable proportions, and firing the moulded and dried objects to a high temperature. The analysis of a light green bangle from Mohenjo-daro gave:—SiO_2, 88·12; P_2O_5, *nil*; Al_2O_3, 3·02; Fe_2O_3, 1·82; CaO, 1·26; MgO, *nil*; Na_2O, 4·50; K_2O, 0·65; CuO, 0·46. It is interesting to note that its composition approximates closely that of an Egyptian funeral statuette, discovered at Saggarah (Memphis) by M. de Morgan.[1] This is the first clear evidence of the existence of faience in India at a very early period. Other objects of interest examined by me were steatite seals, gypsum crystal and contents of funeral urns from Mohenjo-daro; asphalt coating from the statues in the Elephanta Caves; 'rinzaffo' from the frescoes at Bagh; decayed stone and terracotta, etc. Mr. Sana Ullah

"Fragments of a deep blue long-necked glass flask from the Taj Museum, Agra, and a deep blue glaze from a tile excavated at the Qutb, Delhi, both belonging, probably, to the late Mughal period, were also analysed and the results are as tabulated below:—

	SiO_2	Al_2O_3	Fe_2O_3	CaO	MgO	CuO	Na_2O	Total.
Blue flask	60·15	10·26	1·49	3·27	2·83	1·33	20·67	100·00
Blue glaze	71·88	5·47	1·88	2·28	0·05	0·61	17·83	100·00

The high proportion of alumina in the flask is significant and it was probably introduced intentionally in the form of feldspar. A certain proportion of alumina facilitates the working of glass in fire and renders it resistant to sudden changes of temperature, but the amount contained in the flask is excessive and makes it unsuitable for heating purposes."

Last year Rao Bahadur Krishna Sastri, Government Epigraphist, drew attention to the decayed condition of the Nanaghat inscription in the Bombay Presidency and Mr. Sana Ullah was instructed to inspect it and to suggest measures for the protection of the inscription against further decay. He writes that "the rock which bears this inscription is a hemi-crystalline augite-basalt, locally known as 'trap.' It disintegrates gradually under the solvent action of rain water on its constituent minerals, and by the process of oxidation. The aqueous extract of the decomposed rock was practically free from soluble salts and contained only traces of sodium chloride. The walls of the cave on which the inscription has been cut, have, in places, developed cracks, thus facilitating the infiltration of water. Also, the crumbling of the entrance permits of rain-water reaching some of the wall." Mr. Sana Ullah's scheme

[1] The results of Le Chatelier's analysis of the Egyptian funeral statuette are these:—SiO_2, 88·6; Al_2O_3, 1·4 Fe_2O_3, 0·4; CaO, 2·1; CuO, 1·7; Na_2O, 5·8; (*Compt. Rend.* 1899, Vol. CXXIX, p. 387).

Mr. Sana Ullah

consists essentially in (*a*) repairing and strengthening the damaged parts with Portland cement, (*b*) stopping cracks with the same material; (*c*) providing a dripping channel at the entrance and (*d*) impregnating the surface with paraffin paste in order to render it impervious to moisture. These operations are now in hand.

Another case of deterioration in a stone monument referred to Mr. Sana Ullah for advice was that of the temple of Mahadeo at Dhotra (District Buldana). The stone of which the temple is built, is a coarse-grained highly ferruginous sandstone. Paraffin paste has also been recommended for this monument.

Some of the terracotta figures in niches at the monasteries of Jaulian and Mohra Moradu at Taxila have recently shown signs of disintegration. Originally, these figures were of clay strengthened with vegetable fibres, but they have become more or less burnt by a subsequent conflagration. The area is free from saltpetre and the figures are well protected against rain. The Archæological Chemist, who tested the decayed specimens, writes that "they are free from chlorides and nitrates but are charged with small amounts of sodium sulphate. It is well known that sodium sulphate effloresces in a dry atmosphere and liquefies by the absorption of moisture in wet weather. It is also obvious that the colloidal constituents present in this material will swell by the absorption of water from the solution of sodium sulphate and contract from loss of water in dry weather. Both of these processes repeated indefinitely result in the disintegration of the material. The pulpy condition of the decaying parts supports this view. Sodium sulphate was obviously present in the soil under which these figures were lying buried before their excavation, and found its way into them through the infiltration of rain water charged with this salt. I have treated the affected figures with baryta water in order to fix the sulphuric acid. The excess of the baryta will eventually be carbonated and serve as a harmless binder. It is proposed to impregnate them with 'cellon' later on."

Mr. Sana Ullah paid a visit to Mohenjo-daro in order to make suitable arrangements at the site for the treatment of those antiquities which could not safely be transported to his laboratory at Dehra Dun. The soil at this place being heavily saturated with saltpetre, objects of stone, pottery and terracotta cannot be allowed to remain untreated safely even for a couple of days. He finished the preservation of a number of seals and other valuable antiquities during his stay there.

He has designed a small lethal chamber for killing insects with hydrocyanic acid in books and manuscripts; it is hoped that it will be handy in libraries, record rooms or museums.

Apart from officers of the Archæological Department who invariably consult him on matters respecting the preservation and technique of antiquities, Curators of museums and sometimes private collectors are appreciating the value of Mr. Sana Ullah's methods and have sought his advice and help on several occasions.

Note No 1.

Mr. Sana Ullah

Recipes for the Cleaning of Copper, Bronze and Silver objects.

Kreyfting's zinc and caustic soda method and dilute sulphuric acid (3-4 per cent.) are useful for cleaning superficially oxidized copper and bronze, but both are disastrous, if employed for deeply or completely corroded objects. It is, therefore, recommended that the above methods be employed as little as possible and that the following, which are safer and more reliable be adopted :—

Copper and bronze.—(*a*) Rochelle salt 3 parts, caustic soda 1 part, water 20 parts. This was recommended by Scott and gives good results. (*b*) Tartaric acid 1 part, caustic soda 1 part, water 10 parts. This is as good as (*a*) but somewhat quicker in action and much cheaper.

Red stains of cuprous oxide left after treatment with the above solutions may be removed by immersion in dilute ammonia solution, to which a little sodium sulphite has been added, in a well covered vessel.

Silver.—Superficially oxidized silver coins may be treated in the following manner. Place the coins between two sheets of perforated zinc sheet in a porcelain vessel; fill it up with plain water and add a few drops of strong acetic acid. Examine after 3-4 hours or leave it over night. Silver alloyed with copper should be treated by the methods given for that metal.

After cleaning, the objects should be washed several times with plain water and finally with distilled water until the washing gives only a faint opalescence with a few drops of silver nitrate solution acidified with nitric acid.[1] Finally, they should be dried and impregnated in molten paraffin wax (M. P. 165°-170° F.).

Note No. 2.

Paraffin Paste Treatment for the Preservation of Decaying Stone.

Stones of all kinds yield, in various degrees, to the solvent action of rain water, which is aided by the chemical actions of oxygen and carbonic acid which the water holds in solution. The best plan, therefore, in order to check the disintegration of stone by these agencies, would be to render the surface impervious to water. This can be accomplished by the impregnation of the stone surface with paraffin wax which is neither affected by these atmospheric influences, nor has any deleterious action on the stone itself.

Paraffin wax recommended for this purpose should be the hardest available (M. P. 165°-170° F.). It is dissolved in a suitable volatile solvent to form a solution or paste which can conveniently be applied to the stone surface by means of a paint brush. After a time the volatile solvent evaporates away leaving behind solid paraffin wax.

[1] This reagent may be prepared by dissolving 5 grammes of silver nitrate crystals in 500 c. c. of distilled water, and adding 10 c. c. of strong nitric acid to it. It should be kept in brown stoppered bottles.

Mr. Sana Ullah

Preparation of Paraffin Paste.—Melt 1 lb. of hard paraffin wax (M. P. 165°-170° F)[1] and ½ oz. of bees-wax in a metal vessel over a gentle fire and pour gradually into one gallon of petrol. Finally add 1 oz. of spirit of turpentine and shake well.

Precautions.—Keep in a well stoppered can or drum. Owing to the petrol the paste is highly inflammable and should, therefore, be kept away from fire.

Use.—If the mixture is not clear, make it so by placing the can in warm water. Pour out a small quantity at a time into a tin and apply with a paint brush. Repeat until the surface absorbs no more of it. If after a few minutes any superfluous paste remains on the surface, it should be wiped off with a cloth.

For the success of this treatment it is essential that the stone surface should be quite dry and the treatment should therefore be carried out in the hot and dry weather. If the building is in need of repairs or conservation measures, which will necessitate wetting the surface, they should be carried out beforehand and the masonry be allowed to become quite dry before the Paraffin Paste treatment is applied. Otherwise, the paste will not penetrate deeply and even disfigurement may result.

This treatment is not applicable to those monuments which are badly affected with saltpetre or are situated where the rain-fall is so frequent that they do not get a chance to become sufficiently dry.

SECTION VII.

TREASURE TROVE.

Northern Circle

Mr. Prayag Dayal (Secretary, Coin Committee)

United Provinces

The Curator of the Lucknow Provincial Museum has supplied me with the following information in regard to finds of coins in the United Provinces.

"During the year eighteen finds of coins from the districts of Banda, Basti, Farrukhabad, Gorakhpur (2), Hardoi, Kheri (3), Lucknow (2), Meerut, Mirzapur, Moradabad, Rae Bareli, Shahjahanpur, Sitapur and Sultanpur were dealt with by the Secretary and detailed reports on each submitted to Government. The total number of coins examined was 1084, comprising 12 gold, 830 silver, 181 billon and 61 copper. They covered various types struck in the 5th or 6th century A.D. down to those of the Hon'ble the East India Company struck in the 19th century. The most interesting find of the year was a hoard of 101 silver Mughal coins from Basti district which yielded a rare rupee of Farrukhsiyar (mint Bijapur) and another of Muhammad Shah (mint Muazzamabad). The next best was a find of 10 silver pieces from Sitapur District which contained three coins of Hoseyn Baikara, a descendant of Timur, of mints Herat and Astarabad. This is probably the first time that such coins have been discovered in the United Provinces."

[1] Paraffin wax of the above specification can be had from the British Drug Houses Ltd., 16—30, Graham Street, London, N. 1.

Frontier Circle
Mr. H. Hargreaves
North West Frontier Province

'In view of the circulation by the Education Department of the note on Treasure Trove referred to in the Annual Report for 1921-22, it is disappointing to have to report that Treasure Trove is still but rarely reported in the North-West Frontier Province.

"A find recovered in the spring of 1924 at village Sarpanna, Hazara District, and said to have consisted of 71 'rupees' and two copper coins was sold to a goldsmith at Dhamtaur for Rs. 64-11-6, by whom they were melted and turned into jewellery before information reached the civil authorities. It was then too late to take any effective measures and it seemed inadvisable to take action under Section 20 of the Treasure Trove Act as the finder was an ignorant peasant.

"The Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar, reports that on or about the 1st of February 1925 four seers of copper coins were found in a mound between Turlandi and Naudeh in the Mardan Tahsil of the Peshawar District. These coins are stated to be with Umar Khan of Kalu Khan who has given security under Section 4 of the Act. Five specimens were sent for examination and received while in camp in Baluchistan and these were all Kushan coins and possibly all are of the same period. It has been recommended that the hoard be acquired under the Treasure Trove Act."

Punjab
Mr. Madho Sarup Vats

"In the Punjab only one find of 70 silver coins was reported by the Deputy Commissioner, Gurdaspur. These were found in an earthen pot in village Kot Bhatta of the Gurdaspur District and were disclosed by a flood in the River Ravi. The find consisted of 43 Sikh coins, 2 of Aurangzeb, 1 of Shah Alam I, 4 of Farrukhsiyar, 19 of Muhammad Shah and 1 of Alamgir II. It is proposed to acquire two of these coins, including an unpublished rupee of Farrukhsiyar of the Kabul Mint for the Lahore Museum and return the others, as being of no special interest, to the finder."

Western Circle
Mr. K. N. Dikshit
Bombay Presidency

"The Secretary to the Royal Asiatic Society, Bombay Branch, to whom all treasure trove coins found in the Bombay Presidency are forwarded for examination and distribution, reports that 5 gold, 3,018 silver and 1,828 copper coins were received by the Society during the year from five places, 2 of which are situated in East Khandesh, 1 in West Khandesh, 1 in Satara and 1 in Thana.

"Two cases of treasure trove were referred by the Government of Bombay to the Archæological Superintendent during the year. One find consisted of a bronze image of the Jaina Tirthankar, Santinatha, which was found in a field at Chahardi, Taluka Chopda, District East Khandesh. The image was inspected by Mr. Chandra, the Assistant Superintendent, and was recommended for acquisition at his suggestion. It is 2′ in height and weighs 12 seers and represents the Jina named above with a number of smaller figures. The central figure is 9½″ in height and stands on a lotus seat with hands stretching down to the knees. The antelopes, the cognizance of the patriarch, are carved on the pedestal of the image The diamond-shaped mark on the breast of the image is inlaid with gold and the eyes with silver The remaining twenty-three Tirthankaras are shown in relief on the Prabhavali background

Western Circle
Mr. K. N. Dikshit

in the attitude of meditation, prominence being given to Parsvanatha in the centre of the top row. The rest of the sculpture is occupied by two standing male attendants holding fly-whisks on either side of the central image and two other figures, one male and one female, seated on lotuses issuing from the stem of the lotus throne. The dedicatory inscription on the back and the style of execution of the image show that it must be assigned to the end of the tenth century A.D. The image is being acquired under the Treasure Trove Act and will be preserved in the Prince of Wales Museum of Western India.

"The other find of treasure trove which was reported by the Collector of Thana consisted of 410 silver coins enclosed in a copper pot, the corroded remnants of which were sent to me for examination along with 3 specimen coins, a silver ring and two pieces of the inset coloured stone. The hoard was discovered in a Municipal gutter in the town of Thana. The 3 coins were issued by Prince Chittaraja of the Silahara dynasty who ruled northern Konkan in the first half of the eleventh century A.D. As Thana is known to have been the capital of these kings it is but natural that the treasure trove has been found within the limits of the town of Thana. The entire hoard being of sufficient archæological importance, has been recommended for acquisition by Government and distribution in the usual manner."

Central Circle
Mr. J. A. Page
Bihar and Orissa

"Particulars of four finds of treasure trove that proved to be of numismatic value have been received in the Central Circle in the year under review. They were examined by Rai Sahib Manoranjan Ghosh, Curator of the Patna Museum, who recommended the acquisition of them all for the coin cabinet.

"One of the finds consisted oi 2 gold coins found at Dumrai, P. S. Masrakh in the Saran District. Both of these bear on the obverse the legend *srimad-gangeva-deva* in bold characters, and on the reverse a nimbate goddess seated cross-legged. It has not been possible to identify these coins.

"Another find was made at Shahjahanpur in the Patna District. This was a collection of 18 gold mohars. The finders, twelve in number, concealed their discovery, but it reached the ears of the police through the village chaukidar. Only five of the coins have been surrendered so far, and these the Rai Sahib pronounces to be of Chandragupta II; one, of Chhattra type, being very rare and another, of Archer type, unique. The Collector has duly taken proceedings under the Treasure Trove Act for the recovery of the remaining coins.

"A third find, made at Misian, also in the Patna District, consisted of a *dibba* containing 314 large silver coins, six smaller coins, one gold mohar, and four yellow metal rings. The gold coin proved to be of Akbar (Agra Mint), dated 970 Hijra and very rare. Of the silver, which were in rupees and half-rupees, the greater number were issues of Aurangzeb mostly from the Patna Mint, four among them being coined at Azimabad and one at Gwalior, this last being very rare. Shah Alam Bahadur, Farrukhsiyar, and Alamgir II are also represented in the collection, all these coins being from the Azimabad Mint, and rare. A

number of these coins of which duplicates exist in the Patna Museum cabinet will be distributed among other Museums. Central Circle

"The fourth find also came from the Patna District, from Rajgir. This was a gold coin of Ruknu-d-din Barbak (1459-1474 A.D.) of Bengal. Silver coins of this type exist, but in gold it is unique."

"A bronze image of the ten-armed Durga was found in clearing an old well belonging to Lakshminarayan Thakur of Tinsukia in the Lakhimpur district of Assam. A case was instituted against the gentleman under Act VI of 1878, but the decision had not been communicated to the Superintendent of the Eastern Circle up to the end of the year under review." Eastern Circle Mr. R. D. Banerji *Assam*

SECTION VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

Sir Aurel Stein's Third Central-Asian Expedition.

(*By Sir Aurel Stein, K.C.I.E., F.B.A., Ph.D., Litt.D., D.Sc.*)

Third Central-Asian Expedition Sir Aurel Stein

At an exhibition lately held at the British Museum, was shown a small selection from the archæological objects brought back by Sir Aurel Stein from his third Central-Asian expedition which led him, during the years 1913-16, over great portions of Eastern Turkestan and Westernmost China, and, towards its end, was extended across the Pāmir region to North-Eastern Persia. The expedition was carried out under the orders and at the expense of the Indian Government, which, through the Survey Department, has published the topographical results of the expedition in an atlas of forty-seven maps on the scale of 1 : 500,000. A sketch map, compiled for the Royal Geographical Society, mainly from these surveys illustrates the essential geographical features of the vast area visited in innermost Asia. Among the archæological proceeds of the expedition, all the property of the Indian Government, is a large collection of wall paintings from ruined Buddhist shrines; this has been set up at Raisina, Delhi, in a temporary building designed for its reception. Specimens from the more portable antiquities were temporarily taken to the British Museum to be reproduced in the plates of *Innermost Asia*, Sir Aurel Stein's detailed report on his third expedition, now being printed at the Oxford University Press. A preliminary account of its results was published in the *Geographical Journal*, vol. xlviii.

After reaching the Tarim basin from Kashmir the expedition crossed the great desert of the Taklamakān to Khotan, and thence proceeded to visit the sites of ancient oases eastwards, abandoned to the desert between the third and ninth centuries A.D. The remains of relievos in stucco and wood, painted panels, and other objects of decorative art obtained from ruins of Buddhist shrines at those sites (Domoko, Kudukhköl, etc.) belong mainly to T'ang times.

Third Central-Asian Expedition
Sir Aurel Stein

They illustrate the predominance of the Graeco-Buddhist style developed under Hellenistic influences on the north-west confines of India and transplanted to Central Asia along with Buddhist doctrine and Indian literary culture since the early centuries of our era.

Towards the close of the second century B.C. trade intercourse between China and Western Asia was first opened through the Tārīm basin. Soon followed by political penetration, it caused Chinese influence to be widely felt there in many aspects of material civilization. This is most strikingly illustrated by the discoveries made in the area of ancient Lou-lan, now represented by the wholly waterless wind-eroded desert to the north of Lop-nōr. Through it and the salt-encrusted wastes of a great pre-historic sea-bed extending eastwards, there had passed the earliest route followed by the caravans which carried the silk fabrics of China, the famous products of the ancient *Seres*, into Central Asia, and thus brought them within reach of the classical West.

By exploring grave pits into which remains of earlier Chinese burials had been collected by pious hands before this route became impassable through the drying up of the Kuruk-daryā river and the consequent abandonment of Lou-lan early in the fourth century A.D., Sir Aurel Stein recovered numerous and very interesting Chinese silk fabrics, dating probably between the 1st century B.C. and 2nd century A.D. They belonged to old garments which, in accordance with an early Chinese burial custom, had been used for the tight warping up of bodies of Chinese travellers, traders or soldiers, who had died on their way along the forbidding desert route described by the Han Annalists. The specimens of fine figured silks found among them, both polychrome and damasks, prove the high degree of perfection attained by ancient Chinese textile art. The graceful designs of these earliest known silk fabrics, fortunately preserved by the extreme aridity of the climate, open up a new chapter in the history of Chinese decorative art. The identical grave pits have yielded a number of fragments of woollen tapestries, unmistakably Hellenistic in style, such as the fine piece showing a Hermes-like head with caduceus by its side. Their association with those early Chinese figured silks is a striking illustration of that interpenetration of art influences from the classical West and the Far East, of which that distant passage land of innermost Asia had been the scene for centuries. Other sepulchral deposits, partly of the indigenous population, acquaint us with aspects of the daily life which the Lou-lan tract witnessed before its abandonment.

Wind-erosion has unceasingly worn down this ground, unprotected by vegetation since water ceased to reach it. Hence there could be picked up in plenty on the surface in different parts of the Lop Desert stone implements, mainly of a primitive type suggesting use by a pigmy race. Certain well-preserved burials indicate that even during the historical period the scanty population of indigenous hunters and fishermen had not emerged very far from the conditions of neolithic life.

From the delta of the dried-up river Sir Aurel Stein traced the ancient Chinese trade route across the salt-encrusted bed of the pre-historic sea and

its utterly barren shores. The line followed by it was all through historical times wholly devoid of water and vegetation for a direct distance of more than a hundred miles. Among the relics left behind by the traffic which had *toiled through this wilderness were some two hundred odd Chinese copper* coins and bronze arrows. They were picked up on the surface beyond the last watch tower on the Lou-lan side, lying in a line just as they had successively dropped from a bag or box carried by some military convoy of Han times.

Third Central-Asian Expedition Sir Aurel Stein

On reaching the terminal basin of the Su-lo-ho to the east the exploration of the Chinese *Limes* constructed about 102 B.C. for the protection of the route into Central Asia was resumed. Its abandoned watch-stations yielded relics of the life led by the soldiers guarding this desolate border, including many Chinese documents on wood of the 1st century before and after Christ. From the sacred site of the "Thousand Buddhas' Caves" south of Tun-huang, there were recovered some five hundred well-preserved Chinese manuscript rolls, mostly Buddhist, dating from the 5th to the 9th century A.D., and belonging to the great *cache* to which Sir Aurel Stein had first secured access on his previous expedition.

The exploration of the Chinese *Limes* were extended eastwards for a total distance of about four hundred miles, mostly desert. Then descending the Etsin-gol river into southernmost Mongolia, the Khara-khoto site, first discovered by Colonel Kozloff, was visited. Its ruins yielded interesting remains, dating from the Tangut dominion (12th-13th cent.) and including numerous block-prints and manuscript remains in Hsi-hsia and Tibetan, besides stucco relievos, decorated ceramics, etc. In the course of the surveys carried during the summer of 1914 into the Nan-shan mountains there were obtained from Buddhist shrines at Ma-ti-ssu specimens of stucco relievos and wood-carvings dating from the Sung and Ming periods.

A two months' journey in the autumn of 1914 through unexplored portions of the barren Pei-shan hills and along the easternmost T'ien-shan brought the expedition back to Chinese Turkestān for a winter's work in the depression of Turfān. The cave shrines near Murtuk yielded a large collection of fine wall paintings of the Uigur period, now safely set up at Delhi. From the much-exploited ruins of the Uigur capital at Kara-khōja there was recovered, *inter alia*, an interesting *cache* of miscellaneous metal objects.

Particularly instructive finds rewarded the systematic exploration of a large series of tombs in an ancient cemetery adjoining the present village of Astāna. The extreme aridity of the climate had assured excellent preservation to the remains of burials dating, as proved by Chinese inscriptions on bricks, from the 7th and early 8th centuries A.D. Here, too, the bodies were found wrapped in pieces of old garments, and these provided an abundant collection of ancient textiles, mainly silk, very often figured or embroidered. Among the decorated silk fabrics a considerable number show patterns of unmistakable "Sasanian" type, clearly pointing to manufacture in Eastern Irān or even nearer to the Mediterranean. The part then played by Chinese Turkestān in

the cultural exchange between East and West is strikingly illustrated by the fact that Byzantine gold coins were found placed in the mouths, and Sasanian silver coins over the eyes, of the dead.

The sepulchral deposits comprise numerous stucco figurines of men and women, horses and other animals; models of household furniture, clothing, etc., all meant to symbolize provision made in true Chinese fashion for the future life of the departed. Coarsely painted paper pictures show them enjoying such comforts as they were accustomed to in life. Stucco figures of monsters represent guardian demons (*t'u-kuei*). Of food offerings deposited with the dead the variety of carefully made and remarkably well-preserved pastry deserve special notice. Among objects of actual personal use buried with the dead, toilet baskets containing combs, mirrors, cosmetics, etc., of two ladies may be mentioned. To the plundering which most of the tomb chambers had undergone is due the fragmentary condition of a fine specimen of secular Chinese painting, dating from the beginning of the 8th century.

The spring of 1915 was occupied by surveys in the barren hill region of the "Dry Mountains" and supplementary explorations in the Lop Desert. A journey of close on 900 miles, utilized also for archæological work at sites around the oasis of Kuchā, brought the expedition back to Kashgar by June, 1915. Thence the long and difficult transport of the antiquities across the high passes of the K'un-lun and Kara-koram (18,300 feet above sea) to Kashmir was safely accomplished under the Indian Surveyors' supervision. Sir Aurel Stein himself subsequently visited extensive portions of the Russian Pāmīrs and the adjacent high valleys of the Oxus. While studying there the historical geography (and ancient sites) of a region through which led at least two of the main routes once serving the interchange of the ancient civilization of China, India, and the classical West, he acquired from an old dwelling in Roshān a well-carved wooden window. He subsequently proceeded *viâ* Samarkand and Bukhara to north-eastern Persia, and, after travelling along the Perso-Afghan border, reached Sīstān in December, 1915.

During the rapid examination of the numerous ruined sites to be found there remains of interesting wall paintings were brought to light in the ruins of a large sanctuary of Sasanian times on the Kōh-i-Khwāja hill. In the waterless desert south of the present cultivated area wind erosion has produced conditions exactly corresponding to those seen in the dried-up delta of Lop. The erosion terraces rising above the bare plains were found to be thickly covered with prehistoric remains, consisting largely of fragments of painted pottery. The association of these with stone implements of the Neolithic period is of particular interest, because exactly the same type of painted pottery has been brought to light in such widely separated places as certain Mesopotamian sites, the "Kurghan" mounds of Anau (Transcaspia), and quite recently by Dr. Anderson's explorations in Kansu. The remarkably wide extent of the prehistoric civilisation represented by these remains is bound to attract increasing attention among students of early Asiatic civilization.

A MATHURA IMAGE OF THE NAGA DADHIKARNNA OF THE KUSHAN PERIOD.

A Mathura image of the Naga Dadhikarnna of the Kushan period

(*By Rai Bahadur Daya Ram Sahni, M.A.*)

Rai Bahadur Daya Ram Sahni

The tree and the serpent have been objects of religious worship from time immemorial. Several seals found at Mohenjo-daro and Harappa testify to the veneration paid to the *pipal* tree in the third or the fourth millennium B.C. In the year 1924-25 when I was engaged in the exploration of the ancient remains at Harappa, I acquired from a villager a terracotta serpent (Naga) which had been found by him in the said ruins and dates from the same early period. Coming to later times, we find the worship of *nagas* mentioned in the Grihyasutras, and the Mahabharata and other Sanskrit works give long lists of serpent deities chief among whom were Vasuki. Sesha and Takshaka. With the Buddhists they were peculiarly sacred owing obviously to their intimate association with several important events of the life of Gautama Buddha. It was two Nagas, Nanda and Upananda, who gave the infant Buddha a miraculous bath immediately after his birth. It was a Naga, too, named Muchalinda, who protected the Master from rain by extending his broad hood over his head after his enlightenment at Gaya. The railing around the Bharhut stupa is adorned with inscribed figures of the Naga Chakavaka and there are several representations in the Gandhara sculptures in the Peshawar Museum of the conversion of the Naga Apalala by the Buddha. Dr. Vogel[1] has shown the existence of a widespread Naga worship at Mathura in ancient times and the Archæological Museum at that place contains several large-sized statues of Naga deities. Some of them bear no inscriptions while others are merely described as Bhagava Naga or the Blessed Naga or Svaminaga, 'the lord, Naga.' No images of any of the Nagas which have personal names assigned to them in literature have, as far as I am aware, hitherto been found anywhere. The little statuette of Dadhikarnna (ht., 10½", width 5½") (Plate XL (*a*)) which has recently been brought to light and presented to the Archæological Department by Rai Bahadur Pandit Radha Krishna, Honorary Curator of the Museum of Archæology at Mathura, is thus invested with unique importance. The name of Dadhikarnna occurs in the 'Snake-spell' (*ahnika-mantra*), the daily prayer which is said to have been recited by Baladeva and Krishna, and a shrine dedicated to him is also mentioned in a stone slab inscription of the Kushana year 26 (?) now deposited in the Provincial Museum at Lucknow. This slab was found in the Jamalpur mound now occupied by the Collector's Court at Mathura which has been shown by Dr. Vogel to have been the site of a *vihara* founded by Huvishka in the Kushana year 47. It is also obvious, as stated by Dr. Vogel, that Huvishka chose this spot for his sanctuary as it was already hallowed by the existence of a shrine of 'Nagendra Dadhikarnna.' The image of this deity, however, which was worshipped in this shrine has not yet been found and Dr. Vogel hazarded the conjecture that a Naga figure in the Lucknow Museum, which most probably came from the

[1] Annual Report of the Archæological Survey of India, Part II, for 1908-9, pp. 159 *seq.*

A Mathura image of the Naga Dadhikarnna of the Kushan period
Rai Bahadur Daya Ram Sahni

same mound as the inscription connected with the shrine of Dadhikarnna, might have been a later effigy of that same Naga who was worshipped on that spot. This statue is engraved with a short inscription which, however, does not contain the name of the deity. The statuette which is the subject of this note is clearly inscribed with the name *Dadhikarnna* on the base. The character of the epigraph is the Brahmi of the late Kushana period and this must also be the date of the statue. The upper portion of the head of the image, which is of the usual type met with at Mathura, together with the snake-hoods is broken off; for the rest it is in good preservation. Whether this is the same image as was worshipped in the shrine which stood nineteen hundred years ago on the site now occupied by the Collector's Court is more than can be affirmed at present. But if it is not, it only shows that there must have been at least one other sanctuary sacred to this deity at Mathura.

THREE UNIDENTIFIED GRÆCO-BUDDHIST RELIEFS.

(*By Mr. H. Hargreaves.*)

Three unidentified Græco-Buddhist reliefs
Mr. H. Hargreaves
An attempt to crush the Buddha under a huge stone

The three attempts of Devadatta to compass the death of the Buddha by hired assassins, by hurling a huge stone, and by letting loose the enraged elephant Nalagiri are well known, but representations of only the first and third of these have hitherto been identified in Gandhara reliefs. Now among the sculptures acquired this year from the Malakand Agency is a frieze (Plate XXXIX (*c*)) the proper right panel of which depicts a scene reminiscent of the representations of the attack by the hired assassins, but yet possessing other and novel features, which render that identification impossible.

On the proper left of the panel three lightly clad men of the athletic, bravo type endeavour to raise a ponderous columnar stone. Right of this is a similar figure, turning right with clasped hands behind a similar but vertical stone, on the other side of which stands the Buddha, whose right hand likewise rests on this stone. Behind the Buddha stands a monk.

Were the oblique stone absent and a club placed in the hands of one of the three figures we should have a scene resembling Nos. G.12, G.30 of the Indian Museum, hitherto identified as the attack of the hired assassins. But these figures in our relief, struggling with the huge stone seem rather to indicate an attempt to crush the Buddha, for the vertical stone, which might be mistaken for a wall, is almost certainly that which the three men endeavour to raise on the left. To anyone acquainted with the conventions of the school the fact that the two stones are not of the same length, will present no difficulty, and if the cup marks on the sloping stone are no longer traceable on the upright one this may be attributed to the damage of its surface.

It therefore seems probable that we have here a unique representation of the attempt to kill the Buddha by a stone. This scene has not, so far, been identified in Gandhara and to account for its absence it has been suggested that it did not lend itself very readily to delineation. The accounts given of

this attack vary considerably[1] and the relief does not agree in detail with any one of them, but the intention of the three men can hardly be mistaken.

Three unidentified Græco-Buddhist reliefs

Mr. H. Hargreaves

The question also arises whether the scenes hitherto identified as the attack of the hired assassins cannot be merely the second scene, as it were, of this act of hurling the rock, for what has been taken to be a wall, might well be merely the stone in its perpendicular position. The presence of the man with the club may however serve to differentiate the two scenes, and their likeness may be due merely to contamination and an attempt to link two acts arising from the machinations of one person.

Buddha with three mutilated persons

A second relief of equal interest and also emanating from the Swat Valley is that shown on Plate XXXIX (*d*). It is a frieze of two panels separated by an Indo-Corinthian pilaster on the shaft of which is a meditating Buddha seated on a lotus.

The scene to the left showing Mara's attack is in no sense rare, but the demon army is depicted with uncommon vigour and variety, and the presence of one of Mara's daughters is worthy of note.

It is, however, the scene to the right to which attention is specially directed, this being an unidentified and possibly unique representation. We see the Buddha accompanied by Vajrapani, turning left towards three crouching figures whose hands and feet have seemingly been cut off, for the stumps of both arms and legs project from their garments in gruesome and unmistakable fashion. Between the Buddha and these three victims stands Indra who seems to hold up with his right hand the garments of the nearest cripple. In the background are three admiring or adoring figures.

The story would seem to deal with some cruel mutilation and require the intervention not only of the Buddha but also of Sakra. The fate of the Sakya maidens at the hands of the heartless and infuriated Virudhaka immediately suggests itself, but the figures cannot all be identified with certainty as females and, if we may believe Hiuan Tsang, the Buddha himself did not visit the unfortunate girls but sent a *bhikshu* with his robe.[2] Moreover Sakra intervenes only to collect their bones and, even then, in the guise of a Brahman.

The relief from its unusual and striking character cannot fail to excite interest, and it is published in the hope that scholars in other fields of Buddhist research may be able to identify it.

The Bath of the Bodhisattva

Among the scenes which the school of Gandhara completely remodelled as a result of the direct representation of the Buddha is that of the "bath" of the newly born Bodhisattva. Many reliefs of this scene are known and in general they show the Bodhisattva standing on a three-legged stool supported by two attendants while Indra and Brahma to his left and right respectively, pour over him water from waterpots held by them high above his head.

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[1] Beal, *Buddhist Records*, Vol. I, p. lix, Vol. II, p. 153; Hardy *Manual of Buddhism*, pp. 320, 383.

[2] Beal, *Buddhist Records*, Vol. II, pp. 11-12; *Cf.* Rockhill, *The Life of the Buddha*, p. 121 where, however, the intervention of Buddha himself is definitely stated.

Three unidentified Græco-Buddhist reliefs
Mr. H. Hargreaves

Now it has been truly remarked[1] that this motive of the "bath" is one of the few creations of this school that has had no success in later Indian iconography, but a sculpture recently obtained from the Swat Valley shows, however, that even the school of Gandhara itself was not entirely content with the Indra-Brahma motive and knew at least one other form of representation. In the relief now published as Plate XXXIX (*c*) and which, it is believed. is a unique specimen, the infant Bodhisattva stands on the usual tripod, but Indra and Brahma no longer hold the posts of honour, but concede these to the two Naga-rajas, Nanda and Upananda, who holding themselves in the air in symmetrical fashion pour down a stream of water from their mouths over the newly born child. Of the figures in the background those to the left and right of the Bodhisattva appear to be Indra and Brahma. Hiuan Tsang's[2] account of this event is illuminating: "Moreover two dragons sprang forth, and fixed in the air, poured down the one a cold, and the other a warm water stream *from his mouth* to wash the prince." Such might have been written by one describing a relief like the very one in question.

These widely different representations in the school of Gandhara of the "bath" may at first sight appear surprising, but become less so when it is recalled that the *Lalita Vistara* assigns this task of bathing the infant Bodhisattva not only to Indra and Brahma, but also to the Nagas, Nanda and Upananda as well as to "cent mille dieux."[3] As we have seen the Bodhisattva bathed by Indra and Brahma, and now by the Naga-rajas may we hope to recover some day a representation from Gandhara showing this task of bathing the infant entrusted to "one hundred thousand gods"? It is to be feared not.

But the interest in this relief does not finish with the recognition of a second form of the representation of the "bath" or the identification of the protagonists. It has heretofore been believed that it was only maleficent nagas such as the black snake of Rajagriha or that in Kasyapa's fire temple which, in this school, were represented in animal form. The relief under discussion supported by that of the Naga Elapatra recovered at Sahribahlol in 1912 by Sir Aurel Stein comes to disprove that belief and it can no longer be safely assumed that in this school the form of a naga reflects his character.

An Ancient Slate Quarry in the Monghyr District, Bihar.

(*By Mr. J. A. Page, A.R.I.B.A.*)

An Ancient Slate Quarry in the Monghyr District, Bihar
Mr. J. A. Page

A paragraph in the "Statesman" of the 17th July, 1924, announced the discovery of a cave in the Monghyr District that had been formed through quarrying operations undertaken in early times for the extraction of slate and its manufacture into the platters known to Hindus as *thalis*. Enquiry of the

[1] Foucher, *L'art greco-bouddique du Gandhara*, T. I, p. 310.
[2] Beal, *Buddhist Records*, Vol. II, p. 24.
[3] *Lalita Vistara, Trans*, Foucaux, p. 85.
[4] *A. S. I.*, 1911-12, Pl. XXXVIII, fig. 5.

An Ancient Slate Quarry in the Monghyr District, Bihar
Mr. J. A. Page

District authorities elicited the information that this cave was located at Sitakohbar, near Paharpur, some 5 miles from Bariarpur Railway Station (E. I. Ry. Loop), on the property of Messrs. the Ambler Slate and Stone Company, Ltd., who are working the locality for slate.

The cave was visited by the Assistant Superintendent of the Central Circle in April, 1925, and, as previously surmised, it proved to be a portion of an ancient slate quarry. It penetrates into the hill side some 180 feet, with a width of some 60 feet, and its roof rises from 8 to 25 feet above the *débris* that now forms the floor, the original level of which was perhaps some 20 or 30 feet lower.

The principal old slate workings are confined to a bed 65 feet wide exposed in a torrent cutting made by the Jalkund stream in the eastern flank of the Kharagpur hills.

On the north bank of the stream the hill rises abruptly some 150 feet, and this face has been terraced in early times in the working out of the slate seam. The working in the topmost terrace appears in the better state of preservation, the lower terrace now being buried under the talus of the old quarrymen.

A series of levels have been driven by the old workers along the "strike" of the slate. One with about 20 feet of the roof still remaining is visible at the top of the hill, its floor being buried in *débris* and chippings of slate.

In making a "drive" along the slate seam well under the above level, Messrs. Ambler, who are now opening out these ancient quarries, broke into a "heading" driven by the old quarrymen into the 65 feet seam of slate and revealed the cave to which reference is made above.

This cave represents the mass of solid slate, of nearly 7 lakhs cubic feet, extracted by the old workers, every piece of which was laboriously taken out by hand with primitive iron chisels, some of which have been found in the *débris*. The method of extraction was as follows:—A groove about 2 to 3 inches deep was first cut around the face of the slate outlining a portion some 18 inches by 12 inches, which was then split out. The process was repeated until the extraction had been carried deep into the seam. In this way the whole mass of the slate was finally removed perhaps after a century of continuous labour.

Many of the slates extracted were made into platters or *thalis*, broken pieces of which have been recovered from the *débris* in the caves.

The panelling work done in the extraction of the slate is remarkably symmetrical, and the work was evidently carried out in a regular and methodical manner, with the workers organised into separate gangs.

Judging by their intelligent layout of the working generally, and by the way they availed themselves of the natural jointing of the rock to form a solid roof, and avoided all hardened bands and "faults" that could not be worked on with their primitive tools, these early slate workers must have been very efficient quarrymen, equipped, too, with a practical knowledge of geology to enable them to locate the seams of slate in the thick jungle of the hills.

An Ancient Slate Quarry in the Monghyr District, Bihar
Mr. J. A. Page

Their work here seems to have been carried up to a certain point, and then abandoned, for some reason not apparent. Old quarries and dressing floors are to be seen all over these hills wherever the slate beds outcrop at the surface.

At some time previous to 1756 A.D. a large throne or *masnad* now in the Victoria Memorial, Calcutta, was made from the slate of the Kharagpur Hills for the Nawab of Murshidabad. It measures 6 feet across and stands 1½ feet high on four stout pedestals of the same material, and it is inscribed in Persian with a reference to the place of its origin. Lord Clive is said to have sat on it with the newly selected Nawab after the Battle of Plassey in 1757.

The slate of the Kharagpur Hills is of exceptionally fine quality. It is harder and tougher than the ordinary Welsh slate, and far exceeds in strength any known variety of other stone.

A report by the Mechanical Laboratory of the Sibpur Engineering College states that "the crushing weight of the slate would probably be 15 tons or so to the square inch. The highest breaking strain on record is 1·3 tons for strong granite."

The above account is largely based on particulars kindly furnished by Mr. S. Swindon of Messrs. Ambler and Company, on whose property the cave is situated.

While the quarry is of much interest as indicative of the methods of slate extraction adopted in earlier times, it is not felt that any action under the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, VII of 1904, is to be desired in regard to it, and it is not proposed to take any steps for the preservation of the old workings as an ancient monument.

MEDIÆVAL IMAGES IN THE EASTERN CIRCLE.

(*By Mr. R. D. Banerji, M.A.*)

Mediæval images in the Eastern Circle
Mr. R. D. Banerji
Fish Incarnation of Vishnu

From time to time numerous mediæval images are discovered in different parts of Bengal. The most important ones discovered during the current year were found in the district of Dacca. One of these is a fine image of the Fish Incarnation of Vishnu (Plate XL (*b*)) which was found in the village of Bajrayogini near Rampal and has been set up in a modern temple in that village. Separate images of the Fish Incarnation are rather rare. The majority of the separate images of the incarnations of Vishnu are those of the Boar, Man-lion, Dwarf and the Kalki. The images of the boar (Varaha) and the man-lion (Narasimha) are very common all over India, but the dwarf is comparatively rare and the Trivikrama form, in which Vishnu covers the three worlds in three steps, is still rarer. The Fish and the Tortoise Incarnations are generally to be met with in slabs bearing representations of the ten incarnations or in the *tantric* emblem of Vishnu, *e.g.*, *Vishnu-Yantras*. I know of only one separate image of the Fish Incarnation namely the one in the palace of the Thakur at Sohagpur in the southern part of the Rewa State in Central

India.[1] In type again the image of the Fish Incarnation at Bajrayogini is very peculiar. Ordinarily the Fish Incarnation is represented both on the Dasavatara slabs and on the *Vishnu-Yantras* in the form of a simple fish. In this particular case, we find the bust of the four-armed god issuing out of the neck of a large fish, which again is placed on an open lotus. The figure holds a mace in its upper left, a conch in the lower left, and a wheel in the upper right hand. The fourth hand is broken but evidently it was either in the *varadamudra* or held a lotus. Two small lotus flowers spring from the same stalk and on them Sarasvati stands to the left and Lakshmi to the right of the central figure. On the pedestal in the centre is the miniature figure of Garuda with a hala of curly hairs arranged over his head in the fashion peculiar to the Bengal School of sculpture. To the left is the bearded figure of the donor and to the right the kneeling figure of his consort.

Mediæval images in the Eastern Circle
Mr. R. D. Banerji

A Saiva image

Another peculiar image (Plate XL (*c*)) was discovered in the same neighbourhood and was brought to my notice by Mr. Nalini Kanta Bhattasali of the Dacca Museum. This image is Saiva in character but I have not been able to identify it. It consists of the phallic emblem of Siva, the top of the *linga* being crowned with a lotus. The *linga* is carved in bold relief against a slab, the upper part of which is fashioned like the back-slab of an ordinary mediæval image. Against this slab is carved a four-armed female figure, evidently Parvati, in a manner which suggests that the goddess is in *co-itus* with the phallus. The carving is decadent in style and evidently belongs to the second half of the twelfth century A.D. The goddess has four arms and holds a lotus in the upper right and a book in the upper left hands, while the two remaining hands are held in front of the breast in a posture resembling the *dhyanamudra*. This image was discovered in the village of Kagazipara, close to the steamer station of Mirkadim on the Dhaleswari river. The present owner of the image has placed it over the funeral pyre of one of his relations. It is in an excellent state of preservation and with the exception of one end of the book (*pustaka*) and the tip of the nose of the main figure no other part is damaged.

Ancient wood carvings from Bengal

The Dacca Museum contains a number of wood carvings collected by Mr. N. K. Bhattasali. The finest specimen among them is a wooden cruciform capital with two brackets recovered from a mound in the village of Sonarang in the district of Dacca, noted for its *deulbaris* or the remains of Hindu and Buddhist temples. This capital was carved out of a single block of wood and has a niche in the centre containing a small shrine enclosed within two pilasters and a trefoil arch, inside which is seated a four-armed figure of Vishnu. The carving has suffered a good deal and portions of the wood have rotted away, but the beautifully carved border of the brackets is in an excellent state of preservation and contains a very fine piece of arabesque work of the tenth century A.D. The brackets themselves were carved as single volutes of the

[1] There is another image of this kind in the ancient fort at Garhwa, District Allahabad (Ed.).

Mediæval images in the Eastern Circle
Mr. R. D. Banerji

Corinthian type, but are now much worn. Below the volutes on each side are two recessed corners, which once bore some sort of arabesque work. This remarkable piece of carving shows that wood was used, at least in Eastern Bengal in the construction of temples in the mediæval period. The collection in the Dacca Museum contains another remarkable specimen of wood carving in the shape of an image of Vishnu (Plate XL (*d*)). The outline of the figure shows clearly that it was carved in the middle of the twelfth century A.D. The implements held in the four hands are the mace, lotus, conch and wheel. It was discovered in the village of Muradnagar in the Tipperah district.

Metal images in the Dacca Museum

The collection of metal images in the Dacca Museum has not received the attention, which it deserves, in the past. The Curator has brought together a number of very fine metal images of the Bengal School of sculpture, which prove definitely that plastic art had developed independently in Eastern Bengal and was in a very flourishing condition in the eighth century A.D., when the sculpture of Magadha was still very crude. The best image of this collection is a figure of a female goddess with eight hands, seated on a lion throne (Plate XL (*e*)). The Curator is inclined to identify this figure as an image of Chandi. It was discovered at Sonarang in the Dacca District. Another fine image of a goddess (Plate XL (*f*)) which cannot be identified, comes from the Tipperah district and the oval shape of the halo shows that it is much earlier than the tenth century A.D. To the same class belongs a very fine image of the two-armed Avalokitesvara (Plate XXXIX (*a*)) discovered at Bandarbazar in the Sylhet district, the elongated limbs of which prove that it belongs to the period of the renaissance of art in Bengal in the latter half of the tenth century A.D. when the Palas recovered their power under the leadership of Mahipala I, who united all parts of Bengal under his rule.

To the same Museum belongs another fine image of Vishnu as Trivikrama in his dwarf incarnation (Plate XXXIX (*b*)). The image belongs to the first half of the tenth century A.D. and is almost undamaged. The god stands on one leg while the other is pointed towards the sky in a very unnatural position. This position of the god is exactly similar to that of the same deity in the verandah of Cave No. IV (formerly No. III) at Badami in the Bijapur district. It has four hands and holds the mace and the wheel in the left hands while the upper right holds the conch. The remaining right hand is held near the breast. Near the foot of the main figure is a small basrelief showing king Bali seated on a throne and in front of him the dwarf with his particular symbol, the umbrella. A third figure is seen on the back slab and perhaps represents the sage Brihaspati. This basrelief represents the gift of three steps of land to the dwarf by Bali, the god of the Daityas, after receiving which the dwarf suddenly assumed the form of an immense being (*Virata-purusha*) and proceeded to cover the heaven, the earth and the nether world in three steps. A similar basrelief is found in a similar position on an image, dedicated at Gaya in the 15th year of the king Nayapala of Bengal and still kept in the small temple of Narasimha in the courtyard of the Vishnupada temple at Gaya. The Dacca specimen was discovered at Joradeul in the Dacca district

The credulity of the followers of the modern Hindu religion is shown by the way in which images of other sects and classes are worshipped in their orthodox shrines. Inside the modern Hindu temple on the island of Umananda in the river Brahmaputra, opposite Gauhati, is a small *Yab-Yum* figure, evidently of Tibetan origin, but worshipped as Siva and Durga. The little image is very small being about 3″ in height. The god is of the fierce variety with long molars and two hands, while the crude figure of the female shows that it cannot be earlier in date than the eighteenth or the nineteenth century. The priests of the temple do not know at what date this image was brought into the temple. The legs of the pair are placed on the breasts of a prostrate male, and a female and a human skull are represented in front of the crown on the head of the god.

Mediæval images in the Eastern Circle
Mr. R. D. Banerji
A Tibetan Buddhist image at Umananda

Note on an Ahom Stone Pillar Inscription.

(*By Mr. K. N. Dikshit, M. A.*)

About three years ago, Mr. O'Callaghan, Political Officer, Sadiya Frontier Tract, discovered a stone pillar broken in two pieces, lying in the bed of a rivulet named Deopani, a tributary of the Dibong river, a few miles to the north-east of Sadiya. Mr. O'Callaghan had the pillar brought to Sadiya and set up in the *maidan* close to his residence, taking care to refix the broken fragments. The pillar has a square base and an hexagonal shaft tapering towards the top and crowned by a vase, over which appears the hood of a cobra with its body entwined round the shaft in bold relief. The inscription is incised vertically on the shaft of the pillar, including the tail of the cobra, and consists of three parts,—the main document containing an agreement between the Dihingia Bar Gohāin, the local plenipotentiary of the Ahom King and the Mishmis, a long one-line strip containing a postscript prohibiting the future rulers from breaking the agreement and another short strip in mixed characters. Impressions of the inscriptions were sent to Rai Sahib Golap Chandra Barua, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Jorhat, who is the only living authority on the Ahom language, having been selected by Sir Edward Gait for training under a committee of five old Deodhais or tribal priests of the Ahoms. The Rai Sahib has supplied the following summary of the inscriptions:—"I, the Dihingia Bar Gohāin, do engrave on the stone pillar and the copper plate these writings (on the strength of which) the Misimis are to dwell on the hills near the Dibong river with their females, children, attendants and followers. They will occupy all the hills. They will give four basketfuls of poison and other things as tribute and keep watch over the body of the fat Gohāin (Sadiya Khowā Gohāin). If anybody happens to be in possession of and wishes to remain on both sites (of the hills), he is prohibited from encroachment. If anybody should dwell by the side of the hills, he will surely become a slave (of the Misimis).

Note on an Ahom stone pillar inscription
Mr. K. N. Dikshit

"I do proclaim wide that if anybody sits exalted (*i.e.*, comes in power, *i.e.*, becomes a ruler) he should not break (the agreement) and break the stone."

Note on an Ahom stone pillar inscription
Mr. K. N. Dikshit

The poison of which the Mishmis stipulated to supply four baskets as tribute in consideration of the rights of occupation of the hills near the Dibong conceded to them, is most probably the Mishmi Bih, a kind of aconite, collected to this day by the various Mishmi tribes, *e.g.*, Chulikata, Bebejiya, Digaru and Miju Mishmis, from the outlying spurs of the Eastern Himalayas on and about the snow line. As the poison is a very active one, and no reliable antidote against it is known, the Mishmis value it highly and offer only small quantities for sale, after their own requirements for medicinal purposes and anointing their arrows have been met. The date of the inscription is not known but it must be later than the first quarter of the sixteenth century, when the country around Sadiya first came under the occupation of the Ahom Kings of Assam under Su-hung-mung (circa 1524 A.D.). The inscription is the only known lithic record in the Ahom language and the pillar on which it occurs is a very interesting memento of the Ahom period of Assamese history.

Some Andhra Coins from the Guntur District.

(*By Mr. C. R. Krishnamacharlu, B.A.*)

Some Andhra Coins from the Guntur District
Mr. C. R. Krishnamacharlu

The fifteen lead Andhra coins (Plate XIV (*b*)) noticed below were secured for me by my friend Mr. M. Kalidasu, Vakil, Guntur District, Madras Presidency, in the beginning of the year 1922. These were discovered, he tells me, in the village of Penumūli[1] in the Guntur Taluk, Guntur District, in a pot which came to light while earth was being dug near the outskirts of the village. The major portion of the other coins found in the pot, which are also reported to have been of lead, are not forthcoming though I am not devoid of hope that the efforts being made for their recovery may yet succeed. The district of Guntur in which these coins have been found is rich in ancient antiquities. The monuments of Amaravati and Bhattiprolu are well known. The village of Koṇḍamūḍi has given us a Prakrit copper-plate inscription of Maharaja Jayavarman, who cannot have been very distant in date from the Andhra kings Gautamīputra Śātakarṇi and Vāsishṭhīputra Puḷumāvi[2]. More recently a hoard of 304 lead coins of the Andhra kings has been found in the village of Maṇḍūr[3]. These coins have not yet been examined but it may be hoped that they will throw useful light on many obscure points in the history of the Andhra dynasty. The weights of the coins now under notice have been kindly ascertained and noted for me by the Archæological Assistant, Government Museum, Madras.

No. 1.—The coin belongs to the type of Nos. 88 and 89 of plate V of Prof. Rapson's *Catalogue of the Indian Coins in the British Museum* (1908) which bear the figure of a *chaitya* and an inscription on the obverse and the Ujjain symbol on the reverse. But it is of a lower denomination as indicated by its smaller size. The inscription, which is much worn, may be read as [मा] वि [स] [4] and the coin may be assigned to Vāsishṭhīputra Śrī Puḷumāvi, whose

[1] The village, situated on an elevation with expansive mounds in its vicinity, suggests an ancient historical site which may profitably be explored.
[2] *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. VI, p. 315f.
[3] *A. S. R.*, 1922-23, p. 171. Maṇḍūr is situated within fifteen miles from Koṇḍamūḍi.
[4] *i.e.*, [Puḷumā] vi [sa]

Some Andhra Coins from the Guntur District

Mr. C. R. Krishnamacharlu

coins[1] have already been found in the Krishna and the Godavari districts. The coin weighs 30·75 grs.

No. 2.—The coin may be assigned to the series to which No. 90 of plate V of Rapson's *Catalogue of Indian Coins* belongs. The elephant symbol on the obverse is clearly seen. But its trunk is lost. Faint traces of an inscription over the animal remain, of which the letters पुळु [2] may be read. The Ujjain symbol on the reverse is entirely worn away. The coin is of a lower denomination than Rapson's No. 90 and is therefore smaller in size. It may however be assigned to Śrī Puḷumāvi. Compare also No. 18 of plate XXIII of V. A. Smith's *Catalogue of the Coins in the Indian Museum*, Calcutta, (1906). The weight of the coin is 34 grs.

No. 3.—The coin belongs to the same series as Nos. 95 and 96 of Prof. Rapson's *Catalogue* (page 22). The ship with two masts on the obverse is clearly seen; but as in No. 96, referred to, there are no traces of the inscription. The Ujjain symbol represented by four small circles or pellets is faintly seen on the reverse. The present coin is of a smaller size than even No. 96 which represents size 2 of the series catalogued by Prof. Rapson. The coin may perhaps be attributed to king Śrī Puḷumāvi whose inscribed coins bear the same symbols as this coin on the obverse and the reverse. The coin weighs 39·75 grs.

No. 4.—The coin is of the same type as, though of a smaller size than, the horse-marked coins Nos. 126, 127 and 129 of plate VI of Prof. Rapson's *Catalogue*. The horse symbol is clearly seen, but the *altar* is not visible in this as also in Nos. 129 and G. P. 31 of Rapson's plate. The inscription above the animal which is preserved in part may be read as [सा]त[स] [3]. The Ujjain symbol on the reverse is worn but still discernible. The coin may be assigned to Śri Chandra Śāta whose name on coins appears as चडसात [4] and whose coins (page 32 of Rapson's *Catalogue*) have already been found in the Krishna and the Godavari districts which adjoin the modern Guntur district where the coins under notice have been discovered. The coin weighs 25·5 grs.

No. 5.—The coin is of the same type and denomination as No. 134 of plate VI of Prof. Rapson's *Catalogue*. The *chaitya* symbol with the crescent surmounting it is clearly seen. The *lotus* flower seems to be represented by a dot to the left while the *conch-shell* is shown on the right by a small irregular loop. The wavy line below the *chaitya* is lost but the right end of it appears to be carried up slightly and seen in the form of two specks. Part of the Ujjain symbol on the reverse is seen. The coin would belong to Gautamīputra Śrī Yajña Śātakarṇi. It weighs 36 grs.

No. 6.—The coin has a horse cut on it facing the reader's right. Nos. 148, 154 and G. P. 6 of Rapson's plate VI have the same animal. But the two former specimens have the crescent cut over the horse. Our coin which approximates to No. 154 in size and so must belong to the same denomination

[1] Rapson: *Catalogue of the Indian Coins in the British Museum*. p. 20.

[2] *i. e.*, [Puḷu].

[3] i. e., [Sā] ta [sa]

[4] *i. e.*, Chada-Sāta.

seems to have the crescent cut near the hind legs of the animal. There are slight traces of an inscription above the horse. Two of the four pellets of the Ujjain symbol are seen on the reverse. The coin must be ascribed to Gautamīputra Yajña Śātakarṇi to whom the allied coins noted above belong. It weighs 39 grs.

No. 7.—The coin is of the type of No. 186 of Rapson's plate VII to which it approximates in size and resembles very much in cast. On our coin is preserved the lower part of the elephant's figure whose upraised trunk is obliterated. Of the worn-out inscription above the animal it is only possible to read *ri*. The letters on either side of it are probably *si* and *sā* which could be part of the inscription 'Siri Sātakaṇisa' to whom Nos. 171 and 172 of the plate belong. No. 185 of the plate, the king of which is not known, has the same inscription as our coin and may have to be assigned with it to Śrī Śātakarṇi. The difference in size between Nos. 171 and 172 [1] on the one hand and Nos. 185 and 186 and our coin on the other, must be due to difference in denomination. The Ujjain symbol on the reverse is preserved almost as in No. 186. The coin weighs 43·5 grs.

No. 8.—The coin would belong to the type of No. 18 of plate XXIII of V. A. Smith's *Catalogue* to which it approximates in size and design. The elephant is almost in the same pose in both the coins but its trunk in our coin is lost. The inscription 'Pulumā [vi]' seen in Mr. Smith's coin, above the elephant, is worn away in ours. The only other approximation to it in type is No. 183 of Rapson's plate VII. The weight of the coin is 42 grs.

No. 9.—This coin which bears no inscription is of the same type as, but of a smaller size and denomination than, No. 183 of plate VII of Rapson which has been tentatively ascribed by Prof. Rapson to king Chaḍa Śāta by taking the inscription on it to be part of "Siri Chaḍasa." On the reverse two of the four pellets that form the Ujjain symbol are seen very faintly. The weight of the coin is 39 grs.

No. 10.—The coin has the elephant with upraised trunk on the obverse and the Ujjain symbol is partly seen on the reverse. Above the elephant are worn traces of an inscription which may be restored as [सत]क [2]. The coin may perhaps be assigned to Śātakarṇi with No. 185 of Rapson's plate. It weighs 31 grs.

No. 11.—The coin is of the elephant type. Whether the trunk is hanging or upraised is not clear. The greater probability is that it is upraised. The coin bears traces of a worn-out inscription above the elephant. The Ujjain symbol on the reverse is partly seen. The coin may have to be assigned to the series to which Nos. 185 and 186 of Rapson's plate VII belong. The weight of the coin is 34·25 grs.

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[1] No. 173 of Rapson's *Catalogue* (page 43) which is identical with No. 30 of plate I of Elliot's *Coins of Southern India* has been taken both by Sir W. Elliot and Prof. Rapson to contain the elephant symbol. A close examination would suggest the greater resemblance of the animal to a horse than to an elephant and so the coin would belong to the king Yajña Sātakarṇi to whom Nos. 148 and G.P. 6 of Rapson's plate VI belong.

[2] i.e., [Sata] ka.

No. 12.—This belongs to the usual type with the elephant with upraised trunk on the obverse and the Ujjain symbol on the reverse. There is a damaged inscription above the elephant which may perhaps be read as [सा]त [1]. The specimen would then belong to the king Śātakarṇi to whom No. 185 of Rapson's plate with the inscription सिरिसा [2] has been attributed above by me. The coin weighs 20 grs.

Some Andhra Coins from the Guntur District
Mr. C. R. Krishnamacharlu

No. 13.—This coin is of the same size as No. 197 of plate VII of Rapson's *Catalogue of the Indian Coins*, but in type it approximates to No. 182 of the same plate. The elephant symbol is cut exactly on the model of that of the latter. Of the four circles composing the Ujjain symbol, represented on the obverse side, only two are seen very faintly. No legend is traceable on either side of the coin. The smallness in size of this coin compared with No. 182 must be due to excessive wear. The coin weighs 33 grs.

No. 14.—This coin would belong to the same type as No. 197 of plate VII of Rapson. It has no traces of any inscription. But the elephant symbol which has lost the head and the hanging trunk appears to have been of the same type as that on No. 197. The reverse shows one of the four circles which make up the Ujjain symbol. The coin weighs 32·5 grs.

No. 15.—The coin is much corroded but bears clear traces of its symbols, *viz.*, the elephant on the obverse and the Ujjain symbol on the reverse. It is difficult to determine whether the trunk is hanging or upraised. Above the elephant are indistinct traces of an inscription. The coin weighs 17 grs.

SECTION IX.

INDIAN STATES WITH ARCHÆOLOGICAL DEPARTMENTS OF THEIR OWN.

Hyderabad (Deccan)
Mr. G. Yazdani
Conservation

"During the year under review" writes Mr. G. Yazdani, Director of Archæology in Hyderabad (Deccan), "an extensive programme of conservation was carried out, the most important measures as usual relating to the paintings at Ajanta. Previously reference has been made to the conservation of the frescoes by two Italian *restaurateurs*, Professors Lorenzo Cecconi and Count Orsini. The work executed by them is extremely satisfactory, but the relentless hand of time being always at work it is apprehended that despite all care bestowed upon them, these gems of India's ancient art and culture will one day be completely destroyed. His Exalted Highness's Government is therefore most anxious to preserve for posterity an authentic record of the paintings by means of copies that will represent faithfully the original colour and line of the frescoes. The preliminaries for this undertaking, through the co-operation of Sir John Marshall and Sir Aurel Stein, have been completed and estimates from various European firms of note are now under consideration.

1. *i.e.*, [Sā] ta.   2. *i.e.*, Siri-Sā.

Hyderabad (Deccan)

"Two other important measures now being carried out at Ajanta also deserve to be mentioned. The first is the laying out of a metalled road from the Fardapur bungalow to the foot of the hill wherein the caves are situated. Hitherto a fair-weather road which, in the tourist season, was kept sufficiently good for motor traffic has existed; but during the rainy season, the road became almost impossible to drive along even in a *tonga*. The work is being pushed on vigorously and it is hoped that the road will be completed before the cold weather (1925). The estimated cost for the work is Rs. 1,20,000.

"The second measure relates to the building of a new approach to the caves. Till now visitors reached them by means of the steps built in front of cave No. VII; but during the rains, when the stream flowing at the foot of the hill is full, visitors were faced with considerable difficulties. The new approach constructed at the eastern end of the hill enables the visitor to reach the caves without crossing the stream."

Kashmir

Mr. R. C. Kak

Mr. Kak reports that funds for Archæology, which had stood at about Rs. 14,000 for the previous year, were reduced to only Rs. 100. He says, "In consequence of this the excavation works begun at Harvan, Martand and Kakapur came to a standstill and no new conservation or repair works could be taken in hand. The allotment was insufficient even for winding up works which had been begun. The little that could be done consisted of the erection of a shed over the very valuable carved tile pavement found at Harvan and the replacement of the old fencing of the Avantisvami temple enclosure by a new fence of more suitable design.

"A new site known as Hatakesvara in Malakhah, Srinagar, came into the possession of the Department owing to a dispute between the Hindus and Muhammadans over its ownership. The style of the architectural stones lying at the site or buried about it clearly shows that there was once a Hindu temple at the place, and Hindu tradition ascribes it to Hatakesvara Bhairava one of the eight legendary guardians of the Srinagar city. The Musalmans, however, maintain that the place was the site of a mosque called Hara and point to several graves of which the tombstones are *in situ* as evidence. The Darbar, therefore, decided that the site should be made over to the Archæological Department."

Exploration

"The Archæological Surveyor made tours through the northern *parganas* of Lolab and Khuyahama in the Uttarmachipura Tahsil and through the northern parts of the Baramula Tahsil. His reports deal mainly with the sculpture extant in those parts, since the larger architectural monuments had already been noticed by officials of the Archæological Department.

Publications

"Much of the Surveyor's time was occupied with literary work. A Memoir on Marev-Wadwan, and a note on the Stone Age in Kashmir by Mr. Carter, I.C.S., were published, and are now available for sale. An article entitled: 'A Bird's Eye-View of Kashmir' was published in the *Calcutta Review*, another on 'the Ancient and Mediæval Architecture of Kashmir' was sent to the Rupam Art Journal for publication. An introduction to a Catalogue of manuscripts in the Library of Raja Sahib was prepared for the press, and a brief sketch of the Persian

work, Gulab Nama, was also made as a ready reference for the compilation of a contemplated History of Kashmir." **Kashmir**

Gwalior

Mr. M. B. Garde

During the year of report conservation works were carried out at the following places at a total expenditure of Rs. 29.534-1-0 which included a special grant for the Narwar Fort. Regarding the works undertaken Mr. Garde writes:—

Conservation Bagh

"The work of clearing *débris* from the Buddhist caves at Bagh (District Amjhera) which has been going on for the last three or four years was brought to completion. Caves Nos. 2. 3, 4 and 5, the only caves in this group that are worthy or capable of being preserved, have now been cleaned up (Plate XLI). Caves Nos. 4 and 5 especially the former. which is also the most interesting in the series, now need masonry supports to prop up their ceilings, large spans of which are overhanging owing to the decay or disappearance of most of the original monolithic pillars. It is hoped to undertake this work in the coming season.

"The few but valuable fresco paintings which still survive on the façade of cave No. 4 are seriously exposed to rain and weather. the roof of the verandah in front of them having fallen. Being situated nearly a hundred miles from the nearest Railway Station they are not easily accessible to those who may be interested in them and the question. therefore, of removing them bodily and of exhibiting them at a central place such as Gwalior has been engaging the attention of the Darbar. Expert advice on this point was sought from the Director General of Archæology, who examined the frescoes in February and advised that owing to the condition of the paintings their removal would be both unjustifiable and impracticable. The proposal has therefore been finally abandoned and it has been decided to carry out the Director General's recommendation to erect a verandah of simple design in timber roofed over with tiles in front of the frescoes in order to protect them in their original position from the weather. An illustrated monograph on the caves with special reference to their fresco paintings is being published by the India Society of London on behalf of the Gwalior Government.

Ujjain

"Plate XLII, *figs.* (*a*) and (*b*) illustrate certain measures of conservation carried out to the Samrat, Narivalaya and Digamsa *Yantras* in Jaisingh's astronomical observatory at Ujjain. The repairs in question have already been described in the Annual Report for 1922-23. The photographs were not then available and are therefore published in this Report.

Chanderi

"At Chanderi the rock-cut pass known as Katighati, the Delhi Darwaza, the small but beautiful tomb known as Shahzadi ka Roza, the Madrasa tomb (Plate XLII (c)), the Battisi Baodi. a spacious step well built of chisel dressed stone masonry and the Badal Mahal Darwaza. a majestic gateway standing at the western foot of the Fort, were conserved. All these monuments date from the fifteenth century having been constructed during the reign of the Sultans of Mandu, as evidenced from the dated inscriptions recorded on most of them. Conservation measures carried out here consisted chiefly of clearing jungle and *débris*, tidying up surroundings, resetting displaced portions

Gwalior
Mr. M. B. Garde

of masonry and architectural pieces, making roofs and tops of walls water-tight and providing proper drainage arrangements.

Budhi Chanderi

"Budhi Chanderi is the old site of Chanderi, and appears to have been deserted soon after the first Muhammadan conquest of this part of the country. The town contained a number of Jain temples in three different groups which with the exception of one or two solitary examples, are now reduced to mere heaps of *débris* enveloped in thick jungle. Judging from the style of architecture and sculpture they range in date from the 9th to the 11th century. To conserve these temples is a hopeless task but the ruins contain many sculptures of Tirthamkaras which both from the artistic and iconographic points of view are of great interest and too good to be left uncared for. As a preliminary measure the most important group lying to the south-east corner of the site was cleared of jungle to facilitate a closer examination of the sculptures and carvings. The open courtyard of one of the two temples still standing in this group was freed from jungle and *débris*, with which it was choked, and the sculptures thus exposed in the *débris* or lying scattered over the site were collected and arranged in order against the walls of the court forming a sort of open air museum (Plate XLII (*d*)). It is proposed to pursue this same process in respect of the other important groups here.

Narwar

"Within the walls of the hill fort of Narwar stand the ruins of an extensive town of the Rajput period, now practically deserted. The eastern portion of the town is occupied by a group of *mahals* or residential palaces which would appear to have been built by the later Kachhavahas about 300 years ago. The style of architecture is Rajput, pillars being fluted and tapering and arches of multifoil design. The ceilings and roofs are all flat, no domes having been used. The walls and ceilings show remnants of paintings in which men and women in Rajput costume are clearly distinguishable. There is a series of enclosures forming separate units containing audience halls, baths, garden pavilions, harems with screened windows and galleries and quite a number of swinging posts. One of the *mahals* known as the Kachehri Mahal, which possesses some fine ornamental plaster work inlaid with glass, part of which is set on the eastern verge of the Fort commanding a view of the valley of the Sind river below, is being repaired by the order of the late Maharaja for utilisation as a rest house. Co-incident with this work the following were also carried out in connection with other old buildings of interest in the Fort. The approach road to the Fort was put in order. One of the large bastions flanking the road had fallen and blocked the road; this was repaired and the road cleared up. A fair-weather roadway was constructed between the Hawa Paur the topmost gate and the Kachehri Mahal. Many of the palaces, which are of considerable architectural interest being in a state of disrepair and covered up with jungle were quite inaccessible to visitors. A footpath giving access to the more interesting buildings and objects in the area has, therefore, been made after cutting strips of jungle, clearing away heaps of *débris*, which came in the way, and dismantling or repairing portions of masonry which appeared to be dangerous to the safety of visitors. The retaining walls of the old tank known as

Makardhaj Tal were repaired and the big mosque built by Sikandar Lodi was freed from jungle and *débris* and petty repairs were done to its parapet walls. The surroundings of the tomb known as Madar Shah ki Dargah were cleared and tidied up.

Gwalior

"The work of clearing the courtyard of the Nilakanthesvar temple is in progress. The *kachcha* houses trespassing upon the old compound of the temple have been acquired by compensating the owners and the work of clearing them away will be taken in hand as soon as the rainy season is over.

Udayapur

Exploration

Excavations at Pawaya

"Trial excavations were carried out in the year of report at Pawaya situated at the confluence of the Sindh and the Parvati rivers about 40 miles south-west of Gwalior. The site has been identified as that of the old city of Padmavati, one of the three capitals of the Nagas (See Annual Report for 1915-16, Part II, pages 101-4). It is a promising site for archæological excavations as they are likely to throw light on the history of the Nagas (3rd-4th century A.D.) which is still veiled in obscurity.

"The spot selected for the trial excavations this year is a conspicuous artificial mound about half a mile towards the north of the site of the city proper. This mound measures nearly 200 feet by 200 feet by 30 feet (high). The area around it was studded with brickbats and the palm capital of a stone pillar had been discovered at its foot some years ago. There was, therefore, every reason to believe that the mound contained the ruins of an ancient structure.

"This hope was quickly realized as a few trenches sufficed to bring to light a large square platform 140 feet along each side surmounted by a smaller platform 56 feet square, both together rising to a height of 30 feet and solidly constructed with large well-baked bricks measuring 18″×9″×3.″ So far only the four corners of the structure, the whole of the east retaining wall and portions of the remaining three sides have been exposed (Plate XLIII (*a*)). The lower portion is strengthened at the base by a number of courses of footings which are absent in the upper platform their place being taken by a horizontal moulding relieved by vertical pilasters at suitable intervals. The upper structure was further decorated with terracotta figures and panels, a number of which have been found in the excavations though none of them occupied their original positions (Plate XLIII (*b*)).

"On the evidence so far disclosed it is difficult to determine the character of the building. The solid core and dimensions of the entire structure point to its being a *stupa* but as no Buddhist or Jaina antiquities have so far been found either in a well bored in the centre of the platform or anywhere else in the excavations carried out, it is more reasonable to assume that it is a Brahmanical temple, especially as several stone sculptures brought to light are of a distinctly Brahmanical nature. One of these is a fragment of a large lintel of a Torana gateway on which the following subjects are depicted, (1) a party of musicians, (2) Bali's sacrifice and Vishnu taking the three strides, (3) Karttikeya and (4) the churning of the Ocean by the gods and the demons (Plate XLIII (*c*) & (*d*)).

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"The temple itself has disappeared. Further excavation may, however, reveal more remnants of its decorations, the gateway or gateways which gave access to the place, and last though not the least the stone column, the palm capital of which was found on the site some years ago (Annual Report, for 1915-16, Part II, plate LVII, *d*). No coins of any kind were found in these excavations. The age of the building can however be approximately ascertained from the stone sculptures and brick mouldings referred to above which are definitely assignable to the Early Gupta period.

Listing of monuments

"In the year under report thirty-three monuments comprising temples, rock-cut sculptures, mahals, tombs, mosques, old wells, Sati stones, etc., were inspected and listed at Chanderi, Budhi Chanderi, Lakhari, Bithla, Rakhetra, Laderi and Gurila ka pahad. Notable among the new discoveries are the Hindu and Jaina rock sculptures at Rakhetra (better known locally as Bhiyadant), on the bank of the river Orr and the Jain temples at Bithla and on the hill known as Gurila ka pahad.

Bithla

"The village of Bithla lies about 5 miles to the south-west of Budhi Chanderi. Some two furlongs to the north-west of the village is a group of Jaina temples. Only one of these is standing at present, but there were at least four other subsidiary shrines which are now merely marked by heaps of ruins. The former faces roughly towards the west. It consists of a shrine with a projecting entrance porch, the whole measuring externally 33′×16′. Part of the back wall of the shrine and the *sikhara* have fallen down. The door frame is carved in the usual way. On the lintel are sculptured three Tirthamkaras in a row, the middle one being seated and the other two standing. The rest of the surface is carved with figures of the Navagrahas. Over the lintel is a frieze in the centre of which is an image of a seated four-armed goddess probably Padmavati with a figure of a seated Tirthamkara at either end. The object of worship in the shrine is a large standing image of a Tirthamkara whose head is partly broken off. The cella also contains smaller statues of Tirthamkaras but as their pedestals are buried in the *débris* their *lanchhanas* or distinctive symbols are not visible and it was therefore not possible to identify them during my short visit.

"In the ruins of the attendant temples referred to above are seen carved pillars, door-jambs, lintels, roof slabs and a number of damaged images of Tirthamkaras including two which can be definitely identified as Sambhavanatha and Munisuvrata from their *lanchhanas* the horse and the tortoise respectively. Judging from the style of construction the temples may be assigned approximately to the 12th century.

Rakhetra

"Within the limits of the village Rakhetra about two miles south-east of Bithla carved in the western face of a hill overlooking the Orr river is a series of rock-cut sculptures. The biggest sculpture in the group is a seated image of the Jaina Tirthamkara Adinatha distinguished as such by a miniature figure of a bull carved on the seat and popularly known as Bhiyadant or Bhimasena. The height of the image is 10′ 6″ and the width at the base 7′ 6″. The head-dress is somewhat uncommon for a Jaina sculpture inasmuch as

it resembles the *jaṭā* or matted hair of Siva. The head is flanked on either side by an unfinished figure of an elephant and we notice on the right side of the Tirthamkara an image of the goddess Padmavati and on the left that of the goddess Chakresvari. On the seat is an inscription dated in V. S. 1675 and on the pedestal, a *dharmachakra* or the wheel of the law between two scenes of elephants fighting with lions. Gwalior

"At the point where this sculpture is carved. the face of the hill is chiselled into a right angle. The sculpture of Adinatha described above is carved on the arm of the right angle which faces the south. On the other arm which faces the west is carved a small niche crowned with a spire and enclosing a pair of foot-prints of Sri Visalaraja as is recorded in an inscription dated in V. S. 1555. The back wall of the niche is decorated with lotuses carved in relief while a swastika is carved in the floor on either side of the foot-prints

"Sculptured on the façade of this same hill on both sides of the Jaina group are a number of niches sheltering images or groups of images of Brahmanical deities, mostly Saivite. The latter include figures of Ganesa, four-armed Parvati seated on a crouching lion, groups of Hara-Gauri seated on their respective vehicles, Siva dancing (*tandava*) and a group, better finished than the rest, of the twelve-armed Siva dancing in the midst of his attendants and flanked on the right in a separate niche by Brahma and by Vihsnu in the boar incarnation on the left (Plate XLIII (*c*)). These Brahmanical sculptures though smaller in dimensions are better works of art than their Jaina neighbours and some five centuries earlier in date as shown by the accompanying inscriptions which date from the middle of the 10th century A. D.

"About eight miles to the south-east of Chanderi is a hill known as Gurila ka pahad, crowned with the ruins of two temples of the Digambara Jaina sect which stand in an enclosure of coarse rubble masonry. One of these consists of a cella with an entrance porch facing the east. The shrine which has a hemispherical dome contains an image of Santinatha, 11′9″ high but broken in twain across the neck. *Gurila ka pahad*

"The other temple which faces the one just described is an oblong shrine with three entrance doors and a pillared verandah in front. It measures 20′× 17′ 3″ externally and has a flat roof. There are in all 26 images of Tirthamkaras (some standing, others seated) leaning against the three walls of the shrine. The central image is one of Adinatha; the others cannot be identified in the absence of their *lanchhanas* or distinctive emblems. The only inscription noticed in the temple is a portion of a pilgrim's record dated in V. S. 1307. The temple cannot be later than this date.

"Forty-eight inscriptions were noticed or copied during the year under report. Of these 28 are in Sanskrit or Hindi, 19 in Arabic or Persian and 1 in French. Classified according to ruling dynasties two of these refer to early Hindu kings, two to the Pathan kings of Delhi, seven to the Sultans of Malwa, six to the Mughal Emperors of Delhi, one to the Tonwar Rajput dynasty of Gwalior and Narwar, one to the later Kachhawahas of Narwar, two to the Bundela chiefs of Chanderi, one to the Scindias of Gwalior while the rest men- *Epigraphy*

Gwalior Mr. M. B. Garde

tion no king. They were discovered at Budhi Chanderi, Chanderi, Khanpur, Lakhari, Rakhetra and Singhpur (District Esagarh), Narwar Fort and town (District Narwar) and in Ujjain city. Out of these two, being loose slabs and not *in situ*, have been removed to the museum while another which came from the Mochiwada gate at Ujjain dismantled by the City Improvement Trust is preserved in the Madhav College, Ujjain.

"Among the Sanskrit inscriptions one is important. It is incised on a rock tablet on the right bank of the river Orr within the limits of the village Rakhetra, not far from the old site of Chanderi. It is dated in V. S. 999 and again in V. S. 1000. It has not been satisfactorily interpreted so far but apparently it records the construction, at a cost of 95 or 96 crores of (coins ?), of some sort of water works connected with the Orr river by Vinayakapaladeva, who was probably the same as is mentioned in the Chandela inscription at Khajuraho dated in V. S. 1011[1]. This place would thus appear to have been included in the Chandela kingdom of the time. A king of Gopagiri (Gwalior), whose name is not given, is, however, also mentioned, in connection with the works in question.

"An inscription dated in V. S. 1124 found at Lakhari mentions a Maharajadhiraja Abhayadeva and his son prince Chandraditya but neither of them is known so far from other sources. Two fragments of stone found at Ujjain appear to belong to a very large Sanskrit inscription of about the 10th or the 11th century, which must have contained over two hundred verses written in the high-flown Kavya style. Unfortunately, however, the fragments discovered are too small to give any idea of the purport of the inscription.

"A Musalman inscription, which is dated in A. H. 711 (1311 A.D.) is of importance as it furnishes the earliest date so far known for the new site of Chanderi. Allau-d-din conquered the old town of Chanderi in A. D. 1304 and the town appears to have been shifted to its present site almost immediately afterwards as the inscription under reference records the construction of a mosque on the new site only 7 years after this date.

Numismatics

"1407 coins were examined in the year under report. Of these 5 were of gold, 101 of silver and 1301 of copper. All these coins with the exception of 95 silver and 229 copper coins which were received from the State Museum as duplicates came from Treasure Trove finds. The gold coins were found at Sehora (District Esagarh) and the rest at Dungarpore (District Narwar) and Shajapur (District Shajapur). All the 5 gold pieces, 53 silver and 63 copper coins or 121 in all have been acquired for the Archæological Museum.

"Of these the 5 gold pieces, belong to Chandragupta II of the Gupta dynasty (A. D. 375-413) and are of the type represented in the *Indian Museum Catalogue*, plate XV, 12. Of the silver coins 2 are of Shahjahan I (A. H. 1061) of the Delhi mint and 10 belong to later Mughals up to Shah Alam II. They range in date from A. H. 1207 to 1281 and were issued from the Benares and Bhuj mints. The rest of the silver and some of the copper coins were duplicates from the State Museum. Most of these belong to the Scindia

[1] *Epigraphia Indica*, Vol. I, pp. 124 ff.

Rulers of Gwalior, European powers including England. France, Italy, Portugal. Austria and America (U. S. A.). The copper coins belong to the later Mughals or rather to the Indian States which were subordinate to them and represent Orchha, Bhopal, Kota, Bundi, Jaipur and Dhar. Gwalior

"Two stone inscriptions, one Sanskrit and the other Persian, eight stone sculptures, nineteen old paintings of the Mughal and Rajput schools, five gold, fifty-three silver and sixty-three copper coins and about eighty minor antiquities mostly brick mouldings unearthed in the excavations at Pawaya (old Padmavati) were added to the Museum in the year under report. *Archæological Museum*

"One sculpture in black slate stone representing Hara-Gauri seated on their respective *vahanas* was purchased from outside the State. The remaining seven were acquired in different parts of the State. All of them belong to the mediæval period, the most conspicuous among them being the huge sculptures of Siva slaying Gajasura, and his Sakti (Parvati) brought from Gyaraspur. The specimen of the Matsya or fish incarnation acquired in the year of report completes the series of the ten incarnations of Vishnu in the Museum."

"No works of special repairs were undertaken in the Bhopal State during the year but the Buddhist remains at Sanchi under the charge of Mr. Ghosal, the State Superintendent of Archæology, were maintained in a satisfactory manner. A number of small antiquities were added to the Museum." Bhopal Mr. B. Ghosal

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SECTION X.

DEPARTMENTAL ROUTINE NOTES.

Ancient Monuments Preservation Act and Listing of Monuments.

Khan Sahib Maulvi Zafar Hasan reports that in the United Provinces six Muhammadan monuments and the Roman Catholic Church at Sardhana in the Meerut District, erected by the famous Begum Somru, were declared as protected during the year. He also states that seventeen monuments in the Province of Delhi were brought under the operation of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act. United Province Delhi

In regard to the Punjab, Mr. Hargreaves writes "twelve Muhammadan monuments have been declared protected under the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, seven in the Lahore District, two in the Sheikhupura District and one in each of the Jullundur. Attock and Hissar Districts. Two monuments, the Suraj Kund in the Gurgaon District and Man Singh's Haveli in the Fort at Rohtas, Jhelum District, which were formerly in charge of the Superintendent, Frontier Circle, have been transferred to the list of Hindu and Buddhist Monuments. Punjab

"The Deputy Commissioner of Hazara having reported the existence of a rock inscription in the Agror Valley, Hazara District, the monument was inspected in November 1924 and found to be a large, firmly buried boulder lying in a small glen a mile to the south-west of Shahdaur village, which latter North-West Frontier Province

North-West Frontier Province

is some four miles east of Oghi. This boulder is inscribed on the top and northern face. Photographs and estampages were taken and the latter submitted to the Government Epigraphist who reported that both inscriptions were of Kushan date and though fragmentary yet valuable. The Government of the North-West Frontier Province have therefore been requested to bring this monument under the operation of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act.

"A list of the protected monuments in the Frontier Province has been prepared and printed and the charge of all those appearing in the list has been accepted by the Central Government.

"The Graeco-Buddhist sculptures of Gandhara have always been greatly sought after by amateurs on the Frontier but since the formation of the Frontier Circle irregular excavations and traffic in these sculptures had almost ceased. As a result of the recent revival in Europe of interest in Indian art a firm of dealers in London has been advertising in Indian newspapers offering to purchase authentic specimens of Gandhara art. This, has not failed to excite the cupidity of dealers and others and the traffic in Gandhara sculptures has again revived. In an endeavour to check this a notification under Section 17(1) of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act has been issued prohibiting the bringing or taking into or out of the North-West Frontier Province any of these sculptures without the permission of the Superintendent, Frontier Circle."

Bombay Presidency and Sind

In the Bombay Presidency eleven additional monuments were added to the list of protected monuments, *viz.*, the eight gates in the city wall at Ahmedabad, the Virabhadra temple at Hanagal in Dharwar District and two other monuments in the Bijapur District.

Mr. Dikshit reports that "in March 1921, certain wilful damage to the Portuguese remains in the fort at Bassein, was done by labourers employed by a firm of contractors for collecting stones for building purposes. The case was reported to the Collector and the Executive Engineer, Thana District, the latter officer taking up the case directed the contractors to make good the damage to the satisfaction of the Archæological Department. The contractors failed to comply with the demand and the Executive Engineer realised a sum of Rs. 1,000 from them. It is hoped that this case may have a deterrent effect on other people and assist in preventing the use of ancient monuments as quarries for building material."

With the discovery of an 'Indo-Sumerian' culture extending over Sind and the south-west of the Punjab, it has been found necessary to take stock of the ancient mounds and sites in Sind. The Collectors of the Districts of Karachi, Hyderabad, Nawabshah, Larkana and Sukkur and the Deputy Commissioner, Upper Sind Frontier have been furnished with samples of antiquities from Mohenjo-daro in order to give them a rough idea of the kind of objects that may be expected to be found on the surfaces of ancient mounds, of the 'Indo-Sumerian' period and they have been requested to supply any information concerning such mounds and sites that may be brought to their notice. Thus much interesting material has been already collected, but it will be neces-

sary for an officer of the Archæological Department to visit at least the more important sites, before final action is taken. Bombay Presidency and Sind

In the Bihar and Orissa Province Mr. Page writes "four more monuments were notified as protected under the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act. These were three Buddhist images at Haweli Lalbagh near Jajpur in the Cuttack District, which were notified under Section 3 (2), the famous "Kalinga Edict" of Asoka, with its rock-cut elephant, at Dhauli in the Khurda Sub-Division of the Puri District, the ancient Vedic burial mounds and the ruined fort of Nandangarh at Shikarpur, in the Champaran District and the mound known as Kanhaiyaji Mandir, together with an adjacent mound, in the village Banderjhulla in the Kishengunj Sub-Division of the Purnea District. Bihar and Orissa

"In the Central Provinces and Berar eleven notifications were issued by the Local Government under the Act. In three of these the previous notifications of protection were withdrawn, the monuments affected being the Temple of Nilkanthi at Chhindwara, the old temple of Parasnath at Bhandak in the Chanda District, and the Old Fort, with its Dahibanda Gate and Fathiburj at Akola. Central Provinces and Berar

"Revised notifications concerning these last two monuments were, however, issued, the revision being dictated in the former case by the fact that the old temple had been dismantled by the owner (who, since he used it for religious purposes and had entered into no agreement with Government under Section 5 of the Act, was thus free to do as he willed with the monument), and a new shrine had been erected on its site. The revised notification was issued under Section 18, and merely affects the fine image of Parasnath that had been re-installed in the new shrine. The revised notification respecting the Akola Fort was necessitated through the Municipality's demolishing one of the items of the original notification, the Fathiburj bastion. It re-affirms the protection of the Dahibanda gate, the Hawa Khana bastion, a *khirki* gate below it, and another well-preserved bastion in its vicinity.

"Notifications issued under Section 3 (3) confirmed as protected the city walls and the citadel of the old Mughal Fort of Khimlassa in the Saugor District, the city wall of Nawab Ismail Khan, together with its Haripura, Jiwanpura and Dula Gates, and the Hauz Katora pavilion, at Ellichpur in the Amraoti District and in the Akola District the Ambar Mahall, now used as a Dak Bungalow, in the Narnalla Fort.

"In a notification dated 23rd November 1924 guardianship was assumed by the Commissioner, under Section 4 (6) of the Act, of the Ganpati Temple at Chanda, the Maroti Temple at Maroda, the Mahadeo Temple at Mahadwari, and an old temple at Palebaras, all in the Chanda District; and the protection of the following temples in the same district was confirmed in a further notification under Section 3 (3) issued on the same date. The cave-like Temple at Maroda; an old temple at Dhanora; the Ekvira Temple at Ekoripura, Chanda; the Someswara Temple and the Sankh-shaped well in Dadmahalpura, Chanda; the Maroti Temple in Bhiwapurpeth, Chanda; the Ram Tirtha rock-temple at Ballarpur; the Mahadeo Temples at Naleswar, and at Warha, the two temples

Central Provinces and Berar

to that deity at Ghosri, one of which contains an image of Keshvaswami; the Mahadeo Temples at Bhejgaon at Rajgarh, and at Chandapur the Keshavanath Temple at Chural; the old tank with the remains of an ancient palace at Junona; the group of cromlechs at Chamursi; the Bhadranath Temple, the Bhawani Cave, the knoll with the ruins of a carved temple, and the ruined temple and images on the side of the masonry tank, all at Bhandak; the Mahadeo Temples at Kadholi, at Waghnakh, at Amdiharba, and at Diwalwada; the remains of several temples on the low hill at Gaorara; and the Ram dig temple and pool in the Nimdehla Forest."

Bengal

Three new monuments were added to the list of protected monuments in Bengal during the year and four were removed from it. Mr. Banerji reports that "the former were the stone temple at Garui in the Burdwan district and two ancient mounds, containing ruins of the later Gupta period at Biharail and Dhanora in the Rajshahi district. Two modern buildings removed were the Hussaini Dalan and the tomb of Colombo Saheb in Dacca city. The owners of the mosque at Gurai in the Mymensing district having refused to allow the Government to repair this monument, it was removed from the list, and the ruined temple at Devagram in the Nadia district was also removed as it has been practically rebuilt in recent times and is now to all intents and purposes no longer an ancient monument.

Assam

"In Assam" Mr. Banerji continues "the temple of Hayagriva Madhava at Hajo in the Kamrup district was removed from the list of protected monuments owing to the refusal of the owners to enter into an agreement with the Government. A stone boundary pillar of the Ahom kings of Assam discovered near Sadiya on the north-eastern Frontier and described by Mr. K. N. Dikshit on page 157 *ante* was added to the list together with three guns, one of which bears an inscription concerning its manufacture in the reign of the Emperor Sher Shah. The remaining guns belonged to the river flotilla of the Mughal Empire and are of the swivel type."

Burma

"In the Report for last year," writes Mon. Duroiselle, "reference was made to steps that were being taken for the declaration of certain inscription sheds as protected under the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act. These sheds have now been finally declared as protected and to the list have now been added during the year:—

(1) Andaw pagoda at Mrohaung, (2) Dukkanthein temple at Mrohaung and (3) Ratanabon pagoda at Mrohaung, all in the Akyab District. Steps are also being taken to add the following monuments at Pagan in the Myingyan District:—

(1) Shitthaung pagoda, (2) Thetkyamuni temple, (3) Kondawgyi temple, (4) Pebingyaung pagoda, (5) Shinbinthalyaung, the recumbent image of the Buddha within the precincts of the Shwesandaw pagoda, (6) Patothamya temple, (7) The Thandawgya image, (8) Kubyauk-gyi temple, (9) Abeyadana temple, (10) Payathonzu temple, (11) Thambula temple and (12) Nandamanya temple.

"Owing to their being inhabited and as a result always in danger of being burnt down, the following wooden monasteries at Mandalay, which were on the list of protected monuments have been removed from that list, and the annual Government subsidy of Rs. 1,000 for their upkeep and maintenance has been withdrawn:— Burma

(1) Shwensandaw Kyaung, (2) Thudama Kyaung, (3) Salin Kyaung, (4) Myadaung Kyaung or Queen's Monastery, (5) Sangyaung Monastery and (6) Taiktaw Kyaung.

For the same reason the Sangyaung Monasteries at Amarapura have also been removed from the list. The Sandamani pagoda at Mandalay, which contains the tombs of King Mindon's brother and two other princes all of whom lost their lives in the Myingun rebellion of 1866, and which is looked after by the hermit U Kanti has been removed from the list of monuments in Burma that are maintained by the Central Government."

PUBLICATIONS.

The following publications were issued by the Department during the year 1924-25. :—

1. Urdu Translation Guide to Taxila, by Mohammad Hamid Kuraishi, B.A.
2. Memoir No. 16.—The Temple of Siva at Bhumara by Mr. R. D. Banerji, M.A.
3. Memoir No. 17.—The Pallava Architecture, Part I (Early Period) by Mr. A. H. Longhurst.
4. Memoir No. 18.—Hindu Astronomy by Mr. G. R. Kaye.
5. Annual Report of the Archæological Survey of India for 1921-22 by Dr. D. B. Spooner, B.A., PH.D.
6. Index to the Annual Report of the Director General of Archæology in India, Part II, 1902-3 to 1915-16 by Mr. G. R. Kaye.
7. Archæological Survey of India, New Imperial Series, Vol. XLIV. South Indian Inscriptions (Texts), Vol. IV by Rao Bahadur H. Krishna Sastri, B.A.
8. The Siddhantas and the Indian Calendar by Mr. Robert Sewell, M.R.A.S.
9. Guide to the Buddhist Ruins of Sarnath, 3rd edition by Rai Bahadur Daya Ram Sahni, M.A.
10. Annual Progress Report of the Assistant Archæological Superintendent for Epigraphy, Southern Circle, for the year ending 31st March 1924.
11. Epigraphia Indica, Vol. XV, Part 8.
12. Epigraphia Indica, Vol. XVII, Part 7.
13. Annual Progress Report of the Superintendent, Archæological Survey. Burma, for the year 1923-24.
14. Epigraphia Indo-Moslemica for the year 1921-22.

In addition to the above there are several Memoirs and Monographs in the Press and efforts are being made to bring them out as soon as practicable.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Director General

In the photographic section of the Director General of Archæology's office a total of 548 negatives were taken. These consisted to a great extent of views of excavation sites and antiquities unearthed therefrom. 71 photographs were taken of antiquities from Mohenjo-daro, 36 of antiquities from Harappa and of the sites there and 145 of sites and antiquities including a hoard of jewelley and punch marked coins found at Taxila. Besides these over a hundred photographs were taken of the specimens of calligraphy in the Delhi Fort Museum concerning which Khan Sahib Maulvi Zafar Hasan is writing a monograph. About fifty photographs of representative monuments and sculptures at Sanchi and a hundred views of the monuments at Dhar and Mandu were also prepared. Over a thousand photographic prints received from the Archæological Superintendents have been mounted in the albums kept for reference in the Central Archæological Library.

Northern Circle

Agra

The Superintendent, Muhammadan and British Monuments, reports that his photographer exposed 154 negatives during the year and that the photographs consisted chiefly of the ancient monuments at Kalpi, Irich and Lalitpur in the United Provinces, and at Delhi. Photographs were also taken in connection with conservation works at Delhi and Agra and 29 were of plans of certain monuments at Delhi prepared by his draftsmen.

Lahore

105 negatives were exposed by the photographer of the Superintendent, Hindu and Buddhist Monuments, and consisted mainly of views of the excavations at Harappa which were under his supervision. A few photographs were also taken at Kasia and Sarnath and of the unexplored Buddhist mounds at Piprahwa in the Gorakhpur District, United Provinces. This office supplied 113 photo-prints to the public on payment and 192 gratis to officers of the Department.

Frontier Circle

In the Frontier Circle eighty-three negatives were prepared. Thirty-three of these were taken to record the condition of the Lahore Fort before conservation and twenty-five in connection with excavations at the Sampur Mound, Mastung, Baluchistan. The photographer also prepared for the office records six hundred prints from the negatives transferred to this circle from the Agra Office in 1923-24. Forty-six photographic prints to the value of Rs. 18-7-0 were sold to private persons.

Western Circle

Of the 397 photo-negatives added to the photographic collection of the Western Circle, during the year, 223 were of the excavation works and antiquities found at Mohenjo-daro and the remaining 174 concerned other monuments and antiquities in the Bombay Presidency. 588 photo-prints were supplied to the various officers of the Survey during the year and a set of 205 prints representing the work of the previous year was submitted to the Government of Bombay by whose instructions it was made over to the Prince of Wales Museum in Bombay for exhibition. The number of prints sold to the public

during the year was 109, the sale-proceeds of which amounting to Rs. 60 being credited to Government. Western Circle

In the Bihar and Orissa Province 154 photographs were taken during the year, and 55 in the Central Provinces and Berar. Of the former the principal were those of the excavated remains at Nalanda, in Bihar, and the minor antiquities recovered on that site; and a few more records were made of the Black Pagoda at Konarak, in Orissa. In the Central Provinces and Berar photographs were taken of the somewhat inaccessible hill fort of Deogarh in the Chhindwara District; and of those monuments at Asirgarh and Burhanpur, in the Nimar District that were under repair. In addition, 971 photo-prints were made, of which 155 were supplied to the public; and 126 estampages were prepared of inscriptions, mostly at Nalanda. Central Circle

One hundred and eight negatives were added to the Eastern Circle collection. Of these, sixty-nine were taken in Bengal and thirty-nine in Assam. The photographs taken during the year include a set of the specimens collected at different times by the Curator of Dacca Museum and now deposited in that Museum and of the later Mughal buildings in the Dacca city. A set of new photographs was taken of the oldest mosque in Bengal, *i.e.*, that of Zafar Khan Ghazi at Tribeni in the Hoogly District. In Assam the photographer was mainly occupied in taking photographs of the pre-Ahom sculptures at Tezpur and Gauhati. The revision of the list of photographic negatives belonging to this Circle was commenced but little progress was made owing to the sanction of privilege leave for three months to Mr. K. N. Dikshit and to his subsequent transfer to the Western Circle. Eastern Circle

In the Southern Circle only 21 new negatives were required as most of the monuments inspected during the year had already been photographed during previous tours. Altogether, 445 prints were prepared and of these 379 prints were supplied to the public at a cost of Rs. 290 which amount has been remitted into the Local Treasury. The photo-albums are in good order and being kept strictly up-to-date. Southern Circle

To the list of photographs prepared by the Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Burma Circle, there have been added 156 new photographs. They comprise amongst others views of the mounds excavated at Hmawza during the year and the 'finds' made there. A large number of copies were taken of photographs of the members of the late Burmese Royal family, which were found in the possession of some of their descendants, and which Maung Maung Tin, a pensioner of the Burma Provincial Service, kindly procured on loan for this Department. Many of these photographs were taken on the Palace platform during King Mindon's time (1853-78), a special feature of them being that they show the particular mode of dress worn by Burmese royalty in those days, in private as well as on state occasions. It is proposed to have enlargements made of the most important of these photographs and to hang them on the walls of the Museum on the Palace platform. Burma Circle

In the Archæological Section of the Indian Museum 61 photographic negatives were prepare and include seven of antiquities in the Mayurbhanj State. Indian Museum

Assistant Superintendent for Epigraphy, Southern Circle

79 photographic negatives were exposed by the photographer attached to the office of the Assistant Superintendent for Epigraphy, Southern Circle, Madras.

DRAWINGS.

Director General of Archæology. Northern Circle

Agra

The draftsman of the Director General's Office prepared eleven large drawings of the diggings and excavations at Taxila.

The Superintendent at Agra reports that the survey of the monuments at Delhi was still in progress. The two temporary draftsmen with the assistance of the head draftsman of his office completed during the summer nine drawings of buildings for which measurements had been taken during the previous cold weather. In addition measurements of ten other buildings were taken and thirteen pencil drawings of plans and sections made. Amongst these latter may be mentioned the tombs of Ghiyasu-d-Din Tughlaq, Shah Alam, including the mosque attached, Kabiru-Din Auliya and Bahlol Lodi; the Satpula sluice and that with the bridge near Shah Alam's tomb and the bridge near Sikhandar Lodi's tomb. The second draftsman of the Agra Office was kept fully employed in the preparation of working drawings required for conservation purposes.

Lahore

The draftsman in the Lahore Office made seven drawings of the excavations undertaken by the Superintendent at Harappa in the Montgomery District which he has described in the Exploration section of this Report.

Frontier Circle

The Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Frontier Circle, states that his draftsman was employed throughout the summer and autumn at the Lahore Fort in supervising the trial excavations there and preparing drawings of the archæological buildings, courtyards and excavated areas. In order to obtain at an early date complete records of the archæological buildings and their modern additions a temporary draftsman was appointed for seven months. Thirty-eight drawings in all were prepapred thirty-four being of Lahore Fort. Later the draftsman was engaged at the excavation at Mastung in Baluchistan (*vide* page 51) in connection with which he made the necessary drawings, two in number.

Western Circle

Mr. Dikshit writes in respect of the Western Circle "during the year thirty new survey drawings were taken in hand, of which thirteen consisted of plans and other details of the buildings excavated at Mohenjo-daro in Sind, four plans of buildings exposed in the Shanwar Wada Palace at Poona and the remainder detailed plans of the group of temples at Un in the Indore State, Central India. These latter were required as illustrations for Mr. R. D. Banerji's Memoir on the Un temples. One unfinished drawing connected with the excavations at Mohenjo-daro in previous seasons and two of the buildings at Satara started last year were completed. Besides, several working plans were prepared in connection with conservation works in progress."

Central Circle

The drawings made in the Central Circle were of the excavated remains at Nalanda in Bihar, where the survey work of the previous years was continued, and further sectional records and plans made of the several strata of

occupation disclosed in Monastery No. I and of the monastic sites Nos. 4 and 5 to its north. Detail sections to a larger scale were also prepared of the walls and other features revealed through the sinking of pits to the bottommost foundations; records being made in this way of the levels of the several structures disclosed in the sanctuary of Monastery No. 4. Similar large-scale records were made of the earlier strata disclosed beneath the *chaitya* in Monastery No. I, as well as the later entrance gateway at the uppermost level between that monastery and site No. 5 adjoining it. Central Circle

Survey of this nature is indispensable for the elucidation of the remains, which are often so complicated in their incidence that they can only be rendered intelligible by careful correlation in plan, elevation and section; and it is unfortunate that the work has been impeded through the lack of an adequate staff. However, the vacancy for a second draftsman, which remained open through the difficulty of obtaining a suitable man, has now been filled, and it is hoped that greater progress will be possible in future.

Eastern Circle

In the Eastern Circle office the draftsman began a detailed plan of the palace of the Ahom rajas at Garhgaon in the Sibsagar district of Assam. The plans of the temples of Siddeswar at Bahulara and Shyam Ray at Vishnupur in the Bankura district along with a plan of the area to be acquired at Paharpur for further excavations were completed by him. He also enlarged three sketches made by Major Mockler in 1871 of the dambs of Baluchistan for the purpose of illustrating Mr. R. D. Banerji's Memoir on the first excavations at Mohenjo-daro. Plans of the ruins at Tribeni and of the Lalbagh fort at Dacca were begun during the year but could not be completed.

Southern Circle

In the office for Madras eight new drawings were prepared and a few plans and tracings made for office record. The drawings are to serve as illustrations to Part II of Mr. Longhurst's Monograph on Pallava Architecture now under preparation.

Burma Circle

Nine drawings were added to the collection of drawings in the office of the Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Burma. They consisted of plans and sections of the Dhammayazika pagoda at Pagan, and additional plans and sections of the Ananda temple also at Pagan. A list of these is given in his Annual Report for 1924-25.

PERSONNEL.

Mr. J. F. Blakiston continued to officiate as Deputy Director General of Archæology *vice* Dr. D. B. Spooner, who remained on leave till the 15th July 1924, from which date Mr. Blakiston reverted to his substantive appointment as Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Muhammadan and British Monuments, Northern Circle, and Khan Sahib Maulvi Zafar Hasan, who had been officiating for him, returned to the Director General's Office as Assistant Superintendent for Central India and Rajputana. Owing to the sudden illness of Dr. Spooner, Mr. Blakiston was again appointed to officiate as Deputy Director General from 12th January 1925, Mr. Dhama taking over the office of Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Muhammadan and British Monuments from him

for a month until relieved by Khan Sahib Maulvi Zafar Hasan, who had been granted a few weeks' leave. On account of the untimely death on the 30th January 1925 of Dr. Spooner, by which the Archæological Department has suffered an almost irreparable loss, the officiating appointments above referred to were made permanent and Mr. B. L. Dhama, Excavation Assistant, was appointed Assistant Superintendent for Central India and Rajputana.

Sir Aurel Stein, who was on six months' leave from February 1924, was after the expiry of this leave placed on deputation in England for a period of ten months in connection with the preparation of his book on *Innermost Asia.* Khan Bahadur Wasi-un-Din continued to hold charge of the Frontier Circle until relieved by Mr. H. Hargreaves on return from leave on the 31st October 1924. There were no changes in the gazetted personnel of the Northern (Hindu and Buddhist Monuments), Southern and Burma Circles nor in the Indian Museum and Epigraphical Branch; but Mr. R. D. Banerji on the expiry of his leave on medical certificate was transferred from the Western Circle, Poona, to the Eastern Circle, Calcutta, with effect from the 10th June 1924, and Mr. K. N. Dikshit the Superintendent, Eastern Circle, proceeded on three months' leave on the expiry of which he was appointed Superintendent of the Western Circle thereby relieving Mr. G. C. Chandra who had been officiating as Superintendent during the period Messrs. Banerji and Dikshit were on leave. Mr. G. C. Chandra then reverted to his substantive appointment as Assistant Superintendent in the Western Circle, Mr. M. S. Vats, who had been officiating for him, returning to his appointment of leave reservist.

The titles of Khan Sahib and Rai Bahadur were conferred respectively upon Maulvi Zafar Hasan, Superintendent, Muhammadan and British Monuments, Northern Circle, Agra, and Mr. Ramaprasad Chanda, Superintendent, Archæological Section in the Indian Museum, Calcutta.

J. F. BLAKISTON.

APPENDIX A.

(a) SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE ON ESTABLISHMENT, ALLOWANCES, ETC., EXCLUDING CONSERVATION.

Circles.	Original Allotments.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
(a) Director-General of Archæology	2,07,340	1,98,891 0 8
(b) Superintendent, Muhammadan and British Monuments, including Delhi Museum and Fort Garden Staff.	52,480	50,529 12 5
(c) Superintendent, Hindu and Buddhist Monuments	45,100	52,440 3 0
(d) " Frontier Circle	30,680	26,946 9 0
(e) " Western Circle	48,440	61,694 15 3
(f) " Central Circle	44,050	39,343 2 6
(g) " Eastern Circle	22,320	25,879 11 0
(h) " Southern Circle	29,690	24,366 10 0
(i) " Burma Circle	46,810	38,957 5 0
(j) Government Epigraphist for India	49,340	43,578 14 11
(k) Assistant Superintendent for Epigraphy, Southern Circle	29,410	27,919 1 0
(l) Archæological Chemist in India	16,550	16,608 4 0
(m) Central Asian Antiquities Museum, Delhi	39,390	20,581 11 0
(n) Superintendent, Archæological Section, Indian Museum	28,510	31,912 4 0
TOTAL	6,90,110	6,59,649 7 9

Appendix A—*contd.*

(*a*) Expenditure on establishment, etc., excluding conservation.

Director-General of Archæology in India.

Heads.	Allotments.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
1. Establishment—		
(*a*) Pay of Officers—		
Director-General, Deputy Director-General, Assistant Superintendent and Moslem Epigraphist.	67,420	61,057 5 0
(*b*) Pay of establishment—		
Superintendent, Excavation Assistant, Accountant, Clerks, Stenographers, Librarians, Modeller, Photographer, Photo-printer, Draftsman, attendants and servants, Excavation coolies and temporary establishment.	41,220	41,574 3 0*
(*c*) Archæological scholarships	2,000	750 0 0
2. Publications—		
(*a*) Annual Report	7,800	13,112 10 0*
(*b*) Epigraphia Indo-Moslemica	1,300	246 0 0
(*c*) Memoirs and other archæological publications	3,000	19,316 5 6*
(*d*) Sanchi Monograph	10,140	*Nil* †
3. Photography—		
Photographs and photo-materials	3,000	2,360 15 0
4. Library—		
Purchase of books	3,000	3,767 5 2*
5. Contingencies—		
Petty supplies and services, Liveries and warm clothing, Rent, rates and taxes, Service postage and telegram charges, Conveyance of tents, stores and records, Office expenses and Miscellaneous.	14,460	14,918 11 0*
6. Purchase of antiquities	6,000	9,270 12 0
7. Allowances—		
(*a*) Travelling allowance to officers	11,600	9,488 13 0
(*b*) Travelling allowance to establishment	12,800	8,921 10 0
(*c*) Winter allowance	3,290	2,108 10 0
(*d*) Compensation for dearness of provisions	310	..
8. Excavation at Taxila	11,000	11,000 0 0
9. Special charges—		
Dr. Konow's visit to India	*Nil*	997 13 0
Total .	2,07,340	1,98,891 0 8

* Excess expenditure met by re-appropriation.

† Re-appropriated for Annual Report, Memoirs and other archæological publications, excavation, contingencies and travelling allowance.

APPENDIX A—*contd.*

(*a*) EXPENDITURE ON ESTABLISHMENT, ETC., EXCLUDING CONSERVATION—*contd.*

Northern Circle—(Muhammadan and British Monuments).

Heads.	Allotments.	Expenditure.
1. Establishment—	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
(*a*) Pay of officers—		
Superintendent	12,732	11,112 14 0
(*b*) Pay of Establishment—		
Conservation Assistants, Munshi, Clerks, Accountant, Photographers, Draftsmen and attendants.	15,040	15,017 12 0
(*c*) Pay of Superintendent, Historical Buildings, Delhi Fort and his staff	7,500	7,380 0 0
2. Museums and Dak Bungalows—		
(*a*) Delhi Museum—		
(i) Establishment	3,620	3,352 12 0
(ii) Contingencies	2,130 +668	2,797 7 6
(iii) Compensation for dearness of provisions	100 —100	*Nil*
(*b*) Taj Museum, Agra	250 +100	308 13 6
(*c*) Dak Bungalow at Sikandra, Agra	250	251 15 6
3. Photography—		
Photographs and Photo materials	750 +230	939 12 0
4. Library—		
Purchase of books	200 +550	1,259 12 0
5. Contingencies—		
Petty supplies and services	50	38 12 0
Liveries and warm clothing	110	13 0 6
Rent, rates and taxes	410 —100	107 1 8
Service postage and telegram charges	800 —200	603 4 0
Conveyance of tents, stores and record	600	518 7 0
Office expenses and miscellaneous	1,500	1,366 1 9
6. Allowances—		
(*a*) Travelling allowance to officers	2,800 +500	3,086 0 0
(*b*) Travelling allowance to Establishment	2,540 —550	1,985 15 0
(*c*) Compensation for dearness of provisions	30 —30	*Nil*
TOTAL	52,480	50,529 12 5

APPENDIX A—*contd.*

(a) EXPENDITURE ON ESTABLISHMENT, ETC., EXCLUDING CONSERVATION—*contd.*

Northern Circle—(Hindu and Buddhist Monuments).

Heads.	Allotments.	Expenditure.		
	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.
1. Establishment—				
(a) Pay of officers—				
Superintendent	16,430	11,425	0	0
(b) Pay of establishment—				
Conservation Assistants, Pandits and Munshis, Clerks, Photographer, Draftsmen and Attendants.	12,980	12,874	3	0
2. Museums—				
Sarnath	2,000 +859	2,804	14	0
3. Photography—				
Photographs and photo materials	400 +102	522	2	0
4. Library—				
Purchase of books	300	277	15	0
5. Contingencies—				
Liveries and warm clothing	100	*Nil*		
Rents, rates and taxes	2,190	2,190	0	0
Service postage stamps and telegram charges	300	313	3	0
Conveyance of tents, stores, etc.	800	539	12	0
Menial establishment charges	310	336	0	0
Purchase and repair of office furniture	750	640	2	0
Petty supplies and services	150	116	4	0
Office expenses and miscellaneous	300 +100	409	6	0
6. Allowances—				
(a) Travelling allowance to officers	2,400 +1,000	3,238	2	0
(b) Travelling allowance to establishment	3,440	3,438	3	0
(c) House rent and other allowances	150 —102	*Nil*		
(d) Compensation for dearness of provisions	100 —100	*Nil*		
7. Excavation—				
Kurukshetra	2,000	674	6	0
Chaitra	—1,300*	24	4	0
Deogarh				
Harappa	+12,750	12,526	7	0
TOTAL	58,400	52,440	3	0

* Re-appropriated to Harappa.

APPENDIX A—*contd.*

(*a*) EXPENDITURE ON ESTABLISHMENT, ETC., EXCLUDING CONSERVATION—*contd.*

Frontier Circle.

Heads.	Allotments.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
1. Establishment—		
(*a*) Pay of officers—		
Superintendent	14,900	8,783 5 0
(*b*) Pay of establishment—		
Clerks, Draftsman, Photographer, Modeller, Peons, etc.	9,140	7,523 12 0
2. Photography—		
Photographs and photo materials	450	519 3 0
Petty supplies	100	*Nil*
3. Library—		
Purchase of books	150	239 4 0
4. Contingencies—		
Purchase of stationery	*Nil*	20 12 0
Liveries and warm clothing	40	40 0 0
Service postage and telegram charges	350	350 0 0
Conveyance of tents, stores and records	600	262 2 0
Hot and cold weather charges	*Nil*	141 11 0
Purchase of furniture	50	69 14 0
Menial charges	70	73 0 0
Office expenses and miscellaneous	750	587 10 0
5. Allowances—		
(*a*) Travelling allowance to officers	2,400 +1,100	3,353 9 0
(*b*) Travelling allowance to establishment	1,600 +1,000	2,482 7 0
(*c*) Compensation for dearness of provisions	80	*Nil*
6. Excavation—		
Sampur (Mastung) Kalat State, Baluchistan	+2,500	2,500 0 0
TOTAL	35,230	26,946 9 0

Appendix A—*contd.*

(*a*) Expenditure on establishment, etc., excluding conservation—*contd.*

Western Circle.

Heads.	Allotments.	Expenditure.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1. Establishment—		
(*a*) Pay of officers—		
(i) Superintendent	16,310 0 0	12,728 8 6
(ii) Assistant Superintendent	6,260 0 0	
Leave salary	—249 0 0	
(*b*) Pay of establishment—		
Clerks, Stenographer, Draftsmen, Photographer, peons, etc.	10,730 0 0 +249 0 0	11,044 10 0
Leave salary	450 0 0	
2. Photography—		
Photographs and photo materials	1,000 0 0 +496 10 0	1,496 10 0
3. Library—		
Purchase of books	300 0 0 +305 5 6	605 5 6
4. Contingencies—		
Liveries and warm clothing	130 0 0 —67 13 9	62 2 3
Service postage and telegram charges	1,200 0 0 —447 3 0	752 13 0
Conveyance of tents, stores and records	2,000 0 0 +217 15 9	2,217 15 9
Office expenses and miscellaneous	400 0 0 +785 1 6	1,182 4 3
Purchase of furniture	100 0 0 +40 0 0	140 0 0
Purchase and repair of tents	+2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0
Petty supplies and services	100 0 0 —100 0 0	..
5. Allowances—		
(*a*) Travelling allowance of officers—		
(i) Superintendent	4,000 0 0 +1,630 0 0	5,623 11 0
(ii) Assistant Superintendent.		
(*b*) Travelling allowance of Establishment	2,400 0 0 +1,600 0 0	3,083 4 0
(c) House rent allowance	700 0 0 —100 0 0	600 0 0
(*d*) Compensation for dearness of provisions	360 0 0 —360 0 0	..
6. Excavation	2,000 0 0 +17,257 11 6	19,257 11 6
Total	71,697 11 6	61,691 15 3

APPENDIX A—*contd.*

(*a*) EXPENDITURE ON ESTABLISHMENT, ETC., EXCLUDING CONSERVATION—*contd.*

Central Circle.

Heads.	Allotments.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
1. Establishment—		
(*a*) Pay of officers—		
(i) Superintendent	19,450	12,100 0 0
(ii) Assistant Superintendent		5,053 4 0
Leave salary	..	241 3 0 (*a*)
(*b*) Pay of establishment—		
Excavation Assistant, Accountant, Clerks, Photographer, Draftsmen, Peons, etc.	10,870 —1,000 (*b*)	9,299 3 0
2. Photography—		
Purchase of photo materials	750	793 0 0
3. Library—		
Purchase of books	400	335 6 0
4. Contingencies—		
Telephone charges	150	225 0 0
Liveries and warm clothing	100	158 0 0
Rents, rates and taxes	600	586 12 0
Service postage and telegram charges	450	454 0 0
Conveyance of tents, stores and records	1,200	1,234 8 0
Office expenses and miscellaneous	600	428 5 0
Menial charges	90	152 0 0
Purchase of furniture	400	53 8 0
Petty supplies and services	100	24 15 0
5. Allowances—		
(*a*) Travelling allowance to officers	3,040	2,891 8 0
(*b*) Travelling allowance to establishment	2,800	2,498 14 0
(*c*) House rent and other allowances	1,000	*Nil* (*c*)
(*d*) Compensation for dearness of provisions	50	21 11 0
6. Excavation—		
Excavation at Nalanda, Kumrahar and Bulandibagh	2,000 +200 (*d*)	2,192 1 6
TOTAL	43,250	39,343 2 6

(*a*) Leave on average pay for 17 days from 4th March 1924.
(*b*) Re-appropriated for conservation and maintenance at Nalanda.
(*c*) Re-appropriated for conservation and maintenance at Nalanda.
(*d*) Re-appropriated from the head Upkeep of Museum and bungalow at Nalanda.

APPENDIX A—*contd.*

(*a*) EXPENDITURE ON ESTABLISHMENT, ETC., EXCLUDING CONSERVATION—*contd.*

Eastern Circle.

Heads.	Allotments.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
1. Establishment—		
(*a*) Pay of officers—		
Superintendent	9,150	10,465 0 0
(*b*) Pay of establishment—		
Clerks, Draftsman, Photographer, Duftri and Peons	5,180	5,119 11 0
2. Photography—		
Photographs and photo materials	600 +300	717 0 0
3. Library—		
Purchase of books, etc.	400	650 7 0
4. Contingencies—		
Telephone charges	250	187 8 0
Liveries and warm clothing	60	60 0 0
Service postage and telegram charges	350	300 0 0
Conveyance of tents, stores and records	750 +300	1,028 0 0
Office expenses and miscellaneous	690 —200	349 2 0
Purchase of furniture	600 —100	314 5 0
Rents, rates, etc.	400	265 7 0
Petty supplies and services	150	78 0 0
5. Allowances—		
(*a*) Travelling allowance to officers	1,600 +1,676	3,276 0 0
(*b*) Travelling allowance to establishment	640 +924	1,564 0 0
(*c*) House rent allowance to Superintendent	1,500	1,505 0 0
TOTAL	24,920	25,870 11 0

APPENDIX A—*contd.*

(*a*) EXPENDITURE ON ESTABLISHMENT, ETC., EXCLUDING CONSERVATION—*contd.*

Southern Circle.

Heads.	Allotments.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
1. Establishment—		
(*a*) Pay of officers—		
Superintendent	15,600	15,600 0 0
(*b*) Pay of the establishment—		
Clerks, Draftsmen, peons	4,830	3,701 8 0
2. Photography—		
Purchase of photo-materials	1,250	382 7 6
3. Library—		
Purchase of books	250	121 0 0
4. Contingencies—		
Liveries and warm clothing	250	219 7 0
Rents, rates and taxes	960	960 0 0
Service postage and telegrams	200	130 0 0
Conveyance of tents, stores, etc.	400	136 14 0
Office expenses and miscellaneous	1,500	753 6 0
Cleaning charges	100	96 0 0
Purchase of furniture	250	33 0 0
5. Purchase of antiquities	100	*Nil*
6. Allowances—		
(*a*) Travelling allowance to officers	2,800	1,516 0 0
(*b*) Travelling allowance to establishment	1,200	714 0 0
TOTAL	29,690	24,366 10 6

APPENDIX A—*contd.*

(a) EXPENDITURE ON ESTABLISHMENT, ETC., EXCLUDING CONSERVATION—*contd.*

Burma Circle.

Heads.	Allotments.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
1. Establishment—		
(a) Pay of officers—		
Superintendent	16,200	15,700 0 0
Leave salary	3,000	..
(b) Pay of establishment—		
Archæological scholarship	1,930	875 0 0
Archæological Assistant, Architectural Surveyor, Clerks, Pandit, Draftsman, Artist, Photographer and Peons.	11,740	11,639 3 0
Leave salary	300	82 11 0
2. Publications	1,000	1,000 0 0
3. Photography—		
Purchase of photographs and photographic materials	800	615 13 0
4. Contingencies—		
Contract contingencies	2,860	2,712 15 0
Rents, rates and taxes	960	960 0 0
Petty supplies and services	200	185 0 0
5. Allowances—		
(a) Travelling allowance to officer	2,400	1,063 12 0
(b) Travelling allowance to establishment	1,600	1,872 15 0
(c) Contingent allowance to Honorary Archæological officer for Arakan and other allowance.	2,220	2,210 0 0
(d) Honorarium	1,600	*Nil*
TOTAL	46,810	38,957 5 0

APPENDIX A—*contd.*

(*a*) EXPENDITURE ON ESTABLISHMENT, ETC., EXCLUDING CONSERVATION—*contd.*

Government Epigraphist.

Heads.	Allotments.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
1. Establishment—		
(*a*) Pay of officers—		
(i) Government Epigraphist (ii) Superintendent for Epigraphy (iii) Assistant Superintendent for Epigraphy	27,430	26,927 0 3
Leave salary	2,850	1,351 15 0
(*b*) Pay of establishment—		
Clerks	4,850	3,880 6 10
Attenders and servants	1,250	1,153 0 1
Leave salary	250	92 2 1
Temporary establishment	240	..
2. Publications—		
(*a*) Honorarium to contributors (*b*) Reproduction of plates	4,500 —1,000†	1,079 14 4 2,084 8 0
3. Library—		
Purchase of books, etc.	550 +845	876 14 1
4. Contingencies—		
Service postage and telegram charges	300	298 4 6
Conveyance of tents, stores and records	1,200 —1,000	100 8 6
Office expenses and miscellaneous	600 —200	398 8 9
Purchase of furniture	500 —95	404 8 0
Rents, rates and taxes	2,400	2,400 0 0
Menial charges	180	180 0 0
Supplies and services	150 —100	..
5. Allowances—		
(*a*) Travelling allowance of officers	1,200 +1,000	2,044 7 0
(*b*) Travelling allowance of establishment	800 —450	307 13 0
(*c*) Compensation for dearness of provisions	90	..
TOTAL	48,340	43,578 14 11

† Utilised by the Director-General.

APPENDIX A—*contd.*

(*a*) EXPENDITURE ON ESTABLISHMENT, ETC., EXCLUDING CONSERVATION—*contd.*

Assistant Superintendent for Epigraphy, Southern Circle.

Heads.	Allotments.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
1. Establishment—		
(*a*) Pay of officers—		
Assistant Superintendent	6,360	6,354 13 0
Leave salary	900 —550	..
(*b*) Pay of establishment—		
Clerks	12,520	11,879 0 0
Leave salary	300 +550	758 10 0
2. Contingencies	6,280 —100	6,011 5 0
Petty supplies and services	450 +100	516 15 0
3. Allowances—		
(*a*) Travelling allowance of Assistant Superintendent	1,200 —500	199 3 0
(*b*) Travelling allowance of establishment	1,400 +500	1,869 3 0
TOTAL	29,410	27,919 1 0

Archæological Chemist.

Heads.	Allotments.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
1. Establishment—		
(*a*) Pay of officers—		
Archæological Chemist	8,980	8,982 4 0
(*b*) Pay of establishment—		
Clerk, Laboratory Assistant and menial establishment	2,620	2,449 11 0
2. Library—		
Purchase of books, etc.	200 +82	282 0 0
3. Contingencies	2,550 —582	1,966 0 0
Purchase of, and freight of Chemicals and Apparatus, etc.	1,000 +350	1,349 11 0
4. Allowances—		
(*a*) Travelling allowance to Archæological Chemist	960 +390	1,310 3 0
(*b*) Travelling allowance to establishment	240 +60	250 7 0
TOTAL	16,850	16,608 4 0

APPENDIX A—*contd.*

(*a*) EXPENDITURE ON ESTABLISHMENT, ETC., EXCLUDING CONSERVATION—*concld.*

Collection and arrangement of the Central Asian Antiquities at Delhi.

Heads.	Allotments.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
1. Establishment—		
(*a*) Pay of officers—		
1. Sir Aurel Stein, K.C.I.E.	17,480	*
2. Mr. F. H. Andrews	5,000	5,000 0 0
(*b*) Pay of establishment—		
Temporary establishment and craftsmen	1,000	1,015 2 0
2. Contingencies	12,810	12,066 9 0
3. Allowances—		
Passage of Mr. F. H. Andrews from England to India and back	2,500	2,500 0 0
TOTAL	39,390	20,581 11 0

* On leave

Indian Museum.

Heads.	Allotments.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs A. P.
1. Establishment—		
(*a*) Pay of officers—		
Superintendent	7,760	7,064 8 0
(*b*) Pay of establishment—		
Assistants, Clerks, Modeller, peons, etc.	12,500	12,005 5 0
2. Purchase and acquisition of antiquities	1,500 +250	1,748 10 6
3. Contingencies	3,000 +2,000 +390 −256	5,133 11 6
4. Allowances—		
(*a*) Travelling allowance for officer	1,600 −390	1,194 13 0
(*b*) Travelling allowance for establishment	640 +21	660 4 0
(*c*) House allowance	1,510	1,505 0 0
Grant sanctioned for the construction of show cases	+2,000	2,000 0 0
TOTAL	32,510	31,912 4 0

APPENDIX A—*contd.*

(*b*) EXPENDITURE ON CONSERVATION.

Summary of expenditure on conservation works, etc., 1924-25.

Provinces.	Original Allotments.	Expenditure.		
	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.
United Provinces—				
Muhammadan and British Monuments	1,26,000	1,32,033	0	0
Hindu and Buddhist Monuments	25,887	19,035	2	6
Delhi	92,800	83,861	0	0
Punjab—				
Muhammadan and British Monuments	60,289	57,162	0	0 (*a*)
Hindu and Buddhist Monuments	50,532	32,922	3	0
North-West Frontier Province	9,670	3,961	3	0
Bombay	80,000	84,221	0	0
Bihar and Orissa	17,387	18,099	0	0
Central Provinces and Berar	26,481	24,799	0	0
Bengal	24,000	25,521	0	0
Assam	9,349	7,684	3	0
Madras	24,920	21914.	13	6
Coorg	600	322	0	0
Burma	61,997	63,190	0	0
Ajmer	6,041	6,542	3	6
Chhatarpur State	3,000	3,000	0	0
Reserve	30,247 (*b*)	....		
TOTAL	6,52,200	5,84,267	12	0

(*a*) Excludes Rs. 20,550-4-6 grant for gardens from Provincial Government.

(*b*) Distribution from the Reserve—

	Rs.
Original Reserve	30,247
Supplementary Reserve by surrenders	30,055
TOTAL	60,302

Summary of Expenditure of Rs. 60,302.

(1) Conservation.	Amount.	(2) On other heads.	Amount.
	Rs.		Rs.
United Provinces	11,581	1. Show-cases, Indian Museum	2,000
Punjab	2,184	2. Annual Report and other Archæological Publications.	10,075
Bombay	8,430	3. Photography	400
Bihar and Orissa	1,063	4. Library	800
Central Provinces	1,200	5. Contingencies	732
Bengal	2,697	6. Purchase of antiquities	2,500
Assam	998	7. Travelling allowance	1,900
Madras	370	8. Excavation	13,000
Ajmer	189		
TOTAL	28,712	TOTAL	31,407
		GRAND TOTAL	60,119

Appendix A—*contd.*

(*b*) Expenditure on Conservation.

Northern Circle, Muhammadan and British Monuments.

District.	Locality.	Name of work and description.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Allotment for the year 1924-25.	Amount spent during the year 1924-25.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	
		The United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.				
		Special Repairs (non-recurring charges) carried out by the Public Works Department.				
Agra	Sikandra	Constructing a tube well at the Kanch Mahal.	37,191	2,005	2,004 0 0	In progress.
Do.	Tajganj	Replacing the existing underground road lighting cable at the Taj.	6,364	6,361	5,460 0 0	Completed.
Meerut	Sardhana	Special repairs to the cemetery	254	254	219 0 0	Do.
Lucknow	Lucknow	Special repairs to Rauza-i-Kazmain	7,627	4,285	5,487 0 0	Completed. The extra expenditure of Rs. 1,202 has been met out of contribution grant of the Lucknow Husainabad Trust
Do.	Do.	Renewing the wheels of one of the cannon at the Residency.	132	132	112 0 0	Completed.
Do.	Do.	Providing iron railings around the residency.	9,839	3,000 (−*3,000*)	..	The work was not carried out and the allotment reappropriated for special repairs to certain monuments at Lucknow damaged by floods.
Do.	Do.	Special repairs to certain monuments damaged by floods.	4,783	.. (+3,000)	3,002 0 0	In progress.
Etawah	Ajitmal	Dismantling and rebuilding the front arch of the Ajitmal gateway.	511	511	498 0 0	Completed.
Do.	Ekdil	Special repairs to the gateway at	132	132	127 0 0	Do.
Benares	Benares	Certain improvements in Aurangzeb's mosque.	202	202	192 0 0	Do.
Do.	Do.	Certain improvements to Battees Khamba.	65	65	63 0 0	Do.
		Total	..	16,950	17,164 0 0	
		Agency charges @ 19 per cent.	..	3,218	3,261 0 0	
		Total	..	20,168	20,425 0 0	

APPENDIX A—*contd.*

District.	Locality.	Name of work and description.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Allotment for the year 1924-25.	Amount spent during the year 1924-25.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	
		THE UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH—*contd.*				
		Special Repairs (non-recurring charges) carried out by the Archæological Department.				
Agra . .	Agra Fort .	Certain works in the Moti Masjid, Machhi Bhawan and Jahangiri Mahal.	12,907	1,105 (*—526*)	579 0 0	In progress.
Do. . .	Fatehpur Sikri	Providing a paved pathway to the Rang Mahal.	5,057	1,041 (+1,063)	2,101 0 0	Completed.
Do. . .	Agra . .	Certain additions to the Office building of the Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Muhammadan and British Monuments, Northern Circle.	12,325	6,608	6,607 0 0	Do.
Do. . .	Sikandra .	Special repairs to the south-west face of the platform of Akbar's tomb and steps, subway and west end of the west causeway.	5,700	5,700 (*—2,060*)	3,640 0 0	Do.
Do. . .	Tajganj . .	Acquisition of shops attached to Katra Resham.	403	403 (*—403*)	..	The work was not carried out.
Do. . .	Agra . .	Special repairs to the damage caused by flood and heavy rains to certain archæological buildings.	6,300	5,000 (+526)	5,526 0 0	Completed.
Do. . .	Jagner . .	Special repairs to the Jagner Fort .	638	.. (+638)	639 0 0	Do.
Meerut . .	Sardhana .	Repairs carried out by the Archbishop of Agra to the Roman Catholic Church.	9,837 8 0	2,368	2,368 0 0	Do.
		Providing enamelled notice boards for the Protected monuments in the United Provinces.	725	.. (+725)	699 0 0	Do.
		TOTAL .	..	22,188	22,159 0 0	
		GRAND TOTAL SPECIAL REPAIRS .	..	..	42,584 0 0	
		Annual Repairs (recurring charges) carried out by the Public Works Department.				
Agra . .	Agra . .	Maintenance of electrical installation at Taj.	1,900	1,900	1,591 0 0	
Meerut . .	Meerut . .	Tomb of Shahpir	130	130	91 0 0	
Do. .	Do. . .	Tomb of Abu Muhammad Khan .	100	100	100 0 0	
Do. .	Sardhana .	Cemetery	244	244	244 0 0	
Aligarh . .	Tappal . .	Gateway of the Fort	16	16	11 0 0	
		Carried over		2,390	2,040 0 0	

APPENDIX A—*contd.*

District.	Locality.	Name of work and description.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Allotment for the year 1924-25.	Amount spent during the year 1924-25.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	
		Brought forward .		2,390	2,040 0 0	
		THE UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH—*contd.*				
		Annual Repairs (recurring charges) carried out by the Public Works Department—contd.				
Muzaffarnagar	Majhera . .	Tomb of Sayyid Saif Khan and his mother. Tomb of Diwan Sayyid Mohammad Khan, Tomb of Sayyid Husain, also called Sayyid Chajju Khan, Tomb of Sayyid Umar Nur Khan and Octagonal well.	150	150	146 0 0	
Bijnor . .	Najibabad .	Nawab Najibu-d-dauleh's tomb .	144	144	141 0 0	
Allahabad .	Allahabad .	Tomb of Sultan Khusro, Tomb of Khusro's mother, Tomb of Khusro's sister, Tomb of Bibi Tamolan. Enclosure wall and gateway of Khusro Bagh.	400	400	409 0 0	
Do. .	Do. .	Zanana Palace in the Fort . .	300	300	222 0 0	
Mirzapur .	Chunar . .	Iftikhar Khan's tomb . . .	500	500	475 0 0	
Benares .	Benares . .	Aurangzeb's mosque . . .	112	112	111 0 0	
Ghazipur .	Bhitri . .	Stone Bridge	15	15	15 0 0	
Jaunpur .	Jaunpur . .	Jami Masjid				
Do. .	Do. . .	Atala Masjid				
Do. .	Do. . .	Lal Darwaza Masjid . . .				
Do. .	Do. . .	Fort				
Do. .	Do. . .	Jhinjri Masjid				
Do. .	Do. . .	Sharqi Kings' Tomb near Jami Masjid	1,200	1,200	1,200 0 0	
Do. .	Do. . .	Hammam or Turkish Bath . .				
Do. .	Do. . .	Firoz Shah's Maqbara . . .				
Do. .	Do. .	Stone Bridge over Gumti . . .				
Do. .	Do. . .	Rauza of Sher Zaman Khan . .				
Do. .	Do. . .	Kings' Tomb at Macharhatta . .				
Do. .	Do. . .	Stone lion				
Azamgarh .	Mehnagar .	Daulat's Tomb	75	75	61 0 0	
Jalaun .	Kalpi . .	Chaurasi Gumbad	450	470	419 0 0	
Cawnpore .	Cawnpore .	Savada Kothi monument . . .	90	90	78 0 0	
Farrukhabad .	Mau Rashidabad.	Tomb of Nawab Rashid Khan . .	15	15	15 0 0	
		Carried over .		5,811	5,325 0 0	

APPENDIX A—*contd.*

District.	Locality.	Name of work and description.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Allotment for the year 1924-25.	Amount spent during the year 1924-25.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	
		Brought forward .		5,841	5,325 0 0	
		THE UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH—*contd.*				
		Annual Repairs (recurring charges) carried out by the Public Works Department—concld.				
Farrukhabad .	Karbar . .	Well	15	15	16 0 0	
Do. .	Chaudhariapur .	Tomb	15	15	14 0 0	
Fyzabad .	Akbarpur .	Mosque in the Fort	25	25	24 0 0	
Sultanpur .	Isauli . .	Mosque	60	60	51 0 0	
Lucknow .	Lucknow . .	Alambagh House	750	750	750 0 0	
Do. .	Do. . .	Chhatar Manzil palace for Queens and platforms.	3,800	3,800	3,789 0 0	
Do. .	Do. . .	Farhat Bakch station Library . .	1,200	1,200	1,199 0 0	
Do. .	Do. . .	Neil's gate	15	15	12 0 0	
Do. .	Do. . .	Sikandar Bagh Buildings	300	300	273 0 0	
Do. .	Do. . .	Kaisarbagh gates	800	800	800 0 0	
Do. .	Do. . .	Nadan Mahal and Ibrahim Chishtis' Tomb.	300	300	277 0 0	
Do. .	Do. . .	Nasiruddin Hyder's Karbala . .	300	300	298 0 0	
Do. .	Do. . .	Janab Aliya's tomb	300	300	300 0 0	
Do. .	Do. . .	Gulistan-i-Iram	540	500	459 0 0	
Do. .	Do. . .	Residency buildings and Caretakers' quarters.	1,650	1,650	1,580 0 0	
Do. .	Do. . .	Bibiapur House	300	300	263 0 0	
Do. .	Do. . .	Dilkusha palace	300	300	299 0 0	
Dehra Dun .	Dehra Dun .	Kalanga monuments	15	15	15 0 0	
Hardoi . .	Malawan .	Wells	22	22	15 0 0	
Do. .	Shahabad .	Maqbara of Nawab Diler Khan . .	295	295	266 0 0	
		TOTAL .	..	16,803	16,025 0 0	
		Agency charges @ 19 per cent. .	..	3,193	3,015 0 0	
		TOTAL .	..	19 996	19,070 0 0	
Fyzabad .	Fyzabad .	Gulab Bari	776	500	500 0 0	The total expenditure incurred on the annual repairs to Gulab Bari tomb at Fyzabad amounted to Rs. 776, the extra amount of Rs. 276 having been paid by the Deputy Commissioner, Fyzabad, out of the Nazul funds.
		TOTAL .	..	20,496	19,570 0 0	

APPENDIX A—*contd.*

District.	Locality.	Name of work and description.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Allotment for the year 1924-25.	Amount spent during the year 1924-25.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	
		THE UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH—*contd.*				
		Annual Repairs (recurring charges) carried out by the Archæological Department.				
Agra	Agra	Roman Catholic cemetery	550	300 (+250)	713 0 0	
Do.	Tajganj	Taj Buildings including gateways	4,050	4,050	4,153 0 0	
Do.	Agra	Agra Fort	9,950	6,800 (+3,150)	9,833 0 0	
Do.	Sikandra	Akbar's Tomb	2,800	2,800	2,385 0 0	
Do.	Do.	Mariam's Tomb	700	700	402 0 0	
Do.	Do.	Kanch Mahal	70	70	59 0 0	
Do.	Agra	Itimaduddaula's Tomb	700	700	683 0 0	
Do.	Do.	Chini-ka-Rauza	150	150	163 0 0	
Do.	Do.	Ram Bagh	5,150	650 (+4,500) (—3,500)	5,184 0 0 (—3,537)*	* Sale proceeds of old materials credited to the work.
Do.	Do	Delhi Gate	..	..	9 0 0	
Do.	Do.	Kansgate Pulchanga Modi	100	100	108 0 0	
Do.	Do.	Itbari Khan's Tomb	100	100	47 0 0	
Do.	Do.	Itbari Khan's Mosque	20	20	12 0 0	
Do.	Do.	Salabat Khan and Sadiq Khan's Tombs	200	200	323 0 0	
Do.	Agra Muttra Road.	Guru-ka-Tal	50	50	..	
Do.	Agra	Dhakri-ka-Mahal	50	50	53 0 0	
Do.	Kachpura	Humayun's Mosque	50	50	..	
Do.	Agra	Jodh Bai's Chhattri	10	10	..	
Do.	Agra Muttra Road.	Small Chhattri	10	10	..	
Do.	Agra	Firoz Khan's Tomb	300	300	266 0 0	
Do.	Do.	Office of Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Muhammedan and Buddhist Monuments, Northern Circle.	350	350	311 0 0	
Do.	Fatehpur Sikri.	Archæological Buildings	6,500	5,500 (+1,000)	7,191 0 0	
Do.	Itmadpur	Burhia-ka-Tal	100	100	91 0 0	
		Carried over		28,400	28,455 0 0	

Appendix A—*contd.*

District.	Locality.	Name of work and description.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Allotment for the year 1924-25.	Amount spent during the year 1924-25.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	
		Brought forward		28,460	28,455 0 0	
		The United Provinces of Agra and Oudh—*contd.*				
		Annual Repairs (recurring charges) carried out by the Archæological Department—contd.				
Meerut	Sardhana	Roman Catholic Church	150	150	150 0 0	
Cawnpore	Cawnpore	Memorial well	238	238	238 0 0	
Agra	Agra	Supply of uniforms to the Khadims at Taj, Sikandra and Itimad-ud-daulah.	200	200	200 0 0	
		Total	..	29,048	29,043 0 0	
		Grand Total Annual Repairs	..	..	48,613 0 0	

District.	Locality.	Name of work and description.	Allotment for the year 1924-25.	Amount spent during the year 1924-25.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
			Rs.	Rs.	
		The United Provinces of Agra and Oudh—*concld.*			
		Maintenance of gardens (recurring charges).			
Agra	Agra	Taj, Khan-i-Alam, Agra Fort, Itimad-ud-daulah, Chini-ka-Rauza, Ram Bagh and Roman Catholic Cemetery.			
Do.	Sikandra	Akbar's tomb	40,813	29,126	
Lucknow	Lucknow	The Residency, Nadan Mahal and Ibrahim Chishti's tomb.		7,697	
Allahabad	Allahabad	Khusro Bagh	3,000	3,013	
Cawnpore	Cawnpore	Wheeler's entrenchment	1,000	1,000	
		Total Gardens	44,813	40,836	

Summary.

	Rs.
Special repairs carried out by the Public Works Department	20,425
Ditto ditto Archæological Department	22,159
Annual repairs carried out by the Public Works Department	19,570
Ditto ditto Archæological Department	29,043
Gardens	40,836
Grand Total for the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	1,32,033

APPENDIX A—*contd.*

Locality.	Name of work and description.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Allotment for the year 1924-25.	Amount spent during the year 1924-25.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
	DELHI PROVINCE.				
	Special Repairs (non-recurring charges) carried out by the Public Works Department.				
Delhi . .	Connecting fort with permanent irrigation water supply.	9,500	3,500	3,501	Completed.
Do. . .	Conservation work at Sher Shah's gateway.	10,000	8,000	6,385	In progress.
Do. . .	Providing teak wood doors to Sher Shah's mosque in Purana Qila.	1,050	1,050	..	*Not undertaken.*
Do. . .	Providing an elevator to replace the steam pump at Qutb.	5,460	4,813	3,671	Completed.
Do. . .	Revised lay out and grassing of the Safdarjang garden.	8,650	1,045 (+818)	2,051	In progress.
	TOTAL .	..	19,226	15,608	
	Agency charges @ 10 per cent. .	..	1,923	1,561	
	GRAND TOTAL SPECIAL REPAIRS.	..	21,149	17,169	
	Annual Repairs (recurring charges) carried out by the Public Works Department.				
Delhi . .	1. Delhi Fort				
Do. . .	2. Baradari in Roshanara Garden .				
Do. . .	3. Mutiny Memorial . . .				
Do. . .	4. Baoli near Pirgaib . . .				
Do. . .	5. Chauburji mosque . . .				
Do. . .	6. Gateway and mosque in Qudsia garden.				
Do. . .	7. Kashmir gate	14,340	14,341	14,070	
Do. . .	8. Kotla Firoz Shah . . .				
Do. . .	9. Abdul Nabi's mosque . .				
Do . .	10. Khairul Manazil . .				
Do. . .	11. Purana Qila				
Do. . .	12. Nili Chhatri				
Do. . .	13. Lal Bungalow . . .				
Do. . .	14. Isa Khan's tomb . . .				

APPENDIX A—*contd.*

Locality.	Name of work and description.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Allotment for the year 1924-25.	Amount spent during the year 1924-25.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
	DELHI PROVINCE—*contd.*				
	Annual Repairs (recurring charges) carried out by the Public Works Department—contd.				
Delhi . .	15. Gateway Bu Halima . .				
Do. . .	16. Humayun's tomb . . .				
Do. . .	17. Chaunsath Khamba . .				
Do. . .	18. Lodi tombs				
Do. . .	19. Safdarjang's tomb . . .				
Do. . .	20. Moth-ki-Masjid . . .				
Do. . .	21. Dome in Mubarakpur Kotla .	14,340	14,341	14,070	
Do. . .	22. Hauz Khas				
Do. . .	23. Bijai Mandal				
Do. . .	24. Qutb buildings . . .				
Do. . .	25. Khirki Masjid . . .				
Do. . .	26. Ghiasuddin Tughlaq's tomb .				
Do. . .	27. Road front of Tughlaqabad .				
	TOTAL .	..	14,341	14,070	
	Agency charges @ 10 per cent. .	..	1,434	1,407	
	TOTAL ANNUAL REPAIRS .	..	15,775	15,477	
			Rs.	Rs.	
	Annual Repairs and maintenance carried out by the Archæological Department.				
Delhi . .	Two Temporary Draftsmen for survey work, at Rs. 55 per mensem, for 12 months.		1,320	1,320	
Do. . .	Travelling Allowance for above		500 (*—68*)	422	
Do. . .	Contingencies for above		250	248	
Do . .	Exploration of the tomb of Ghiasuddin Tughlaq . .		250	241	
	TOTAL ANNUAL REPAIRS .		2,252	2,234	
	GRAND TOTAL ANNUAL REPAIRS .		18,027	17,711	

APPENDIX A—*contd.*

Locality.	Name of work and description.	Allotment for the year 1924-25.	Amount spent during the year 1924-25.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.	Rs.	
	DELHI PROVINCE—*concld.*			
	Maintenance of Gardens (recurring charges)			
Delhi . .	Kotla Firoz Shah	40,000	36,142	
Do. . .	Purana Qila			
Do. . .	Humayun's tomb, Bu Halima garden, Isa Khan's tomb and Arab Serai.			
Do. . .	Safdar Jang's tomb			
Do. . .	Hauz Khas			
Do. . .	Qutb gardens			
	Agency charges @ 10 per cent. on above .	4,000	3,614	
	Unfiltered water supply to the Delhi Fort Gardens .	3,000	3,060	
	Delhi Fort Gardens.			
	Pay of Malis and other Horticultural expenses .	3,156	3,090	
	Garden contingencies	1,000	425	
	Captain T. J. Campbell's contingencies . . .	2,400 (—1,400)	1,750 *	* This includes Rs. 900 paid to Captain T. J. Campbell and his staff on account of their bonus for the year 1923.
	Bonus to Captain T. J. Campbell for the year 1924 .	500	500	
	Bonus to Captain T. J. Campbell's staff for the year 1924	400	400	
	TOTAL GARDENS .	53,056	48,981	

SUMMARY.

	Rs.
Special Repairs carried out by Public Works Department	17,169
Annual Repairs carried out by Public Works Department	15,477
Annual Repairs and Maintenance carried out by the Archæological Department	2,234
Gardens	48,981
GRAND TOTAL FOR THE DELHI PROVINCE .	83,861

Summary of Expenditure on Conservation in the Northern Circle, Muhammadan and British Monuments.

Province.	Total amount spent on Special Repairs	Total amount spent on Annual Repairs.	Total amount spent on the maintenance of gardens.	TOTAL.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
United Provinces	42,584	48,613	40,836	1,32,033
Delhi Province	17,169	17,711	48,981	83,861
TOTAL .	59,753	66,324	89,817	2,15,894
GRAND TOTAL .	..	..	..	2,15,894

APPENDIX A—*contd.*

(*b*) EXPENDITURE ON CONSERVATION.

Northern Circle, Hindu and Buddhist Monuments.

District.	Locality.	Name of work and description.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Allotment for the year 1924-25.	Amount spent during the year 1924-25.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	
		THE PUNJAB.				
		Special Repairs (non-recurring charges) carried out by the Public Works Department.				
		Special repairs to—				
Gurgaon	Tughlaqabad	Surajkund	10,579	2,000	1,405 0 0	Work stopped.
Kangra	Baijnath	Temples	453	273	135 0 0	Completed.
Jhelum	Katas	Satghara temples	10,448	5,000	..	Funds re-appropriated.
Kangra	Ambikeshwar	Temple	400	400	..	
Do.	Nadu	Gateway and temple	140	140	..	
Rawalpindi	Taxila	Construction of Museum	193,734	30,000	16,798 0 0	In progress.
Do.	Do.	Construction of a petrol and oil godown.	334	334	263 0 0	Do.
		TOTAL	..	38,147	18,601 0 0	
		Agency charges @ 19 per cent.	..	..	3,534 0 0	
		TOTAL	..	38,147	22,135 0 0	
		Special Repairs (non-recurring charges) carried out by the Archæological Department.				
Rawalpindi	Taxila	Maintenance of Police Guard	1,617	1,617	1,617 0 0	
Lahore	Lahore	Purchase of Notice Boards	..	700	645 3 0	In progress.
Rawalpindi	Taxila	Special Conservation work (Director-General).	..	3,000	3,000 0 0	Do.
		TOTAL	..	5,317	5,262 3 0	
		GRAND TOTAL SPECIAL REPAIRS	..	5,317	27,397 3 0	

APPENDIX A—*contd.*

District.	Locality.	Name of work and description.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Allotment for the year 1924-25.	Amount spent during the year 1924-25.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	
		THE PUNJAB—*concld.*				
		Annual Repairs (recurring charges) carried out by the Public Works Department.				
Shahpur	Vijhi	Ancient site	88	50	74 0 0	
Do.	Bhera	Ditto.		30		
Do.	Amb	Temple in the Fort	230	350	225 0 0	
Sialkot	Sialkot	Tibba Jalian	150	150	149 0 0	
Rawalpindi	Mankiala.	Buddhist Tope	32	16	22 0 0	
Do.	Bhallar	Ditto		16		
Jhelum	Katas	Satghara temple	531	50	508 0 0	
Do.	Malot	Temple		300		
Do.	Rohtas	Raja Man Singh's Haveli		50		
Do.	Katas	Sardar Hari Singh's Haveli		70		
Gurgaon	Tughlaqabad	Surajkund	250	200	192 0 0	
Do.	Anekpur	Masonry tank	100	100	..	
Karnal	Thanesar	Raja Karn Ka Mound	30	30	25 0 0	
Do.	Kaithal	Baoli	185	180	186 0 0	
Kangra	Kangra	Temple in the Fort	347	340	261 0 0	
Do.	Nurpur	Ditto	19	19	19 0 0	
Do.	Bajaura	Basheshwar Mahadeo temple	35	32	10 0 0	
Do.	Kanhiara and Pathiar.	Rock inscriptions	10	10	10 0 0	
Lahore	Lahore	Maintenance of Electric installation in Archæological Office.	4	4	4 0 0	
		TOTAL	..	1,997	1,685 0 0	
		Agency charges @ 19 per cent.	..	..	320 0 0	
		TOTAL	..	..	2,005 0 0	
Rawalpindi	Taxila	Annual maintenance of Museum, Monuments, etc. (Director General of Archæology).	..	3,520	3,520 0 0	
		TOTAL ANNUAL REPAIRS	..	5,517	5,525 0 0	

SUMMARY.

	Rs. A. P.
Special repairs carried out by the Public Works Department	22,135 0 0
Special repairs carried out by the Archæological Department	5,262 3 0
Annual repairs carried out by the Public Works Department	2,005 0 0
Annual repairs carried out by the Archæological Department	3,520 0 0
GRAND TOTAL FOR THE PUNJAB	32,922 3 0

APPENDIX A—*contd.*

District.	Locality.	Name of work and description.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Allotment for the year 1924-25.	Amount spent during the year 1924-25.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	
		UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH.				
		Special Repairs (non-recurring charges) carried out by the Public Works Department.				
Allahabad .	Garhwa . .	Special repairs to Fort and Monuments	20,387	5,000	958 1 0	In progress.
		Conservation of—				
Almora . .	Dwarahat .	Antiquities	13,780	6,845	6,842 7 0	Completed..
Do. . .	Do. . .	Minor antiquities	96	96	96 0 0	Do.
Benares .	Sarnath . .	Construction of a surface drain .	1,476	714	691 0 0	Do.
Etah . .	Bilsar . .	Conservation of Gupta relics .	1,036	{ 1,036 (—136) }	382 0 0	In progress..
		TOTAL .	..	13,555	8,972 8 0	
		Agency charges @ 19 per cent. . .	..	..	1,705 0 0	
		TOTAL .	..	..	10,677 8 0	
		Special Repairs (non-recurring charges) carried out by the Archæological Department.				
Benares .	Sarnath . .	Conservation of Buddhist remains .	..	{ 6,000 (—859 and —500) = 4,641 }	2,939 6 0	In progress.
Gorakhpur .	Kasia . .	Ditto ditto . .	..	2,758-12	1,029 8 0	Do.
		Purchase of Notice boards for Hindu and Buddhist Monuments in United Provinces.	..	{ 1,000 +136 }	1,059 1 0	Do.
		TOTAL .	..	12,904-12	5,027 15 0	
		GRAND TOTAL SPECIAL REPAIRS .	..	26,159-12	15,705 7 0	
		Annual Repairs (recurring charges) carried out by the Public Works Department.				
Dehra Dun .	Kalsi . .	Asoka stone	60	37 +23	60 0 0	
Agra . .	Agra . .	Jaswant Singh ki Chhatri . . .	150	150	128 0 0	
Muttra . .	Brindaban .	Gobind Deo temple	360	360	137 0 0	
Do. . .	Do. . .	Radha Ballabh temple . . .	120	120	56 0 0	
Do. . .	Do. .	Jugal Kishore temple . . .	120	120	78 0 0	
		Carried over .	..	810	459 0 0	

APPENDIX A—*contd.*

District.	Locality.	Name of work and description.	Amount of sanctioned *estimate.*	Allotment for the year *1924-25.*	Amount spent during the year 1924-25.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	
		Brought forward .	..	810	459 0 0	
		UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH—*concld.*				
		Annual Repairs (recurring charges) carried out by the Public Works Department—concld.				
Hamirpur .	Mahoba . .	Rahilya temple	37	37	} 55 5 0	
Do. .	Sakura . .	Jain temple	4	4		
Do.	Do. .	Four Chandella temples and small masonry tank.	22	22		
Do. .	Do. . .	Brahmanical temple . . .	3	3		
Gorakhpur .	Kasia . .	Buddhist remains	172	172	137 8 0	
Gonda . .	Saheth Maheth.	Ditto	550	550	533 0 0	
Benares .	Sarnath . .	Ditto	918	918	909 8 0	
Jhansi . .	Talbehat .	Fort	184	184	177 2 0	
Do. . .	Chandpur and Dudhai.	Temples	400	400	400 0 0	
Benares .	Bhitri . .	Asoka pillar	..	..	12 0 0	
Do. .	Do. . .	Stone bridge	..	..	15 0 0	
Hardoi . .	Sandhi . .	Phulmati temple	..	..	5 0 0	
Allahabad .	Garhwa . .	Fort	..	..	94 4 0	
		TOTAL .	..	3,100	2,797 11 0	
		Agency charges @ 19 per cent. .	..	..	532 0 0	
		TOTAL ANNUAL REPAIRS .	..	..	3,329 11 0	

SUMMARY.

	Rs. A. P.
Special repairs carried out by the Public Works Department	10,677 8 0
Special repairs carried out by the Archæological Department	5,027 15 0
Annual repairs carried out by the Public Works Department	3,329 11 0
GRAND TOTAL FOR THE UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH .	19,035 2 0

Summary of Expenditure on Conservation in the Northern Circle, Hindu and Buddhist Monuments.

PROVINCE.	Total amount spent on *special repairs.*	Total amount spent on *annual repairs.*	TOTAL.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Punjab	27,397 3 0	5,525 0 0	32,922 3 0
United Provinces	15,705 7 0	3,329 11 0	19,035 2 0
TOTAL .	43,102 10 0	8,854 11 0	51,957 5 0
GRAND TOTAL .	....	....	51,957 5 0

APPENDIX A—*contd.*

(*b*) EXPENDITURE ON CONSERVATION.

Frontier Circle, Muhammadan and British Monuments.

District.	Locality.	Name of work and description.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Allotment for the year 1924-25.	Amount spent during the year 1924-25.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	
		PUNJAB.				
		Special Repairs (non-recurring charges) carried out by the Public Works Department.				
Sheikhupura .	Shahdara .	Improvement to Asaf Khan's Tomb .	41,626	1,050	1,050 0 0	Completed.
Lahore . .	Lahore . .	Making a syphon drain at Gulabi Gate-way.	305	305	204 0 0	Do.
Do. . .	Do. . .	Purchasing of uniforms for chowkidars employed at historical buildings.	378	378	331 0 0	Do.
Do. . .	Do. . .	Chauburji Mosque	..	{ 3,000 (—3,000) }	..	Reappropriated.
Do. . .	Do. . .	Acquisition of land from Railway Department in connection with Budhu's tomb at Lahore.	466	460	466 0 0	Completed.
Do. . .	Do. . .	Providing marble Balustrade to replace existing iron railings to rampart top of Shalamar Garden.	2,491	2,483	2,000 0 0	Do.
		TOTAL .	..	4,676	4,051 0 0	
		Agency charges @ 19 per cent. . .	..	..	770 0 0	
		TOTAL .	..	..	4,821 0 0	
		Special Repairs (non-recurring charges) carried out by the Archæological Department.				
Lahore ..	Lahore Fort .	Conservation of Lahore Fort buildings.	..	{ 10,000 (+1,500) (+3,000) }	14,500 0 0	
		TOTAL .	..	14,500	14,500 0 0	
		GRAND TOTAL SPECIAL REPAIRS .	..	19,176	19,321 0 0	

APPENDIX A—*contd.*

District.	Locality.	Name of work and description.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Allotment for the year 1924-25.	Amount spent during the year 1924-25.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	
		PUNJAB—*contd*				
		Annual Repairs (recurring charges) carried out by the Public Works Department.				
Campbellpore.	Hasan Abdal	Lala Rukh's Tomb	546	540	287 0 0	
Do.	Do.	Abdul Hakim's Tomb				
Do.	Losar	Losar Baoli				
Do.	Saidan	Saidan Baoli				
Do.	Attock	Begam-ki-Sarai				
Jhelum	Rohtas	Rohtas Fort	368	360	298 0 0	
Gujrat	Gujrat	Akbari Baoli	314	284	210 0 0	
Do.	Kharian	Aurangzeb Baoli				
Muzaffargarh	Muzaffargarh	Tomb of Tahir Khan Nahar Mosque of Tahir Khan Nahar.	208	200	164 0 0	
Gurgaon	Gurgaon	Annual repairs to Kos Minars	160	160	73 0 0	
Rohtak	Rohtak	Ditto ditto	126	120	64 0 0	
		Annual repairs to—				
Rohtak	Sonepat	Khawaja Khizar's Tomb	133	130	57 0 0	
Hissar	Hissar	Muhammadan and British Monuments.	734	720	719 0 0	
Jullundur	Jullundur	Ditto ditto	691	890	195 0 0	
Ludhiana	Ludhiana	Kos Minars	13	10	11 0 0	
Ambala	Ambala	Ditto	8	5	5 0 0	
Karnal	Karnal	Muhammadan and British Monuments.	424	415	458 0 0	
Do.	Kala Amb	Oblisk commemorating the 3rd Battle of Panipat.	10	10	10 0 0	
Sheikhupura	Shahdara	Historical buildings	15,995	15,580	15,490 0 0	
Lahore	Lahore	Mian Mir's Tomb	991	900	899 0 0	
Do.	Do.	Making a syphon with drain at Gulabi gateway.	101	101	60 0 0	
Do.	Do.	Providing marble balustrade at Shalamar gardens.	155	155	47 0 0	
Do.	Do.	Rebuilding east wall of nursery attached to Shalamar gardens.	990	990	900 0 0	
		Carried over	..	21,570	19,947 0 0	

APPENDIX A—*contd.*

District.	Locality.	Name of work and description.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Allotment for the year 1924-25.	Amount spent during the year 1924-25.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	
		Brought forward	..	21,570	19,947 0 0	
		PUNJAB—*concld.*				
		Annual Repairs (recurring charges) carried out by the Public Works Department—concld.				
		Annual Repairs to—				
Lahore	Lahore	Historical buildings in Lahore	6,147	5,690	5,687 0 0	
Do.	Do.	Shalamar gardens				
Do.	Do.	Chauburji				
Do.	Do.	Budhu's Tomb				
Do.	Do.	Budhu ka Awa				
Do.	Do.	Dai Angha's mosque				
Do.	Do.	Ali Mardan Khan's Tomb				
Do.	Do.	Dai Anga's Tomb				
Do.	Do.	Gulabi gateway				
Do.	Do.	Saruwala Maqbara				
Do.	Do.	Historical buildings in and outside Lahore Fort.	7,857	5,300	5,130 0 0	
Gujranwala	Ramnagar	Graves in Baradari	27	20	16 0 0	
Amritsar	Mile 273, 278 & 279 of G. T. R.	Kos Minars	42	40	41 0 0	
urdaspur	Batala	Shamsher Khan's Tomb	..	..	..	
Do.	Kalanaur	Takht-i-Akbari	211	200	145 0 0	
Kangra	Dharamsala	Lord Elgin's Tomb	20	20	20 0 0	
Sheikhupura	Sheikhupura	Hiran Munara and Tank	827	800	814 0 0	
		TOTAL	..	33,640	31,800 0 0	
		Agency charges @ 19 per cent.	..	..	6,041 0 0	
		TOTAL ANNUAL REPAIRS	..	..	37,841 0 0	
		Gardens.				
Lahore	Shalamar	Shalamar Gardens	..	8,764	8,128 1 0	
Do.	Lahore	Hazuri Bagh	..	1,300	1,285 8 0	
Sheikhupura	Shahdara	Shahdara gardens	..	12,400	11,136 11 0	
		TOTAL GARDENS	..	..	20,550 4 0*	* This sum was provided from provincial funds.

SUMMARY.

	Rs. A. P.
Total special repairs carried out by the Public Works Department	4,821 0 0
Total special works carried out by the Archæological Department	14,500 0 0
Total Annual repairs carried out by the Public Works Department	37,841 0 0
Total Gardens (Provincial Funds)	20,550 4 6
GRAND TOTAL FOR PUNJAB	77,712 4 6

APPENDIX A—*contd.*

District.	Locality.	Name of work and description.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Allotment for the year 1924-25.	Amount spent during the year 1924-25.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	
		NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.				
		Special Repairs (non-recurring charges) carried out by the Archæological Department.				
		Conservation of—				
Peshawar	Mardan Tehsil	Jamalgarhi Monuments	..	..	375 0 0	
Do.	Do.	Takht-i-Bahi	..	2,930*	1,000 0 0	* Rs. 1,930 Rs. 1,000 surrendered.
Hazara	Near Taxila	Jaulian	..	3,500	..	
		TOTAL SPECIAL REPAIRS	..	6,430	1,375 0 0	
		Annual Repairs (recurring charges) carried out by the Public Works Department.				
Peshawar	Mardan Tehsil	Takht-i-Bahi Monuments	380	380	76 0 0	
Do.	Peshawar	Annual Repairs to Archæological Office, Peshawar.	235	249	200 0 0	
		Agency charges at 24½ per cent	..	..	141 0 0	
		TOTAL	..	629	717 0 0	
		Annual Repairs (recurring charges) carried out by the Archæological Department.				
Peshawar	Mardan Tehsil	Annual repairs and maintenance of Monuments at Jamalgarhi.	..	380	180 0 0	
		Annual repairs to—				
Do.	Swabi Tehsil	Asota monument	..	50	7 6 0	
Do.	Mardan Tehsil	Shahbazgarhi monument	..	100	7 6 0	
Hazara	Near Taxila	Annual repairs and maintenance charges of Jandial Monuments.	..	280	180 0 0	
		Carried over	..	810	374 12 0	

APPENDIX A—*contd.*

District.	Locality	Name of work and description.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Allotment for the year 1924-25.	Amount spent during the year 1924-25.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	
		Brought forward	..	810	374 12 0	
		NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE —*concld.*				
		Annual Repairs (recurring charges) carried out by the Archæological Department—contd.				
		Annual repairs to—				
Hazara	Near Taxila	Jaulian monument	..	846	778 13 0	
Do.	Do.	Pippala	..	230	189 0 0	
Do.	Do.	Nikra	..	632	526 10 0	
		TOTAL	..	2,518	1,869 3 0	
		GRAND TOTAL ANNUAL REPAIRS	..	..	2,586 3 0	

SUMMARY.

	Rs. A. P.
Special repairs carried out by the Archæological Department	1,375 0 0
Annual repairs carried out by the Public Works Department	717 0 0
Annual repairs carried out by the Archæological Department	1,869 3 0
GRAND TOTAL FOR NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE	3,961 3 0

Summary of Expenditure on Conservation in the Frontier Circle

PROVINCE.	Total amount spent on special repairs.	Total amount spent on annual repairs.	TOTAL.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Punjab	19,321 0 0	37,841 0 0	57,162 0 0
North-West Frontier Province	1,375 0 0	2,586 3 0	3,961 3 0
TOTAL	20,696 0 0	40,427 3 0	61,123 3 0
GRAND TOTAL	.. .	....	61,123 3 0

Appendix A.

(b) Expenditure on Conservation.

Western Circle.

District (P. W. D.)	Locality.	Name of work and description.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Allotment for the year 1924-25.	Amount spent during the year 1924-25.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	
		Bombay Presidency including Sind				
		Special Repairs (non-recurring charges) carried out by the Public Works Department.				
Kaira and Panch Mahals.	Mehmedabad .	Bhamaria well. (Total expenditure incurred up to date is Rs. 4,644).	7,537 (revised).	2,000 +1,650	3,649 0 0	In progress.
Bijapur .	Bijapur .	Gol Gumbaz (filling in cracks). (Total expenditure up to date is Rs. 3,399).	8,873 (revised).	2,000 +400	2,400 0 0	Do.
Do. .	Do. . .	Gagan Mahal. (Total expenditure up to date is Rs. 9,397).	11,653 (2 estimates).	200 —62	138 0 0	Completed.
Do. .	Do. . .	Badi Kaman. (Total expenditure up to date is Rs. 1,956).	2,271	1,000 +85	1,086 0 0	In progress.
Do. .	Do. . .	Asar Mahal. (Total expenditure up to date is Rs. 2,525).	2,675 (revised).	186	186 0 0	Completed.
Do. .	Torvi . .	Nari Mahal. (Total expenditure up to date is Rs. 1,528).	4,940	1,000 —179 +62	883 0 0	In progress.
Do. .	Badami . .	Temple on the hill. (Total expenditure up to date is Rs. 521).	1,039	636 —485	95 0 0	Do.
Do. .	Do. . .	Caves (parapet walls). (Total expenditure up to date is Rs. 816).	1,227 (revised).	498	542 0 0	Completed.
Do. .	Bijapur . .	Hydri or Upli Burudj	290	272	272 0 0	Do.
Do. .	Do. . .	Tank at Asar Mahal	579	100 +179	578 0 0	Do.
Do. .	Aiholi and Pattadkal.	Surveying and preparing plans for the acquisition of land for the preservation of temples.	95	95	95 0 0	Do.
Do. .	Aiholi . .	Charanti Math.	1,138 (2 estimates).	700 —350	285 0 0	In progress.
Presidency .	Gharapuri .	Making certain improvements in the water cistern in Cave No. 1.	3,437	3,358	3,430 0 0	Completed.
Ahmedabad .	Dholka . .	Khan Masjid. (Total expenditure up to date is Rs. 13,385).	8,568 5,373	1,000	999 0 0	Do.
Do. .	Ahmedabad .	Renewing the roof over the caretaker's quarters in Achyut Bibi's Mosque.	219	219	218 0 0	Do.
Do. .	Do. .	Renewing the decayed posts and fixing the enamelled notice boards in Ahmedabad District.	132	132	125 0 0	Do.
Sholapur .	Sholapur Fort .	The rampart walls near the temple. (Total expenditure incurred up to date is Rs. 1,883).	2,124	825 —41	784 0 0	Do.
		Carried over .	..	15,840	15,865 0 0	

APPENDIX A—*contd.*

District (P. W. D.)	Locality.	Name of work and description.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Allotment for the year 1924-25.	Amount spent during the year 1924-25.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	
		Brought forward	..	15,840	15,865 0 0	
		BOMBAY PRESIDENCY INCLUDING SIND —*contd.* *Special Repairs (non-recurring charges) carried out by the Public Works Department*—contd.				
Kanara	Bhatkal	Narasimha Devasthan. (Total expenditure incurred up to date is Rs. 1,891).	2,054	558	466 0 0	In progress.
Karachi Buildings.	Hyderabad Fort	Harem of Mirs (walls of platform). (Total expenditure incurred up to date is Rs. 1,355).	1,437 (revised)	518 +303	821 0 0	Completed.
Govt. House	Pratapgad	Afzul Khan's tomb	900	900	900 0 0	Do.
Ahmednagar	Ahmednagar	Niyamat Khan's Palace	59	59	57 0 0	Do.
Satara	Satara	Fixing up enamelled notice boards to protected monuments.	52	52	48 0 0	Do.
Eastern Nara	Naokot	Fort	260	260	260 0 0	Do.
		TOTAL	..	18,490	18,417 0 0	
		Agency charges allotted @ 23 per cent. and apportioned on *pro-rata* basis.	..	4,253	5,232 0 0	
		TOTAL	..	22,743	23,649 0 0	
		Special Repairs (non-recurring charges) carried out by the Archæological Department.				
Kaira and Panch Mahals.	Sarnal	Galesvara Mahadeva temple. (Total expenditure incurred up to date is Rs. 11,903).	19,788 (revised).	1,000	1,000 0 0	In progress.
Poona	Karla	Caves. (Total expenditure incurred up to date is Rs. 7,298).	8,940 (revised).	3,000 +2,000	4,998 0 0	Do.
Do.	Nanaghat	Inscribed Cave	1,444	+250	250 0 0	Do.
Do.	Poona City	Improvements to the Fort walls of Shanwar Wada. (Total expenditure incurred up to date is Rs. 18,264).	29,748	3,700	3,700 0 0	Do.
Ahmednagar	Ahmednagar	Faria Bagh Palace	425	1,000 —552	447 0 0	Completed.
Do.	Do.	Work in connection with the excavations in the Fort. (Total expenditure incurred up to date is Rs. 2,560).	4,000 (revised).	1,060	1,060 0 0	In progress.
Presidency	Gharapuri	Elephanta Caves. (Total expenditure incurred up to date is Rs. 22,749).	33,831 (7 estimates).	1,500 +970	2,469 0 0	Do.
		Carried over	..	13,928	13,924 0 0	

APPENDIX A—*contd.*

District (P. W. D.)	Locality.	Name of work and description.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Allotment for the year 1924-25.	Amount spent during the year 1924-25.	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	
		Brought forward	..	13,928	13,924 0 0	
		BOMBAY PRESIDENCY INCLUDING SIND—*contd.* *Special Repairs (non-recurring charges) carried out by the Archæological Department*—contd.				
Thana	Bassein Fort	Portuguese monuments. (Total expenditure incurred up to date is Rs. 14,065).	24,621	1,000 —418	582 0 0	In progress.
Ratnagiri	Jayagad	Main archway to the Fort	890	890	890 0 0	Completed.
Larkhana	Mohenjo-daro	Constructing caretakers' quarters, store and inspection rooms.	3,684	2,000 +992	2,992 0 0	In progress.
Do.	Do.	Enamelled iron notice boards for the monuments in the Western Circle. (Total expenditure incurred up to date is Rs. 1,770).	1,820	820 —50	770 0 0	Completed.
		TOTAL	..	19,162	19,158 0 0	
		GRAND TOTAL SPECIAL REPAIRS	..	41,905	42,807 0 0	
		Annual Repairs (recurring charges) carried out by the Public Works Department.				
Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad City and Suburbs.	Annual repairs to Ahmed Shah's Masjid	25	25	25 0 0	
Do.	Do	Annual repairs to Azam Khan's Palace	35	35	34 0 0	
Do.	Do.	Annual repairs to Baba Lului's Masjid	30	30	30 0 0	
Do.	Do.	Annual repairs to Dada Harir's well	50	50	50 0 0	
Do.	Do	Annual repairs to Dada Harir's Masjid and tomb.	30	30	29 0 0	
Do.	Do.	Annual repairs to Dutch Tombs on Kankaria tank.	60	60	41 0 0	
Do.	Do	Annual repairs to inlet to Kankaria tank.	20	20	15 0 0	
Do.	Do.	Annual repairs to Muhafiz Khan's Masjid.	15	15	14 0 0	
Do.	Do.	Annual repairs to Queen's Masjid	57	57	57 0 0	
Do.	Do.	Annual repairs to Sidi Sayyad's Masjid.	10	10	10 0 0	
Do.	Do.	Annual repairs to three gates	15	15	14 0 0	
Do.	Do.	Annual repairs to Bhadar Tower	45	45	45 0 0	
		Carried over	..	392	367 0 0	

APPENDIX A—*contd.*

District (P. W. D.)	Locality.	Name of work and description.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Allotment for the year 1924-25.	Amount spent during the year 1924-25.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	
		Brought forward	..	392	367 0 0	
		BOMBAY PRESIDENCY INCLUDING SIND—*contd.* *Annual Repairs (recurring charges) carried out by the Public Works Department*—contd.				
Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad city and Suburbs.	Annual Repairs to Achyut Bibi's Masjid and Tomb.	25	25	25 0 0	
Do.	Do.	Annual repairs to Mian Khan Jahan's Masjid and Tomb.	20	20	20 0 0	
Do.	Do.	Annual repairs to Tomb of Mir Abu Turab.	25	25	25 0 0	
Do.	Do.	Maintenance charges for garden in Ahmed Shah's Masjid (manure, pipe connection fees, etc., and Mali's pay).	280	280	280 0 0	
Do.	Ahmedabad	Maintenance charges for garden in Sidi Sayyad's Masjid (manure, pipe connection fees, etc., and Mali's pay).	175	175	166 0 0	
Do.	Vatwa	Annual repairs to tombs	140	140	139 0 0	
Do.	Dholka	Annual repairs to Bahlol Khan Gazi's Masjid.	50	50	49 0 0	
Do.	Do.	Annual repairs to Khan Masjid	60	60	59 0 0	
Do.	Do.	Annual repairs to Khan tank	60	60	61 0 0	
Do.	Adalaj	Annual repairs to stepped well	55	55	55 0 0	
Do.	Kochrab Paldi	Annual repairs to small stone Masjid.	25	25	24 0 0	
Do.	Vasna	Annual repairs to tomb of Azam Khan and Muazzam Khan.	20	20	19 0 0	
Do.	Isanpur	Annual repairs to small stone Masjid to the south of Malik Isan-ul-Mulk's tomb.	30	30	30 0 0	
Do.	Viramgam	Annual repairs to Mansar tank	45	45	44 0 0	
Do.	Ranpur	Annual repairs to Azam Khan's Palace	20	20	20 0 0	
Do.	Prantij	Annual repairs to Sikandar Roza	15	15	14 0 0	
Do.	Ahmedabad	Maintenance charges for the upkeep of Archæological buildings.	2,000	2,000 —219	1,757 0 0	
Kaira and Panch Mahals	Champaner	Annual repairs to (22 monuments) and maintenance charges for the Archæological buildings (46 in number).	1,372	1,372	1,366 0 0	
Do.	Bhavka	Annual repairs to Mahadeva temple	25	25	25 0 0	
Do.	Sojali	Annual repairs to and maintenance charges for the tombs of Saif-ud-din and Nizam-ud-din.	172	172	172 0 0	
		Carried over	..	4,787	4,717 0 0	

APPENDIX A—*contd.*

District (P. W. D.)	Locality.	Name of work and description.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Allotment for the year 1924-25.	Amount spent during the year 1924-25.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	
		Brought forward .	..	4,787	4,717 0 0	
		BOMBAY PRESIDENCY INCLUDING SIND —*contd.* *Annual Repairs (recurring charges) carried out by the Public Works Department*—contd.				
Surat and Broach.	Surat . .	Annual repairs to and maintenance charges for the English Cemetery (front portion).	424	371 —24	283 0 0	
Do. .	Do. . .	Annual repairs to and maintenance charges for the Dutch and Armenian Cemetery.	255	255	254 0 0	
Do. .	near mouth of river Tapti.	Annual repairs to Vaux's tomb . .	35	35	33 0 0	
Do. .	Rajgiri (Suvali)	Annual repairs to tombs . . .	10	10	10 0 0	
Do. .	Broach . .	Annual repairs to Dutch tombs . .	35	35	35 0 0	
Do. .	Do. . .	Annual repairs to Jami masjid .	160	160	160 0 0	
Presidency .	Gharapuri (Elephanta).	Annual repairs to and maintenance charges for Caves (6 in number) and piers, etc.	2,775	2,637	2,775 0 0	
Do. .	Do. .	Annual repairs to Custodian's quarters	151	200	166 0 0	
Do. .	Do. .	Annual repairs to Assistant Custodian's quarters.	18	25	10 0 0	
Do. .	Do. .	Annual repairs to police chowki and watchman's quarters.	18	100	10 0 0	
Thana . .	Thana . .	Annual repairs to graves of English factors.	10	10	10 0 0	
Do. .	Kalyan . .	Annual repairs to Matabar Khan's tomb and Kali masjid.	24	24	24 0 0	
Do. .	Ambarnath .	Annual repairs to temple . . .	35	35	35 0 0	
Do. .	Mahuli . .	Annual repairs to fort . . .	80	80	80 0 0	
Do. .	Nanaghat .	Annual repairs to Brahmanical Caves	15	15	15 0 0	
Do. .	Vasheli . .	Annual repairs to Caves . . .	15	15	15 0 0	
Do. .	Arnala . .	Annual repairs to fort . . .	60	60	60 0 0	
Do. . .	Barat Hills .	Annual repairs to the Caves . .	95	95	95 0 0	
Do. . .	Kanheri . .	Annual repairs to Caves . . .	190	190	190 0 0	
Do. . .	Andheri . .	Annual repairs to Jogesvari Caves .	68	68	68 0 0	
Do. . .	Kondivat .	Annual repairs to the caves . .	50	50	50 0 0	
Do. . .	Borivli . .	Annual repairs to Mandapesvara Caves, Watch Tower and the Portuguese monastery.	95	95	95 0 0	
		Carried over .	..	9,328	9,190 0 0	

APPENDIX A—*contd.*

District (P. W. D.)	Locality.	Name of work and description.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Allotment for the year 1924-25.	Amount spend during the year 1924-25.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	
		Brought forward	..	9,328	9,190 0 0	
		BOMBAY PRESIDENCY INCLUDING SIND *contd.* *Annual Repairs (recurring charges) carried out by the Public Works Department*—contd.				
Thana	Bandra	Annual repairs to the Fort	40	40	40 0 0	
Do.	Ambivli	Annual repairs to the caves	60	60	60 0 0	
Do.	Revadanda (Agarkot).	Annual repairs to and maintenance charges for the Portuguese remains.	625	625	611 0 0	
Do.	Revadanda (Chaul)	Annual repairs to and maintenance charges for the Portuguese and Muhamadan remains.	580	580	567 0 0	
Do.	Peth	Annual repairs to the Kotali fort	75	75	75 0 0	
Do.	Alibag	Annual repairs to the Fort	175	175	169 0 0	
Do.	Korlai	Annual repairs to Korlai Fort	50	50	48 0 0	
East Khandesh	Patan	Annual repairs to Mahesvara Mahadev temple.	60	60	60 0 0	
Do.	Do.	Annual repairs to Shringar Chavdi	80	80	80 0 0	
Do.	Do.	Annual repairs to Nagarjun Caves	80	80	80 0 0	
Do.	Do.	Annual repairs to Caves (Sita's Nahani)	80	80	80 0 0	
Do.	Waghli	Annual repairs to Mudhai Devi's temple	80	80	80 0 0	
Do.	Dighi	Annual repairs to temple of Devi and Sambha.	40	40	40 0 0	
Do.	Sangamesvara	Annual repairs to old temple of Mahadev.	50	50	50 0 0	
Do.	Changdeva	Annual repairs to temple of Changdeva	160	160	160 0 0	
West Khandesh.	Balsana	Maintenance charges for the temple	36	36	36 0 0	
Do.	Thalner	Annual repairs to and maintenance charges for the three Muhamadan tombs.	78	78	75 0 0	
Nasik	Jhodga	Annual repairs to the temple of Mankesvara Siva.	125	125	125 0 0	
Do.	Ankai	Annual repairs to and maintenance charges for the Caves.	273	273	273 0 0	
Do.	Pandulena	Annual repairs to and maintenance charges for the Caves.	350	350	350 0 0	
Do.	Sinnar	Annual repairs to and maintenance charges for Gondeswara temple.	300	300	300 0 0	
Do	Do.	Annual repairs to Aiswara temple	60	60	60 0 0	
		Carried over	..	12,785	12,609 0 0	

APPENDIX A—*contd.*

District (P. W. D.)	Locality.	Name of work and description.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Allotment for the year 1924-25.	Amount spent during the year 1924-25.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	
		Brought forward .	..	12,785	12,609 0 0	
		BOMBAY PRESIDENCY INCLUDING SIND—*contd.*				
		Annual Repairs (recurring charges) carried out by the Public Works Department—contd.				
Nasik . .	Anjanneri .	Annual repairs to the temple . .	100	100	94 0 0	
Do. . .	Ambegaon .	Annual repairs to temple of Siva .	65	65	65 0 0	
Ahmednagar .	Ahmednagar .	Annual repairs to the Demri Masjid .	32	32	31 0 0	
Do. .	Tahakari .	Annual repairs to Tripad Srinivasa temple of Bhavani.	10	10	9 0 0	
Do. .	Harischandragad	Annual repairs to the caves and temple	10	10	10 0 0	
Do. .	Ratanwadi .	Annual repairs to the temple of Amritesvara.	10	10	10 0 0	
Do. .	Bamni . .	Annual repairs to Hemadpanti tank .	22	22	21 0 0	
Do. .	Kokamthan .	Annual repairs to the old temple .	96	96	96 0 0	
Do. .	Dhokeswara .	Annual repairs to the Caves . .	24	24	24 0 0	
Do. .	Mandavgaon Katrabad.	Annual repairs to the Devi's temple	24	24	24 0 0	
Do. .	Karjat . .	Annual repairs to Mallikarjuna temple.	32	32	31 0 0	
Do. .	Pedgaon .	Annual repairs to Lakshmi Narayan temple.	15	15	16 0 0	
Do. .	Do. . .	Annual repairs to Bablesvara temple	24	24	24 0 0	
Do. .	Tisgoan . .	Annual repairs to Five stone gates .	65	65	65 0 0	
Poona . .	Junnar .	Annual repairs to and maintenance charges for the groups of Caves and Sivaneri fort.	1,043	1,043	1,023 0 0	
Do. . .	Do. . .	Annual repairs to Habshi gumbuz .	75	75	75 0 0	
Do. . .	Ghatghar .	Annual repairs to the Caves . .	50	50	50 0 0	
Do. . .	Khed . .	Annual repairs to Dilavar Khan's Masjid and Tomb.	75	75	74 0 0	
Do. . .	Koregaon Bhima.	Annual repairs to the Monuments .	50	50	50 0 0	
Do. . .	Phulgaon .	Annual repairs to Peshwa's ghat .	50	50	50 0 0	
Do. . .	Do. . .	Annual repairs to Mahadeva's temple with ghat.	20	20	20 0 0	
Do. . .	Tulapur . .	Annual repairs to Sangamesvara temple with ghat.	100	100	100 0 0	
Do. . .	Do. . .	Annual repairs to Vishnu Vallabhesvara temple with ghat.	50	50	50 0 0	
		Carried over .	..	14,827	14,621 0 0	

APPENDIX A—*contd.*

District (P. W. D.)	Locality.	Name of work and description.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Allotment for the year 1924-25.	Amount spent during the year 1924-25.			REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6			7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	
		Brought forward .	..	14,827	14,621	0	0	
		BOMBAY PRESIDENCY INCLUDING SIND—*contd.*						
		Annual Repairs (recurring charges) carried out by the Public Works Department—contd.						
Poona .	Simhagad .	Annual repairs to the fort . .	70	70	70	0	0	
Do. . .	Shelarwadi .	Annual repairs to the Caves . .	100	100	99	0	0	
Do. . .	Bedsa . .	Annual repairs to the Caves . .	100	100	100	0	0	
Do. . .	Visapur . .	Annual repairs to the Fort . .	100	100	100	0	0	
Do. . .	Lohagad .	Annual repairs to the Fort . .	150	150	150	0	0	
Do. . .	Rajamachi .	Annual repairs to the Fort . .	125	125	128	0	0	
Do. . .	Bhaja . .	Annual repairs to and maintenance charges for Caves.	270	270	270	0	0	
Govt. House	Poona . .	Annual repairs to Kotwal's residence	52	52	52	0	0	
Do. .	Do. . .	Annual repairs to European tombs .	72	72	72	0	0	
Do. .	Pratapgad .	Annual repairs to Afzul Khan's tomb.	10	10	10	0	0	
Do. .	Bhamburda .	Annual repairs to Patalesvar Caves	277	277	273	0	0	
Satara . .	Jakhinwadi .	Annual repairs to the Buddhist Caves	100	100	96	0	0	
Do. . .	Karanja . .	Annual repairs to the brick column erected by Emperor Aurangzeb.	10	10	10	0	0	
Sholapur .	Sholapur .	Annual repairs to and maintenance charges for the Fort.	500	500	500	0	0	
Malsiras .	Begampur .	Annual repairs to the Begam's tomb	96	96	96	0	0	
Do. .	Velapur . .	Annual repairs to the double shrined temple.	62	62	62	0	0	
Do. .	Do. . .	Annual repairs to the old temple of Mahadeva by the road side.	62	62	62	0	0	
Belgaum .	Degaon . .	Annual repairs to old Jain temple .	32	32	32	0	0	
Do. . .	Belgaum fort .	Annual repairs to the Jain temple near Barrack No. 4.	35	35	35	0	0	
Do. . .	Do. . .	Annual repairs to the old Jain temple in the corner of Commissariat Store-yard.	40	40	40	0	0	
Do. . .	Do. . .	Annual repairs to old Jain temple near Barrack No. 1.	15	15	15	0	0	
Do. . .	Do. . .	Annual repairs to Safa Masjid . .	10	10	10	0	0	
Do . .	Do. . .	Maintenance charges for all monuments	180	180	180	0	0	
Do. . .	Golihalli .	Annual repairs to Kadamba inscription in the temple of Kalmesvar.	5	5	5	0	0	
		Carried over .	..	17,300	17,058	0	0	

APPENDIX A—*contd.*

District (P. W. D.)	Locality.	Name of work and description.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Allotment for the year 1924-25.	Amount spent during the year 1924-25.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	
		Brought forward	..	17,300	17,088 0 0	
		BOMBAY PRESIDENCY INCLUDING SIND—*contd.*				
		Annual Repairs (recurring charges) carried out by the Public Works Department—contd.				
Belgaum	Nandagad	Annual repairs to the old Jain temple with fine carvings.	10	10	10 0 0	
Do.	Malvan	Annual repairs to the Sindhudurga (fort).	250	250	240 0 0	
Dharwar	Amargol	Annual repairs to Sankarlinga temple.	11	11	11 0 0	
Do.	Bankapur	Annual repairs to Nagaresvara temple.	32	32	32 0 0	
Do.	Unkal	Annual repairs to the four porched temple (chandramoulesvar).	7	7	7 0 0	
Do.	Haveri	Annual repairs to Sidhesvara temple.	15	15	15 0 0	
Do.	Balambid	Annual repairs to Kalmesvara temple.	25	25	25 0 0	
Do.	Do.	Annual repairs to Ramesvara temple.	15	15	15 0 0	
Do.	Hangal	Annual repairs to Old ruined temple between the fort and the tank (Billesvara temple).	45	45	45 0 0	
Do.	Do.	Annual repairs to Tarakesvara temple.	40	40	40 0 0	
Do.	Do.	Annual repairs to Virabhadra temple.	50	50	50 0 0	
Do.	Naregal	Annual repairs to Sarvesvara temple.	12	12	12 0 0	
Do.	Chawdadanpur	Annual repairs to Muktesvara temple.	25	25	25 0 0	
Do.	Galagnath	Annual repairs to Galgesvara temple.	43	43	43 0 0	
Do.	Rattihalli	Annual repairs to Kadambesvara temple.	25	25	23 0 0	
Do.	Lakkundi	Annual repairs to Kumbhargiri temple	24	24	24 0 0	
Do.	Do.	Annual repairs to Namesvara temple.	15	15	15 0 0	
Do.	Do.	Annual repairs to Jain Basti	15	15	15 0 0	
Do.	Do	Annual repairs to Kasi Visvesvara temple	25	25	25 0 0	
		Carried over	..	17,984	17,760 0 0	

APPENDIX A—*contd.*

District (P. W. D.)	Locality.	Name of work and description.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Allotment for the year 1924-25.	Amount spent during the year 1924-25.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	
		Brought forward	..	17,984	17,760 0 0	
		BOMBAY PRESIDENCY INCLUDING SIND—*contd.*				
		Annual Repairs (recurring charges) carried out by the Public Works Department—contd.				
Dharwar	Gadag	Annual repairs to Sarasvati temple	38	20 +18	38 0 0	
Do	Do	Annual repairs to Somesvara temple	12	30 —18	12 0 0	
Do	Dambal	Annual repairs to Somesvara temple	15	15	15 0 0	
Do	Do	Annual repairs to Dodda Basavanna temple.	15	15	15 0 0	
Do	Dharwar	Annual repairs to two gates of the fort.	25	25	25 0 0	
Do	Haralhalli	Annual repairs to Somesvar temple	30	30	30 0 0	
Bijapur	Bijapur	Annual repairs to Archæological buildings in the District	1,793	1,793	1,793 0 0	
Do.	Do.	Maintenance charges for the general upkeep of Archæological buildings.	5,724	5,724	5,724 0 0	
Kanara	Chilakule, Sadasivagad.	Annual repairs to European tombs	20	20	20 0 0	
Do.	Sonda	Annual repairs to King's seat	14	14	2 0 0	
Do.	Do.	Annual repairs to the temple close to and to the south of King's seat.	10	10	2 0 0	
Do.	Somasagar	Annual repairs to temple of Siva	7	7	..	
Do.	Gersappa	Annual repairs to Vardhamana Swami temple.	12	12	6 0 0	
Do.	Do.	Annual repairs to Virabhadra temple.	12	12	6 0 0	
Do.	Do.	Annual repairs to Chaturmukha Basti.	35	35	6 0 0	
Do.	Do.	Annual repairs to Inscription stone	3	3	..	
Do.	Bilgi	Annual repairs to small deserted temple dedicated to Siva.	8	8	8 0 0	
Do.	Kumta	Annual repairs to the figure of a tiger opposite to the English School.	3	3	3 0 0	
Do.	Do.	Annual repairs to tombs on the right side of Manki Kumta Road.	6	6	7 0 0	
Do.	Mirjan	Annual repairs to the Fort	35	35	35 0 0	
Do.	Do.	Annual repairs to the inscription in the compound of the District bungalow and the figure of a tiger.	7	7	7 0 0	
		Carried over	..	25,808	25,514 0 0	

APPENDIX A—*contd.*

District. (P.W.D.)	Locality.	Name of work and description.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Allotment for the year 1924-25.	Amount spent during the year 1924-25.	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	
		Brought forward .	..	25,808	25,514 0 0	
		BOMBAY PRESIDENCY INCLUDING SIND—*contd.*				
		Annual Repairs (recurring charges) carried out by the Public Works Department—contd.				
Kanara .	Bhatkal . .	Annual repairs to Jatappa Naikan Chandranathesvara Basti.	10	10	10 0 0	
Do. . .	Do. . .	Annual repairs to three European tombs.	7	7	7 0 0	
Ratnagiri .	Raygad . .	Annual repairs to Sri Sivaji's samadhi and Mahadeva temple.	350	350	349 0 0	
Do. .	Kuda . .	Annual repairs to the Caves . .	50	50	50 0 0	
Do. .	Pali (Mahad) .	Annual repairs to the Caves . .	40	40	40 0 0	
Do. .	Nagothna .	Annual repairs to the Muhammadan bridge.	200	200	200 0 0	
Do. .	Jaygad . .	Annual repairs to the fort . .	150	150	149 0 0	
Do. .	Dabhol . .	Annual repairs to and maintenance charges for the masjid.	150	150	150 0 0	
Do .	Vijayadurga .	Annual repairs to and maintenance charges for the fort.	480	480	480 0 0	
Nasrat Canals	Moro, Doulatpur	Annual repairs to Tomb of Nur Mahamed Kalhora.	125	125	123 0 0	
Do. .	Thul Mir-Rukhan	Annual repairs to the Buddhist Stupa.	10	10	8 0 0	
Fuleli Canals	Gaja . .	Annual repairs to Buddhist stupa .	20	20	18 0 0	
Northern Dist. Jamrao Canals.	Sinjhoro, Dalor	Annual repairs to and maintenance charges for Brahmbra-Ka-Thul (Brahmanabad).	183	183	182 0 0	
Eastern Nara	Mirpurkhas .	Annual repairs to and maintenance charges for Buddhist Stupa.	240	240	227 0 0	
Do. .	Naokot . .	Annual repairs to the Fort . .	75	75	75 0 0	
Karachi Buildings.	Hyderabad .	Annual repairs to and maintenance charges for Gulam Shah Kalhora's tomb.	105	105	105 0 0	
Do. .	Do. . .	Annual repairs to and maintenance charges for Gulam Nabi Kalhora's tomb.	91	91	91 0 0	
Do. .	Do. . .	Annual repairs to and maintenance charges for Sarfaraz Khan Kalhora's tomb.	122	122	122 0 0	
Do. .	Do. . .	Annual repairs to and maintenance charges for Haram of Mirs.	24	24	24 0 0	
Do. .	Do. . .	Annual repairs to tombs of British officers and Mirs. soldiers.	25	25	25 0 0	
		Carried over .	..	28,265	27,949 0 0	

APPENDIX A—*contd.*

District. (P. W. D.)	Locality.	Name of work and description.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Allotment for the year 1924-25.	Amount spent during the year 1924-25.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	
		Brought forward	..	28,265	27,949 0 0	
		BOMBAY PRESIDENCY INCLUDING SIND—*concld.* *Annual Repairs (recurring charges) carried out by the Public Works Department*—contd.				
Karachi Buildings.	Gidu Bandar	Annual repairs to Memorial pillar	26	26	26 0 0	
Sikarpur Canals	Rohri	Annual repairs to Satyan-jo-than	247	247	247 0 0	
Ghar Canals	Rato-bhando	Annual repairs to the Tomb	59	59	59 0 0	
Western Nara	Khudabad	Annual repairs to and maintenance charges for Jami Masjid.	228	218 +9	227 0 0	
Do	Do.	Annual repairs to Year Muhamad Khan's tomb and the adjoining Masjid.	240	229 +9	234 0 0	
Do.	Mohenjo-daro	Maintenance charges for Buddhist Stupa and excavated sites.	384	384	384 0 0	
Karachi Canals	Tatta and Makli Hills.	Annual repairs to and maintenance charges for Monuments at Tatta and Makli Hills.	693	210 +507 —41	663 0 0	
		TOTAL	..	30,122	29,789 0 0	
		Agency charges allotted @ 23 per cent. and apportioned on pro-rata basis.	..	6,928	8,461 0 0	
		TOTAL	..	37,050	38,250 0 0	
		Annual Repairs (recurring charges) carried out by the Archæological Department.				
Poona	Karla	Annual repairs to and maintenance charges for the Caves.	1,000	1,000	999 0 0	
Do.	Poona City	Annual repairs at Shanwar Wada	1,576	1,576	1,576 0 0	
Ahmednagar	Ahmednagar	Annual repairs at Faria Bagh palace	192	192	191 0 0	
Thana	Bassein	Annual repairs to Portuguese Monuments.	400	400	398 0 0	
		TOTAL	..	3,168	3,164 0 0	
		GRAND TOTAL ANNUAL REPAIRS	..	40,218	41,414 0 0	

SUMMARY.

	Rs.
Special repairs carried out by the Public Works Department	23,649
Special repairs carried out by the Archæological Department	19,158
Annual repairs carried out by the Public Works Department	38,250
Annual repairs carried out by the Archæological Department	3,164
GRAND TOTAL FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY INCLUDING SIND AND THE WESTERN CIRCLE	84,221

APPENDIX A—*contd.*

(*b*) EXPENDITURE ON CONSERVATION.

Central Circle.

District.	Locality.	Name of work and description.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Allotment for the year 1924-25.	Amount spent during the year 1924-25.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	
		BIHAR AND ORISSA.				
		Special Repairs (non-recurring charges) carried out by the Public Works Department.				
Palamau .	Palamau .	Forts at — (cutting down trees and taking out roots, filling holes in walls with bricks and mortar including repointing, clearing shrubs and vegetation from tops and sides of walls).	3,557	182	178 0 0	Completed.
Bhagalpur .	Colgong . .	Rock temple at —, providing Notice Board and foot path to the —.	86	70	61 0 0	Do.
Puri . .	Bhuvanesvar .	Scaffolding in the caves at Khandagiri and Udayagiri —, erection of —.	25	25	30 0 0	Do
Do. . .	Do. .	Temples at —	4,040	2,191	1,590 0 0	In progress.
Do . .	Do. .	Raja Rani temple at Bhuvanesvar and caves at Khandagiri and Udaigiri.	690	637	474 0 0	Do.
Patna . .	Bihar . .	Monuments at Rajgir and Bihar, preservation of —.	1,200	967	323 0 0	Do.
Do. . .	Rajgir . .	Notice Boards, provision of — . .	207	181	145 0 0	Do
Do. . .	Do. .	Inscription on the rocky pathway at Old Rajgir—preservation of —.	300 (+45)	38	38 0 0	Completed.
		TOTAL .	..	4,291	2,839 0 0	
		Agency charges @ 24 per cent.	..	..	681 0 0	
		TOTAL .	..	..	3,520 0 0	
		Special Repairs (non-recurring charges) carried out by the Archæological Department.				
Patna . .	Nalanda . .	Conservation of excavated monuments	..	7,500 (+1,000) (+1,000) (−400) (+100)	9,998 0 0	In progress.
Do. . .	Patna . .	Provision of enamelled iron notice boards for protected monuments in Bihar and Orissa.	..	650	643 0 0	Completed.
Cuttack .	Khandagiri .	Provision of uniform and badge for Chaukidar at Khandagiri Caves, Orissa.	..	16	16 0 0	Do.
		TOTAL .	..	10,666	10,657 0 0	
		GRAND TOTAL, SPECIAL REPAIRS .	..	14,957	14,177 0 0	

APPENDIX A—*contd.*

District.	Locality.	Name of work and description.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Allotment for the year 1924-25.	Amount spent during the year 1924-25.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	
		BIHAR AND ORISSA—*contd.*				
		Annual Repairs (recurring charges) carried out by the Public Works Department—contd.				
Palamau	Palamau	Old and New Forts at — (clearing vegetation and removing roots on either sides of the walls of old and new forts and round the Masjid; also repairing the approach road to the new fort after removing stones and jungle).	424	424	424 0 0	
Champaran	Govindganj Lauriya.	Asoka pillars at —	20	20	13 0 0	
Do.	Nandangarh Lauriya.	Do.	20	20	19 0 0	
Do.	Rampurwa	Do.	18	20	12 0 0	
Bhagalpur	Colgong	Rock Temple at —	10	10	5 0 0	
Monghyr	Monghyr	Fort, Gates and bridges at —	200	200	185 0 0	
Puri	Konarak	Temples at —	522	..	422 0 0	
Do.	Bhuvanesvar	Caves at Khandagiri and Udaigiri	183	180	155 0 0	
Do.	Konarak	Sculptures shed at —	50	15	14 0 0	
Do.	Bhuvanesvar	Dhauli Hill —, inscription at —	25	25	25 0 0	
Do.	Do.	Raja Rani temple at —	25	25	25 0 0	
Cuttack	Cuttack	Gateway, Barabati Fort at —	25	25	10 0 0	
Do.	Do.	Moat wall, Barabati Fort at —	50	50	41 0 0	
Do.	Jajpur	Protected monuments at —	55	55	34 0 0	
Patna	Kumrahar	Agam Kuan at —	9	9	8 0 0	
Do.	Bankipur	Gola (granary) at —	83	80	64 0 0	
Do.	Maner	Mukhdum Shah's tomb at —	394	360	363 0 0	
Do.	Rajgir	Mahadeo temple at —	23	23	15 0 0	
Do.	Do.	Jain temple at —	16	16	12 0 0	
Do.	Do.	Maniyar Math temple, including all ancient structures.	27	27	20 0 0	
Do.	Bihar	Tomb of Syed Ibrahim Beyu	48	48	40 0 0	
Santal Parganas	Hadaf near Rajmahal.	Jumma Masjid and bridge at —.	104	100	76 0 0	
Shahabad	Arrah	Arrah House at —	108	98 (+9)	92 0 0	
		Carried over	..	1,839	2,074 0 0	

APPENDIX A—*contd.*

District.	Locality.	Name of work and description.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Allotment for the year 1924-25.	Amount spent during the year 1924-25.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	
		Brought forward .		1,839	2,074 0 0	
		BIHAR AND ORISSA—*concld.*				
		Annual Repairs (recurring charges) carried out by the Public Works Department—contd.				
Shahabad .	Sassaram .	Tomb of Sher Shah at — . . .	55	55	53 0 0	
Do. .	Do. . .	Tomb of Hasan Shah at — . .	78	78 (+40)	105 0 0	
Do. .	Do. . .	Tomb of Alwal Khan at — . .	24	24 (+45)	79 0 0	
Do. .	Chainpur .	Tomb of Bakhtiar Khan at — . .	148	121 (+24)	145 0 0	
Do. .	Ramgarh .	Mundeshwari temple at — . .	50	50	50 0 0	
Do. .	Buxar . .	Muhammadan tomb at Kathauli .	6	6	5 0 0	
Do. .	Rohtas . .	Fort at —	348	348	345 0 0	
Gaya . .	Shamshernagar	Shamsher Khan's tomb at — . .	50	50	38 0 0	
Do. .	Guneri . .	Buddha statue shed at — . .	15	15	15 0 0	
Do. .	Ghenjan . .	Do.	15	15	15 0 0	
		TOTAL .	..	2,010	2,924 0 0	
		Agency charges @ 24 per cent.	..	..	702 0 0	
		TOTAL .	..	..	3,626 0 0	
		Annual Repairs (recurring charges) carried out by the Archæological Department.				
Patna . .	Nalanda . .	Upkeep of Museum and Bungalow .	..	600	296 0 0	
		TOTAL .	..	..	296 0 0	
		GRAND TOTAL, ANNUAL REPAIRS .	..	..	3,922 0 0	

SUMMARY.

	Rs.
Special Repairs carried out by the Public Works Department	3,520
Special Repairs carried out by the Archæological Department	10,657
Annual Repairs carried out by the Public Works Department	3,626
Annual Repairs carried out by the Archæological Department	296
GRAND TOTAL FOR BIHAR AND ORISSA	18,099

APPENDIX A—*contd.*

District.	Locality.	Name of work and description.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Allotment for the year 1924-25.	Amount spent during the year 1924-25.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	
		CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.				
		Special Repairs (non-recurring charges) carried out by the Public Works Department.				
Chanda .	Chanda .	Achaleswar gate to the Fort wall .	3,990	1,576	1,336 0 0	In progress.
Akola . .	Balapur . .	Ancient monuments	8,700	3,000	3,000 0 0	Do.
Raipur . .	Sirpur . .	A shelter for protecting the sculptures; construction of —.	4,349	..	23 0 0	Completed.
Nimar . .	Burhanpur .	Tomb of Nadir Shah	9,775	1,840	1,840 0 0	In progress.
Do. . .	Do. . .	Shah Nawaz Khan's tomb; providing groynes below —.	3,162	1,710	1,710 0 0	Do.
Do. . .	Asirgarh . .	Jumma Masjid.	13,093	2,664	2,165 0 0	Do.
		TOTAL .	..	10,790	10,074 0 0	
		Agency charges at 23 per cent. .	..	..	2,317 0 0	
		TOTAL SPECIAL REPAIRS .	..	..	12,391 0 0	
		Annual Repairs (recurring charges) carried out by the Public Works Department.				
Nagpur .	Junapani .	Stone Circle attributed to the Gaoli period.	10	10	10 0 0	
Do. . .	Ubali and Peth Ubali.	Ditto .	10	10	10 0 0	
Do. . .	Takalghat .	Ditto .	15	15	15 0 0	
Do. . .	Nildoh . .	Ditto .	15	15	15 0 0	
Do. . .	Wathoda .	Ditto .	15	15	15 0 0	
Do. . .	Ghogra Khapa	Mahadeo temple	10	10	..	No repairs done.
Do. . .	Ramtek . .	Remains of old shrine upon the western ridge of the Ramtek Hill.	25	25	25 0 0	
Do. . .	Nagardhan .	Fort just south of the village . .	180	180	180 0 0	
Do. . .	Dongaltal .	Fort at the bottom of the hill . .	175	175	175 0 0	
		Carried over .		455	445 0 0	

APPENDIX A—*contd.*

District.	Locality.	Name of work and description.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Allotment for the year 1924-25.	Amount spent during the year 1924-25.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	
		Brought forward .		455	445 0 0	
		CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR—*contd.*				
		Annual Repairs (recurring charges) carried out by the Public Works Department—contd.				
Bhandara .	Padampur near Amgaon.	Some curious old remains of massive stone buildings.	13	10		
Do. .	Tilota Khaira .	A cromlech formed of one huge stone placed on two other upright ones and three other stones called giant's Tilota.	19	12	93 0 0	
Do. .	Nagra . .	Temple	25	20		
Do. .	Partabgarh .	Fort	37	32		
Do. .	Pawni . .	Temple of Chandika Devi, south-east of the town.	37	32		
Balaghat .	Lanji . .	Fort	150	150		
Do. .	Baihar . .	Temple	33	33		
Do. .	Garhi . .	Fort	5	5		
Do. .	Kanjal near Kuangarh north Karola.	Old court house of Ala Udal built of black stone.	19	10	197 0 0	
Do. .	Sonkhar . .	Fortress containing 53 images, Sadha Bada.	10	10		
Do. .	Madanpur near Dhipur.	Yogi Mandir of Buddhist architecture	10	10		
Do. .	Piparwara .	Temple	2	2		
Chanda .	Chanda . .	Fort wall	430	508	508 0 0	
Do. .	Do. . .	Temple of Mahadeo near Municipal office.	6	9	9 0 0	
Do. .	Do. . .	Gond Rajas tombs	150	157	157 0 0	
Do. .	Do. . .	A small well inside Jatpura gate .	30	25	23 0 0	
Do. .	Do. . .	Temple of Ekori near Ekoripura .	40	34	33 0 0	
Do. .	Do. . .	Temple of Ganpati in Balajipura .	30	27	27 0 0	
Do. .	Do. .	Temple of Someswar in Dadmahalpura	25	23	23 0 0	
Do. .	Do. . .	Temple of Maroti in Bhiwapur . .	25	22	22 0 0	
Do. .	Do. . .	A well in form of Sankh in Dadmahalpura.	15	15	14 0 0	
Do. .	Ballarpur	A stone fort wall	50	45	45 0 0	
		Carried over .		1,646	1,596 0 0	

APPENDIX A—*contd.*

District.	Locality.	Name of work and description.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Allotment for the year 1924-25.	Amount spent during the year 1924-25.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	
		Brought forward .	..	1,646	1,596 0 0	
		CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR—*contd.*				
		Annual Repairs (recurring charges) carried out by the Public Works Department—contd.				
Chanda .	Chanda . .	British monuments at Lalpeth . .	20	20	19 0 0	
Do. . .	Do. . .	Monuments to British officers who fell in siege of Chanda No. 6 at Lalpeth.	30	25	23 0 0	
Do. . .	Do. . .	Monoliths consisting of 16 colossal stone images at Lalpeth.	50	277	277 0 0	
Do. . .	Bhandak .	An old temple near Taka Talao .	20	32	32 0 0	
Do. . .	Do. .	Old temple of Parasnath	15	10	7 0 0	
Do. . .	Do. .	Old temple of Chandika Devi . .	15	22	22 0 0	
Do. . .	Do. .	Baji Rao cave	4	10	10 0 0	
Do. . .	Do. .	A stone bridge in tank . . .	3	5	5 0 0	
Do. . .	Do. .	A high knoll immediately to the east of Bhadranath temple.	5	5	5 0 0	
Do. . .	Do. .	Bhawani cave	5	6	6 0 0	
Do. . .	Do. .	Remains of a very old temple . .	10	20	20 0 0	
Do. . .	Dewalwara .	An old fort and ruined temple . .	10	19	19 0 0	
Do. . .	Khatora . .	Remains of an old fort . . .	20	20	20 0 0	
Do. . .	Palabaras .	An old Hemadpanthi temple . .	10	16	16 0 0	
Do. . .	Markanda .	Mahadeo temple	16	20	20 0 0	
Do. . .	Tipagarh .	Fortress of Tipagarh in Moorumgaon Zamindari.	100	41	41 0 0	
Do. . .	Zarapapra .	A rock cave	50	21	21 0 0	
Akola . .	Balapur . .	Fort	150	150	150 0 0	
Do. . .	Do. . .	Chhatri	50	50	50 0 0	
Do. . .	Barsi Takli .	Bhawani cave	50	50	50 0 0	
Do. . .	Akot Taluq .	Narnalla Fort (consisting of 9 items) .	775	775	775 0 0	
Do. . .	Patur . .	Caves	50	50	50 0 0	
Do. . .	Akola . .	Old fort with Darbar bastion . .	75	75	75 0 0	
Do. . .	Do. . .	Dahihanda gate	25	25	25 0 0	
Amraoti .	Lasur . .	Anandeswar temple	150	150	150 0 0	
Do. . .	Amner . .	Tomb of Lal Khan with the tank in front of it.	150	150	134 0 0	
Do .	Chikalda .	Gawilgarh Fort	510	400	494 0 0	
		Carried over .		4,030	4,112 0 0	

APPENDIX A—*contd.*

District.	Locality.	Name of work and description.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Allotment for the year 1924-25.	Amount spent during the year 1924-25.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	
		Brought forward .		4,090	4,112 0 0	
		CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR—*contd.*				
		Annual Repairs (recurring charges) carried over by the Public Works Department—contd.				
Yeotmal .	Lohara . .	Temple	25	15	15 0 0	
Buldana .	Rohinkhed .	Mosque	40	40	40 0 0	
Do. .	Kothali . .	Old temple	50	50	50 0 0	
Do. .	Lonar . .	16 Gaimukh temples . . .	370	370	370 0 0	
Do. .	Do. . .	Dharamsala	50	50	50 0 0	
Do. .	Do. . .	Square kund on the east of the town .	50	50	50 0 0	
Do. .	Do. . .	Old temple of Daityasudan . .	75	75	75 0 0	
Do. .	Dhotra .	3 temples	100	100	100 0 0	
Do. .	Sategaon .	3 old temples of Vishnu . . .	50	50	50 0 0	
Do. .	Do. .	Images in the vicinity of the old temple of Vishnu.	40	40	40 0 0	
Do. .	Deolgaon Raja	Moti Samad	25	25	25 0 0	
Do. .	Sakegaon .	Temple of Mahadeo	40	40	40 0 0	
Do. .	Sindkhed Raja	Stone masonry bund of big tank .	70	70	70 0 0	
Do. .	Do. .	17 wells near Chandni Talao . .	25	25	25 0 0	
Do. .	Do. .	Temple of Mahadeo	40	40	40 0 0	
Do. .	Mehkar . .	Madha monuments	50	50	50 0 0	
Do .	Anjani Khurd .	Masjid built after the old style . .	50	50	50 0 0	
Do. .	Fatehkhelda .	Large mosque	25	25	25 0 0	
Raipur . .	Arang . .	Old ruined Jain temple . . .	15	15	18 0 0	
Do. .	Sirpur . .	Temple of Laxman	30	30	27 0 0	
Do. .	Do. . .	A new shelter for the sculptures .	65	65	64 0 0	
Do. .	Sirpur Arang .	Area round the Sirpur village and the mound to the east of Arang where there are certain monuments.	15	15	10 0 0	
Do. .	Baloda Bazar .	Temple of Mahadeo and two structures at Narainpur.	10	10	..	
Drug . .	Deobaloda .	Sheo's temple	20	20	20 0 0	
Do. .	Gandai . .	Old temple	20	20	20 0 0	
Do. .	Dhamda . .	Temple of Shiva	10	10	10 0 0	
		Carried over .	..	5,440	5,446 0 0	

APPENDIX A—*contd.*

District.	Locality.	Name of work and description.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Allotment for the year 1924-25.	Amount spent during the year 1924-25.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	
		Brought forward .		5,440	5,446 0 0	
		CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR—*contd.*				
		Annual Repairs (recurring charges) carried out by the Public Works Department—contd				
Drug .	Deorbijiya .	Temple of Sita Devi and Sati pillar .	20	20	20 0 0	
Bilaspur .	Pali . .	Mahadeo temple	20	20	10 0 0	
Do. .	Janjgir . .	The large Vaishnava temple . . .	20	20	20 0 0	
Do. .	Kharod . .	Brick temple of Savari, south of the village.	8	8	8 0 0	
Do. .	Do. . .	Small brick temple north of the village	3	3	3 0 0	
Do. .	Ratanpur .	The doorway built into the ruined wall beside the north gateway of the fort and the carved stones and images lying about within the boundaries of the village.	20	20	} 85 0 0	
Do. .	Do. . .	The whole of the area round the town	20	20		
Do. .	Jangjir . .	Small temple	20	20	20 0 0	
Do. .	Arbhar . .	Arbhar temple	20	20	20 0 0	
Do. .	Sheorinarayan	Sheorinarayan temple	20	20	20 0 0	
Do. .	Bemhu . .	Temple	12	12	6 0 0	
Do. .	Patgawan .	Do.	10	10	5 0 0	
Do. .	Semarsol .	Pali inscription stone	5	5	5 0 0	
Do. .	Sheorinarayan	Inscription in old temple called Chandra Chuda Mahadeo temple.	10	10	8 0 0	
Do. .	Kharod . .	Very old Surya temple	15	15	8 0 0	
Do. .	Do. . .	Two inscriptions inside Laxmaneshwar temple.	2	2	2 0 0	
Do. .	Chandrapur .	Temple of Mahadeo	15	15	15 0 0	
Do. .	Kanki Korba .	*Do.*	15	15	15 0 0	
Do. .	Pondkioh Chhuri	Kosgaigarh	15	15	7 0 0	
Do. .	Close to Bagdera.	Chaitaurgarh	20	20	15 0 0	
Do. .	Turan . .	The remains of a very ancient temple and mounds of sculptured and unsculptured stones.	10	10	8 0 0	
Do. .	Dhanpur .	Rock	5	5	5 0 0	
Do. .	Bagdera . .	Lafa fort	25	25	20 0 0	
Do. .	Kotmi . .	Kotmi fort	25	25	6 0 0	
		Carried over .	..	5,795	5,777 0 0	

APPENDIX A—*contd.*

District.	Locality.	Name of work and description.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Allotment for the year 1924-25.	Amount spent during the year 1924-25.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	
		Brought forward	..	5,795	5,777 0 0	
		CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR—*contd.*				
		Annual Repairs (recurring charges) carried out by the Public Works Department—contd.				
Bilaspur	Near Bargaon	Kotgarh	20	20	20 0 0	
Do.	Malhar	Malhar fort	20	20	20 0 0	
Do.	Bawanbadi	Kosaigarh fort	20	20	20 0 0	
Do.	Konar	Konargarh fort	20	20	3 0 0	
Do.	Amanala	Ajmirgarh fort	5	5	5 0 0	
Do.	Ratanpur	Kanthi Deval temple	10	10	8 0 0	
Do.	Do.	Moosekhan's Dargah	5	5	13 0 0	
Do.	Do.	Madarbada	5	5	5 0 0	
Do.	Do.	Pandarinath temple in Qila	10	10	6 0 0	
Hoshangabad	Joga	Mughal fort	200	200	200 0 0	
Do.	Panchmarhi	Caves	15	15	15 0 0	
Betul	Bhainsdehi	Mahadeo temple	20	20	20 0 0	
Do.	Khelda	Fort with two fine gateways	20	20	20 0 0	
Do.	Shergarh	Fort with two gateways	20	20	20 0 0	
Do.	Dhamangaon	Temple of Devi	5	5	5 0 0	
Nimar	Burhanpur	Tomb of Shah Shuja	43	43	33 0 0	
Do.	Do.	Tombs of Adil Shah and Nadir Shah	235	235	205 0 0	
Do.	Do.	Tomb of Shah Nawaz Khan	118	118	110 0 0	
Do.	Do.	Raja-ki-chhatri	110	110	98 0 0	
Do.	Do.	Bibi-ki-Masjid	53	53	110 0 0	
Do	Do.	Palace in Fort	128	128	171 0 0	
Do.	Asirgarh	Mahadeo temple in Fort	108	108	78 0 0	
Do.	Do.	Mahadeo temple near Inspection Bungalow.	96	96	60 0 0	
Do.	Do.	Jumma Masjid	158	158	202 0 0	
Do.	Do.	Inner and outer walls of fort, with gates	213	213	189 0 0	
Do.	Do.	Sat Darwaza	20	20	71 0 0	
Do.	Do.	Tomb of Shah Noman	67	67	36 0 0	
		Carried over	..	7,519	7,571 0 0	

APPENDIX A—*contd.*

District.	Locality.	Name of work and description.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Allotment for the year 1924-25.	Amount spent during the year 1924-25.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	
		Brought forward		7,539	7,571 0 0	
		CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR—*contd.*				
		Annual Repairs (recurring charges) carried out by the Public Works Department—contd.				
Nimar	Asirgarh	Tomb of Shah Gohar, with compound wall.	35	35	41 0 0	
Do.	Do.	Idgah; front wall with open platform	29	29	76 0 0	
Do.	Do.	Approach road to the fort	445	445	227 0 0	
Do.	Nimbola	Colonel Fraser's tomb	60	60	60 0 0	
Jubbulpur	Bheraghat	Chowsat Jogini temple	85	85	85 0 0	
Do.	Garha	Panchmatha temple	181	133	133 0 0	
Do.	Do.	Madan Mahal	179	179	179 0 0	
Do.	Bheraghat	Gouri Shankar temple	75	75	75 0 0	
Do.	Tegowa	Kankali Devi temple	28	28	28 0 0	
Do.	Padaria	Rupnath	16	16	16 0 0	
Do.	Panagar	Large effigy of Vishnu Varaha	5	5	5 0 0	
Do.	Karitalai	Kachha and Machha (Tortoise and Fish).	10	3	3 0 0	
Do.	Nanhwara	8 stone Jain images and a Hindu temple..	2	2	2 0 0	
Do.	Bilheri	Vishnu Varaha temple	15	15	15 0 0	
Do.	Karanpur	Varaha near Karitalai	44	36	36 0 0	
Do.	Do.	3 Tumuli and a Linga and statues of Ganesh and Hanuman.	8	8	8 0 0	
Do.	Burgaon	Temple of Somnath and ruins of several temples.	12	12	12 0 0	
Mandla	Mandla	Gond fort called Satkhanda	158	158	158 0 0	
Do.	Do.	Shah burj	152	152	152 0 0	
Do.	Chaugaon Ryotwari.	Begum Mahal	255	255	255 0 0	
Damoh	Singergarh	Singergarh fort	62	62	62 0 0	
Do.	Nohta	Temple	25	25	25 0 0	
Do.	Kundalpur	One flat roofed temple below the hill	6	6	6 0 0	
Do.	Rajnagar	Fort	19	19	19 0 0	
Do.	Hatta	Rangmahal Palace	19	19	19 0 0	
Do.	Kanorabari	Temple	37	37	37 0 0	
Do.	Jatashankar	Fort	37	37	27 0 0	
Do.	Sekhar	Temple	12	12	12 0 0	
		Carried over		9,477	9,254 0 0	

APPENDIX A—*contd.*

District.	Locality.	Name of work and description.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Allotment for the year 1924-25.	Amount spent during the year 1924-25.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	
		Brought forward .	..	9,477	9,354 0 0	
		CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR—contd. *Annual Repairs (recurring charges) carried out by the Public Works Department*—concld.				
Damoh . .	Raneh . .	Math	25	25	25 0 0	
Do. . .	Kodal . .	Old temples at —	13	13	13 0 0	
Do. . .	Narsingarh .	Mosque on Narsinghgarh-Batiagarh road.	31	31	31 0 0	
Do. . .	Kanoda . .	Remains of old sculptured temple attributed to Chandelas.	62	62	62 0 0	
Saugor . .	Kran . .	Ruined temple with other statues closed in a wire fencing.	132	129	129 0 0	
Do. . .	Bamoda . .	Temple	6	5	5 0 0	
Do. . .	Garparha .	Sish Mahal and Rani Mahal . .	97	85	85 0 0	
Do. . .	Khimlassa .	Tomb of Panj Pirs	69	57	57 0 0	
Do. . .	Dhamoni .	Fort	59	50	50 0 0	
Do. . .	Rahatgarh .	Do.	124	110	110 0 0	
Do. . .	Deori . .	Do.	35	30	30 0 0	
Chhindwara .	Deogarh . .	Do.	79	79	79 0 0	
Narsinghpur .	Chowragarh .	Temple in the fort	58	58	58 0 0	
		TOTAL	..	10,221	10,088 0 0	
		Agency charges at 23 per cent.	..	..	2,320 0 0	
		TOTAL ANNUAL REPAIRS .	..	..	12,408 0 0	

SUMMARY.

	Rs.
Special Repairs carried out by the Public Works Department	12,391
Annual Repairs carried out by the Public Works Department	12,408
GRAND TOTAL FOR CENTRAL PROVINCES . .	24,799

Summary of Expenditure incurred on Conservation in the Central Circle.

Province.	Total amount spent on special repairs.	Total amount spent on annual repairs.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bihar and Orissa	14,177	3,922	18,099
Central Provinces	12,391	12,408	24,799
TOTAL .	26,568	16,330	42,898
GRAND TOTAL .	....	....	42,898

APPENDIX A—*contd.*

(b) EXPENDITURE ON CONSERVATION.

Eastern Circle.

District.	Locality.	Name of work and description.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Allotment for the year 1924-25.	Amount spent during the year 1924-25.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	
		BENGAL.				
		Special Repairs (non-recurring charges) carried out by the Public Works Department.				
Rajshahi .	Deopara . .	Construction of boundary pillars round the tank.	145	145	143 0 0	Completed.
Do. .	Kusumba .	Mosque	1,844	600	597 0 0	Do.
Malda . .	Gaur . .	Darasbari Masjid	2,512	1,750	1,813 0 0	In progress.
Do. .	Gaur & Pandua	Purchasing and fixing notice boards to 12 monuments.	250	250	179 0 0	Do.
Do. .	Gaur . .	Baisgazi wall	1,000	600	624 0 0	Completed.
Burdwan .	Gaurangpur .	Ichai Ghose's temple	952	600	520 0 0	In progress.
Do. .	Buddipore .	Providing wire fencing round the compound of and special repairs to the temple.	422	422	420 0 0	Completed.
Murshidabad .	Kharaul . .	Providing wire fencing round the mosque.	1,083	600	520 0 0	Do.
Dacca . .	Dacca . .	Surveying the monuments . .	3	3	3 0 0	Do.
Do. . .	..	Purchasing and fixing notice boards to monuments in the Dacca district.	117 +248	170	123 0 0	In progress.
Do. . .	Dacca . .	Satgambuz mosque (constructing boundary pillars).	33	33	25 0 0	Completed.
Do . .	Atoshkhana .	Mosque of Khan Muhammad Mirdha .	3,714	2,000	1,926 0 0	In progress.
Do. . .	Rampal . .	Masjid of Baba Adam	14,335	1,000	700 0 0	Do.
Do. . .	Raghurampur (near Rampal).	Raja Harishchandra's tank (fixing of notice board).	5	5	5 0 0	Completed.
Khulna . .	Masjidkur .	Khan Jehan Ali's mosque . .	800	800	773 0 0	Do.
Do. .	..	Providing notice boards to the monuments in the Khulna District.	142	80	62 0 0	Do.
		TOTAL .	..	9,058	8,433 0 0	
		Agency charges @ 21 per cent. . .	..	..	1,771 0 0	
		TOTAL .	..	..	10,204 0 0	

Appendix A—*contd.*

District.	Locality.	Name of work and description.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Allotment for the year 1924-25.	Amount spent during the year 1924-25.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	
		BENGAL—*contd.*				
		Special Repairs (non-recurring charges) carried out by the Archæological Department.				
Bankura .	Vishnupur .	19 temples in and near Vishnupur .	12,513	704	704 0 0	Completed.
Do. .	Bahulara .	Siddheswar temple	6,023	649	649 0 0	Do.
Birbhum .	Kenduli . .	Temple of Jaydev. (Land acquisition.)	322	322	322 0 0	Do.
Do. .	Bhadiswar .	Mounds	..	247	247 0 0	In progress.
Dacca . .	Sabhar . .	Do.	..	607	607 0 0	Do.
Do. . .	Raghurampur (near Rampal)	Raja Harishchandra's Tank . .	..	5,327	5,327 0 0	Do.
		TOTAL .	..	7,856	7,856 0 0	
		GRAND TOTAL SPECIAL REPAIRS .	..	..	18,060 0 0	
		Annual Repairs (recurring charges) carried out by the Public Works Department.				
24-Parganas .	Sunderbans .	Jatar Deul temple	74	74	74 0 0	
Hooghly .	Tribeni . .	Tomb and Mosque of Zafar Khan Gazi	75	75	72 0 0	
Do. .	Satgaon . .	Tomb and Mosque	30	30	30 0 0	
Do. .	Serampore .	Henry Martin's Pagoda . . .	194	194	153 0 0	
Burdwan .	Burdwan .	Tombs of Sher Afghan, Kutubuddin and Bahram Sakka.	82	82	83 0 0	
Do. .	Bamoonarah .	Rarheswar Siva temple . . .	82	82	66 0 0	
Do. .	Buddipore .	Two ancient temples . .	50	50	50 0 0	
Do. .	Gaurangpur .	Ichai Ghose's temple . . .	103	103	58 0 0	
Do. .	Kalna . .	Two mosques	90	90	71 0 0	
Birbhum .	Kenduli . .	Temple of Jaydev	50	50	48 0 0	
Do. .	Sanatore .	Temple of Damodar	35	35	34 0 0	
Do. .	Nanoor . .	Temples	248	248	247 0 0	
Bankura .	Vishnupur .	19 temples in and near Vishnupur .	581	581	489 0 0	
Do. .	Do. .	Dalmadal gun	4	4	4 0 0	
		Carried over .	..	1,698	1,479 0 0	

APPENDIX A—*contd.*

District.	Locality.	Name of work and description.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Allotment for the year 1924-25.	Amount spent during the year 1924-25.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	
		Brought forward .	..	1,698	1,479 0 0	
		BENGAL—*contd.*				
		Annual Repairs (recurring charges) carried out by the Public Works Department—contd.				
Bankura .	Bahulara .	Siddheswar temple	38	28	38 0 0	
Do. .	Susunia hills .	Rock inscription of Raja Chandra Varman.	18	18	17 0 0	
Midnapore .	Gaganeswar .	Karambera Fort	219	181	167 0 0	
Murshidabad .	Kharaul . .	Mosque	221	182	191 0 0	
Do. .	Katra . .	Tomb and mosque of Murshid Kuli Khan.	200	161	174 0 0	
Do. .	Faridtola .	Tomb of Mirmadan	15	15	10 0 0	
Do. .	Khushbagh .	Tombs of Siraj-ud-daula, Ali Wardi Khan and mausoleum and compound wall.	121	121	111 0 0	
Do. .	Roshnibagh .	Tomb of Shujauddin including mausoleum.	119	119	132 0 0	
Do. .	Lalbagh . .	Tomb of Nawab Sarfaraz Khan .	6	6	6 0 0	
Do. .	Kalikapur .	Old Dutch Cemetery	18	18	18 0 0	
Do. .	Azimbagh .	Tomb of Azimunnesa Begum . .	23	23	22 0 0	
Do. .	Kunjaghata .	Tablet of Maharaja Nanda Kumar .	2	2	2 0 0	
Nadia .	Kaligunj .	New Plassey monument	67	67	41 0 0	
Do. . .	Plassey . .	Pillars demarcating the battle-field .	53	53	53 0 0	
Do. . . .	Chakdah .	Palpara temple	50	50	48 0 0	
Rajshahi .	Bagha . .	Mosque	200	200	174 0 0	
Do. .	Do. . .	Do.	..	.	24 0 0	Expenditure from April 1924 to June 1924 against the sanctioned estimate for Rs. 220 for 1923-24.
Do. .	Kusumba .	Do.	150	150	126 0 0	
Do. .	Do. .	Do.	..	..	24 0 0	Expenditure from April 1924 to June 1924 against the sanctioned estimate for Rs. 229 for 1923-24.
		Carried over .	..	3,162	2,857 0 0	

APPENDIX A—*contd.*

District.	Locality.	Name of work and description.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Allotment for the year 1924-25.	Amount spent during the year 1924-25.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	
		Brought forward .	..	3,102	2,857 0 0	
		BENGAL—*concld.*				
		Annual Repairs (recurring charges) carried out by the Public Works Department—concld.				
Rajshahi .	Paharpur .	Mound	84	84	63 0 0	
Do. .	Do. .	Do.	..	..	29 0 0	Expenditure from April 1924 to June 1924 against the sanctioned estimate for Rs. 105 for 1923 24.
Malda . .	Gaur & Pandua	Archæological buildings . . .	2,500	2,500	2,354 0 0	
Dacca . .	Lalbagh . .	Tomb of Bibi Peri	55	55	44 0 0	
Do. . .	Satmasjid .	Satgambuz Mosque	93	93	65 0 0	
Do. . .	Munshiganj .	Remains of Idrakpur Fort . .	49	49	42 0 0	
Do. . .	Magrapara .	Tomb of Ghiyasuddin Azam Shah .	20	20	18 0 0	
Do. . .	Dacca . .	Maintenance of a Chowkidar to look after the archæological buildings in the Ramna Sub-Division.	144	108	108 0 0	
Mymensingh .	Agarsindur .	Shah Mahmud Mosque	19	19	18 0 0	
Do. .	Do. .	Sadi Mosque	27	27	26 0 0	
Do. .	Astogram .	Kutb Mosque	31	31	29 0 0	
Do .	Masjidpara .	Aurangzeb Mosque	17	17	17 0 0	
Khulna .	Bagerhat .	Satgumbaz Mosque ,Khan Jahan Ali's and Pir Ali's tombs.	396	396	432 0 0	Including expenditure of Rs 36 incurred from April to June 1924 not covered by allotment.
Do. . .	Masjidpur .	Mosque of Khan Jahan Ali . .	60	41	41 0 0	
Bakarganj .	Masjidbari .	Mosque	30	30	23 0 0	
		TOTAL .	..	6,572	6,166 0 0	
		Agency charges @ 21 per cent. . .	..	..	1,295 0 0	
		TOTAL ANNUAL REPAIRS	..	..	7,461 0 0	

SUMMARY.

	Rs.
Special Repairs carried out by the Public Works Department.	10,204
Special Repairs carried out by the Archæological Department.	7,856
Annual Repairs carried out by the Public Works Department	7,461
GRAND TOTAL FOR BENGAL .	25,521

APPENDIX A—*contd.*

District.	Locality.	Name of work and description.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Allotment for the year 1924-25.	Amount spent during the year 1924-25.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	
		ASSAM. *Special Repairs (non-recurring charges) carried out by the Public Works Department.*				
Sibsagar	Sibsagar Sub-Division.	Fixing notice boards	276	..	257 0 0	Completed.
Do.	Nazira	Surveying and levelling the palace ground of Ahom Rajas at Garhgaon.	26	..	25 0 0	Do.
Do.	Do.	The palace of the Ahom Rajas at Garhgaon for 1923-24.	1,636	1,428	693 0 0	Do.
Do.	Sibsagar	Natmandir attached to the Sibdole temple for 1923-24.	204	204	209 0 0	Do.
Do.	Gaurisagar	Bishnudole temple for 1924-25	213	213	213 0 0	Do.
Do.	Jaysagar	Runghar ruins for 1923-24	887	332	189 0 0	Do.
Do.	Do.	Karanghar ruins for 1924-25	1,191	1,191	1,214 0 0	Do.
Do.	Golaghat Sub-Division.	Protection of the image of Durga	26	25	26 0 0	Do.
Do.	Do.	Monoliths at Kasomari Pathar	728	300	300 0 0	Do.
Naga Hills	Dimapur	Fixing of a notice board in the ruins	27	15	15 3 0	Do.
Cachar	Maibong	Erecting notice board at the rock cut temple.	..	23	23 0 0	Do.
Sylhet	Jaintiapur Nizpat.	Old Palace enclosure	595	600	133 0 0	In progress
Cachar	Khaspur	Erection of notice boards in front of	26	..	..	
Sylhet	Badarpur	Cachari ruins at Khaspur and Old Fort at Badarpur.	275	275	271 0 0	Completed.
Kamrup	Gauhati	Providing a pathway to the temple at Kamachal.	199	199	192 13 0	Do.
		TOTAL	..	4,805	3,761 0 0	
		Agency charges @ 23 per cent.	..	..	865 0 0	
		TOTAL SPECIAL REPAIRS	..	..	4,626 0 0	
		Annual Repairs (recurring charges) carried out by the Public Works Department.				
Sibsagar	Sibsagar	Three temples	300	300	312 0 0	
Do.	Gaurisagar	Ditto	150	150	151 0 0	
Do.	Jaysagar	Ditto	300	300	300 0 0	
Do.	Do.	Runghar Ruins	150	150	150 0 0	
Do.	Do.	Karanghar Ruins	250	250	249 0 0	
Do.	Do.	Golaghar or Magazine	100	100	99 0 0	
Do.	Nazira	Ahom Raja's palace at Garhgaon	200	200	190 0 0	
Naga Hills	Dimapur	Ruins	400	317	316 15 0	
Darrang	Bishnath	Baradole temple	100	100	85 0 0	
		Carried over	..	1,867	1,852 15 0	

APPENDIX A—*contd.*

District.	Locality.	Name of work and description.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Allotment for the year 1924-25.	Amount spent during the year 1924-25.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	
		Brought forward	..	1,867	1,852 15 0	
		ASSAM—*contd.* *Annual Repairs (recurring charges) carried out by the Public Works Department*—concld.				
Darrang	Tezpur	Bamuni Hills	75	75	75 0 0	
Do.	Do.	Maintenance of platform at the Municipal Park.	45	45	45 0 0	
Goalpara	Jogighopa	Two rock-cut caves	20	20	20 0 0	
Kamrup	Kamakhya	Rock inscription at the foot of Kamakhya hill.	10	10	10 0 0	
Do.	Gauhati	Carving inscription on the Urbasi Island.	10	10	10 0 0	
Do.	Do.	Rock scultpture of Vishnu Janardan	30	30	30 0 0	
Cachar	Khaspur	Cachari ruins	275	275	271 0 0	
Do.	Maibong	Rock-cut temple and two inscribed stones.	10	10	7 2 0	
Sylhet	Badarpur	Old Fort	20	20	20 0 0	
Do.	Jaintiapur Nizpat.	Old palace enclosure	100	100	95 2 0	
Khasi and Jaintia Hills.	Syndai	Tank				
Do.	Nartiang	Monolith (U. Mowthoh Dur)	50	50	50 0 0	
Do.	Bhoi Country	Ditto ditto				
		TOTAL	..	2,512	2,486 3 0	
		Agency charges @ 23 per cent.	..	..	572 0 0	
		TOTAL ANNUAL REPAIRS	..	..	3,058 3 0	

SUMMARY.

	Rs. A. P.
Special Repairs carried out by the Public Works Department	4,626 0 0
Annual Repairs carried out by the Public Works Department	3,058 3 0
GRAND TOTAL FOR ASSAM	7,684 3 0

Summary of Expenditure incurred on Conservation in the Eastern Circle.

Province.	Total amount spent on special repairs.	Total amount spent on annual repairs.	TOTAL.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Bengal	18,060 0 0	7,461 0 0	25,521 0 0
Assam	4,626 0 0	3,058 3 0	7,684 3 0
TOTAL	22,686 0 0	10,519 3 0	33,205 3 0
GRAND TOTAL	....	....	33,205 3 0

Appendix A—*contd.*

(*b*) Expenditure on Conservation.

Southern Circle.

District.	Locality.	Name of work and description.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Allotment for the year 1924-25.	Amount spent during the year 1924-25.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	
		Madras Presidency.				
		Special Repairs (non-recurring charges) carried out by the Public Works Department.				
Vizagapatam .	Ramatirtham .	Buddhist remains. Special repairs to watchman's shed.	90	62	62 0 0	
Kistna . .	Masulipatam (Bandar).	Arsenal and Godowns known as Port and Customs, Powder Magazine, Tombs and cemeteries, Belfry and the compound round the same.	500	480	421 0 0	
Do. .	Gudiwada .	Mound containing Buddhist remains. Repairs to Notice board at Lanjadibba.	23	(+17)	16 0 0	
Do. .	Guntapalle .	Buddhist Monuments. Provision of a Teakwood notice board and fixing in concrete.	30	(+30)	28 0 0	
Guntur . .	*Motupalle* .	*Virabhadra Chola temple* . . .	1,095	140 (+255)	223 0 0	*An incomplete work* of last year.
Nellore . .	Udayagiri .	Ancient Monuments. Special repairs. (Workslip).	1,250 2,000	250	338 0 0	
Do. .	Do. .	Ancient Monuments. Provision of notice board.	130	130	141 0 0	
Anantapur .	Gooty . .	Rock fort. Special repairs . .	302	369	234 0 0	In progress.
Do. .	Madakasira .	Hill Fort. Special repairs . .	62	62	46 0 0	Completed.
Do. .	Kambaduru .	Old Siva temple. Special repairs .	62	62	52 0 0	Do.
Do .	Ratnagiri .	Hill Fort. Special repairs . .	80	81	60 0 0	Do.
Do. .	Penukonda .	Ancient Monuments. Renewal of Notice boards.	..	140	73 0 0	
Bellary . .	Thimmalapuram	Siva and Gopalakrishna temples .	330	330	180 0 0	In progress.
Do. .	Nilagunda .	Bhimesvara temple	148	148	120 0 0	Completed.
Do. .	Hampi (Vijayanagar).	Vitthala temple	250	115	199 0 0	Do.
Do. .	Do. .	Repairs to Sign Boards	200	..	1 0 0	
Do. .	Do. .	Vishnu temple North-east of Vitthala temple.	165	..	18 0 0	
Do. .	Do. .	Guard room close to Elephant Stables .	250	250	174 0 0	
Do. .	Do. .	Sarasvathi temple near Water channel	245	245	185 0 0	
Do. .	Do. .	Basement of Queen's Palace near Zenana enclosure.	190	190	154 0 0	
Do. .	Do. .	Elephant Stables	230	230	171 0 0	
		Carried over .	..	3,586	2,896 0 0	

APPENDIX A—*contd.*

District.	Locality.	Name of work and description.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Allotment for the year 1924-25.	Amount spent during the year 1924-25.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	
		Brought forward	..	3,586	2,896 0 0	
		MADRAS PRESIDENCY—*contd.*				
		Special Repairs (non-recurring charges) carried out by the Public Works Department—contd.				
Bellary	Hampi (Vijayanagar).	Hazara Ramachandra temple	200	146	145 0 0	
Do.	Do.	Road to Vitthala temple	200	..	147 0 0	
Do.	Do.	Large underground temple	200	146	160 0 0	
Do.	Do.	Chandrasekhara temple	200	185	165 0 0	
Do.	Do.	Octagonal Water Pavilion	100	.	79 0 0	In progress.
Do.	Do.	Two storeyed Mandapa	160	..	129 0 0	Do.
Do.	Do.	Achyutaraya temple	94	96	74 0 0	Completed.
Do.	Do.	Krishna temple	200	..	157 0 0	Do.
Do.	Do.	Basement of King's Audience Hall	50	..	41 0 0	Do.
Do.	Do.	Pattabhirama temple	200	146	162 0 0	In progress.
Do.	Do.	Jain temple	100	..	82 9 0	Completed.
Do.	Do.	Queen's Bath	53	73	43 0 0	Do.
Do.	Do.	Anantasayana temple	55	246	45 0 0	Do.
Do.	Do.	Removal of rank vegetation in old Water Supply Scheme.	200	..	163 0 0	
Do.	Do.	Laying out new road to Vitthala temple.	..	..	—1,258 0 0	Do. This work was paid for by the Central Government in 1922-23 and the expenditure has now been refunded by the Government of Madras and is here shown as a reduction of the total expenditure.
Cuddapah	Peddamudiem	Dismantling the ruined mandapa in front of Narasimha temple owing to its dangerous condition.	160	..	119 0 0	
Do.	Chilamkuru	Vignesvara temple	18	18	13 0 0	
Do.	Sidhout	Fort and its buildings	205	269	179 0 0	
Do.	Pushpagiri	Vaidyanathaswami temple	65	(−70)	48 0 0	
Do.	Gandikota	Fort and temple. Provision of lock and key and petty repairs.	40	(+40)	39 0 0	
Madras	Madras	West Bastion in the Old Madras Town wall.	45	56	42 0 0	Rs. 12 are the sale proceeds of two notice boards removed from the Hosdrug Fort which has been deleted from the List of Protected Monuments.
South Kanara	Mudabidri	17 Jain Tombs. Providing 2 notice boards and transferring 2 more notice boards from Hosdrug and removal of rank vegetation.	73	93	62 0 0 —12 0 0	
Do.	Barkur	Kathala Basti temple. Providing notice boards, repairs to covering slabs and pillars and parapet walls, etc.	540	246	219 0 0	In progress.
		Carried over	..	5,416	3,939 0 0	

APPENDIX A—*contd.*

District.	Locality.	Name of work and description.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Allotment for the year 1924-25.	Amount spent during the year 1924-25.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	
		Brought forward .	..	5,416	3,939 0 0	
		MADRAS PRESIDENCY—*contd.*				
		Special Repairs (non-recurring charges) carried out by the Public Works Department—contd.				
Salem . .	Sankaridrug .	Hill Fort. (*a*) Removing prickly pear along the ramparts and steps for providing drystone walls at the sides of steps and pointing worn out joints with coloured mortar. Gullies formed were filled up and side drains were excavated to prevent further gullies forming along the pathways.	300	165	57 0 0	Incomplete work of last year completed during the year.
		(*b*) Rough stone dry packing with new stones, pointing with surki mortar and removing vegetation and earthwork in gravelling soil.	150	(+150)	150 0 0	Completed.
Do. .	Namakkal .	Hill Fort. Pointing with coloured mortar, removing, refixing and repainting letters in notice boards, removing and repacking drystone wall and clearing vegetation.	55	123	54 0 0	Do.
Do. .	Attur . .	Hill Fort. Plastering, with lime mortar, removing old plaster and racking out joints, laying one course of flat tiles in lime mortar, removing prickly pear, grass and other vegetation and keeping all water courses and providing a lintel.	165	246	186 8 0	Do.
		Removal of prickly pear and brushes .	35			
Do. .	Royakottai .	Hill Fort. Earthwork, rough stone revetment and removing prickly pear, etc.	150	185	146 6 6	Do.
Do. . .	Krishnagiri .	Hill Fort. Rough stone dry packing, making up top of rampart walls with concrete jelly, wedging crevices, removing huge boulders slipped in steps, making misfootprints cleaning silt and slush from tank and clearing prickly pear and vegetation.	300	369	290 0 0	Do.
Coimbatore .	Kuntur . .	Mahalingesvara temple. Plastering, and pointing with coloured mortar and removing light jungle and shrubs.	13	(+16)	4 13 0	Do.
Do. .	Sircar Periyapalayam.	Sugrivesvara temple. Special repairs	400	(+15)	0 9 0	No work was done during this year.
Nilgiris . .	Kotagiri . .	Group of Dolmens in Banagudishola of Jakkeneri.	30	50	23 5 0	Completed.
North Arcot .	Mamandur .	Rock-cut temple. Imbedding 3 stones containing inscriptions in mortar and constructing a masonry pillar post supporting.	85	62	80 0 0	Do.
		Carried over .	..	6,797	4,931 9 6	

APPENDIX A—*contd.*

District.	Locality.	Name of work and description.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Allotment for the year 1924-25.	Amount spent during the year 1924-25.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	
		Brought forward .	..	6,797	4,931 9 6	
		MADRAS PRESIDENCY—*contd.*				
		Special Repairs (non-recurring charges) carried out by the Public Works Department—concld.				
North Arcot .	Vellore . .	Fort. Inner Rampart walls of—Repacking the disturbed revetment.	790	1,239	133 0 0	Completed.
Do. .	Do. . .	Jalakantesvara temple in the Fort. Renewing rotten timbers.	175	(+215)	171 0 0	Do.
Do. .	Villapakkam (Panchapandava malai).	Rock-cut sculptures and Caves Provision of iron railings and notice boards.	125	123	90 0 0	Do.
Do. .	Pudupadi .	Vedanarayanaperumal temple. Grouting cracks, etc.	10	(–123)	2 0 0	Do.
Do. .	Siyyamangalam	Rock-cut temple and sculptures. .	100	(+123)	99 0 0	Do.
Do. .	Tirumalai .	Jain temple. Plastering and closing cracks.	23	(+21)	17 0 0	Do.
South Arcot .	Gingee . .	Fort and its buildings. Special repairs.	3,321	3,321	2,685 4 0	In progress.
Madura .	Alagarkoil .	Ancient monuments in Panchapandava malai.	..	124	35 8 0	Do.
Tanjore .	Tranquebar .	Danesborg Castle. Special repairs .	1,330	(+372)	372 0 0	
Do. .	Negapatam .	Dutch Cemetery. Special repairs .	150	186	148 0 0	Completed.
Tinnevelly .	Tuticorin .	Dutch Cemetery. Special repairs to the tombs.	320	55	55 0 0	Do.
Adichanall .	Adichanallur .	Prehistoric remains. Repairs to Notice boards.	34	34	33 0 0	Do.
Anjengo .	Anjengo .	Old Fort. Special repairs . .	370	370	376 0 0	Do.
Trichinopoly .	Srinivasanallur.	Koranganathan temple. Special repairs.	260	248	115 0 0	Do.
Do. .	Ranjangudi .	Ranjangudi Fort Special repairs .	940	310	269 0 0	Do.
		TOTAL .	..	13,661	9,532 5 6	
		Agency charges @ 23 per cent. .	..	..	2,192 0 0	
		TOTAL .			11,724 5 6	
		Special Repairs (non-recurring charges) carried out by the Archæological Department.				
Coimbatore .	Danayakankottai.	Ancient monuments—Clearance of vegetation executed departmentally.	400	400	400 0 0	
		TOTAL .	..	400	400 0 0	
		GRAND TOTAL SPECIAL REPAIRS .	..	14,061	12,124 5 6	

APPENDIX A—*contd.*

District.	Locality.	Name of work and description.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Allotment for the year 1924-25.	Amount spent during the year 1924-25.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	
		MADRAS PRESIDENCY—*contd*				
		Annual Repairs (recurring charges) executed by the Public Works Department.				
Ganjam	Jaugada	Asoka Rock Inscriptions	50	62	45 0 0	
Do	Kottakolla	Siva temple on Brudhakolla hill.	80	98	80 0 0	
Vizagapatam	Sankaram	Buddhist remains. Maintenance of a watchman.	144	144	144 0 0	
Do.	Ramatirtham	Ditto	144	·144	144 0 0	
Kistna	Bezwada	Akkanna Madanna Cave temple	2	5	2 0 0	
Do.	Do.	Two celled shrine at the foot of Indrakila hill in Public Works Department Quarry compound.	2	(+2)	2 0 0	
Do.	Mogalrajapuram	Rock-cut temples	7	7	7 0 0	
Do.	Jaggayyapet	Buddhist Stupa. Maintenance of a watchman.	150	197	136 0 0	
Do.	Adamalli	Ancient Mounds. Petty repairs and removal of vegetation.	19	(+18)	18 0 0	
Do.	Guntapalle	Buddhist stupas, chaityas and Rock-cut caves. Maintenance of a watchman and clearance of vegetation.	179	179	95 0 0	
Do.	Masulipatam (Bandar)	Dutch Cemetery	55	123	40 0 0	
Guntur	Amaravati	Buddhist Stupa. Maintenance of a watchman.	90	123	111 0 0	
Nellore	Udayagiri	Ancient monuments in Hill Fort.	355	390	295 0 0	
Anantapur	Gooty	Rock Fort. Annual repairs	584	431	399 0 0	
Do.	Penukonda	Ancient monuments. Maintenance of a watchman.	..	369	253 0 0	
Bellary	Hampi (Vijayanagar).	Employment of watchmen to look after Hampi Ruins.	1,475	1,000	938 0 0	
Chingleput	Mahabalipuram	Seven Pagodas. Pay of 2 permanent watchmen.	300	372	300 0 0	
Do.	Do.	Seven Pagodas. Pay of 2 watering coolies for 6 months.	150	135	120 0 0	
Do.	Do.	Seven Pagodas. Maintenance of roads and pathways.	500	500	408 0 0	
Do.	Chingleput	Ther Mahal. Annual repairs	160	196	149 0 0	
Do.	Sadras	Dutch cemetery and fort	145	179	148 0 0	
Do.	Pulicat	Do.	160	310	153 0 0	
		Carried over	..	4,984	3,987 0 0	

APPENDIX A—*contd.*

District.	Locality.	Name of work and description.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Allotment for the year 1924-25.	Amount spent during the year 1924-25.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	
		Brought forward .	..	4,984	3,987 0 0	
		MADRAS PRESIDENCY—*contd.*				
		Annual Repairs (recurring charges) executed by the Public Works Department.—contd.				
Chittoor .	Chandragiri .	Raja and Rani Mahals. Union tax .	..	231	381 0 0	
Do. .	Do. .	Inspection Bungalow. Annual repairs	65	185	288 0 0	
Do. .	Gurramkonda .	Mahal. Maintenance of a watchman .	144	123	143 0 0	
Cuddapa .	Gandikota .	Fort and temple. Maintenance of a watchman.	96	44	44 0 0	Watchman employed only from 17th September 1924.
Kurnool .	Kurnool .	Ancient monuments in Town . .	15	(+14)	14 0 0	
Madras . .	Madras . .	Tomb of David Yale and Joseph Hymners in the Law College compound.	25	31	20 0 0	
		Obelisk R. S.—				
Do. .	Do. . .	No. 1697	9	15	7 0 0	
Do. .	Do. . .	No. 1816	9	15	8 0 0	
Do. .	Do. . .	No. 1793	9	15	8 0 0	
Do. .	Do. . .	No. 1764	7	15	6 0 0	
Do. .	Do. . .	Old Town Wall. Annual repairs and Municipal tax.	{ 95 98 }	120 (+112)	187 0 0	
Malabar .	Palghat . .	Fort. Removal of vegetation from fort wall and water hyacinth from the moat.	500	123	122 0 0	
Do. .	Tellicherry .	Fort. Removal of vegetation and roots from walls.	123	123	93 0 0	
Do. .	Sultan's Battery	Jain temple. Removal of vegetation .	25	25	25 0 0	
South Kanara	Bekal . .	Fort. Removal of vegetation . .	245	246	197 0 0	
Do. .	Mangalore .	Sultan's Battery. Clearing plants and vegetation, plastering rampart walls and painting notice board.	40	50	40 0 0	
Nilgiris . .	Kotagiri . .	Group of large dolmens at Banagudi shola of Jakkeneri.	70	62	51 0 0	
North Arcot .	Vellore . .	Fort. Clearing vegetation in inner and outer ramparts and clearing scrub jungle.	590	726	590 0 0	
		Carried over .	..	7,259	6,211 0 0	

APPENDIX A—*contd.*

District.	Locality.	Name of work and description.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Allotment for the year 1924-25.	Amount spent during the year 1924-25.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	
		Brought forward .	..	7,259	6,211 0 0	
		MADRAS PRESIDENCY—*concld.*				
		Annual Repairs (recurring charges) executed by the Public Works Department—concld.				
North Arcot .	Vellore . .	Jalakantesvara temple in the Fort. Maintenance of two watchmen.	340	492	287 0 0	
Do. .	Do. . .	Mosque in the fort. Clearing plastering and whitewashing.	40	49	30 0 0	
Do. .	Abdullapuram .	Abdul Mahal. Clearing vegetation .	25	62	21 0 0	
Do. .	Arcot . .	Delhi Gate. Maintenance of a watchman and annual repairs.	160	195	159 0 0	
South Arcot .	Gingee .	Fort and its buildings. Maintenance of watchmen and annual repairs.	370	372	282 10 0	
Madura .	Dindigul . .	Rock fort buildings. Maintenance of a watchman and Municipal tax.	465	528	514 14 0	
Do. .	Vikramangalam	Koilpati Temple. Maintenance of a watchman.	..	(+36)	36 0 0	
Tanjore .	Tanjore . .	Maintenance of Sivaganga Little fort .	145	145	132 0 0	
Tinnevelly .	Tuticorin .	Dutch cemetery. Annual repairs .	52	44	44 0 0	
Do. .	Adichanallur .	Prehistoric remains. Maintenance of a watchman.	178	178	99 0 0	
Trichinopoly .	Ranjangudi .	Ranjangudi Fort. Maintenance of a watchman.	144	186	144 0 0	
		TOTAL .	..	9,546	7,960 8 0	
		Agency Charges @ 23 per cent. .	..	..	1,830 0 0	
		TOTAL ANNUAL REPAIRS	..	..	9,790 8 0	

SUMMARY.

Special repairs carried out by the Public Works Department	11,724 5 6
Special repairs carried out by the Archæological Department	400 0 0
Annual repairs carried out by the Public Works Department	9,790 8 0
GRAND TOTAL FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY . .	21,914 13 6

APPENDIX A—*contd.*

District.	Locality.	Name of work and description.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Allotment for the year 1924-25.	Amount spent during the year 1924-25.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	
		PROVINCE OF COORG.				
		Annual Repairs (recurring charges) carried out by the Public Works Department.				
Coorg . .	Mercara . .	Fort and Raja's seat. Repairs to roads, culverts and drains inside the fort and approaches, repairs to masonry elephants, fence, well and patch repairs to the Raja's seat, and clearing surroundings.	240	240	243 0 0	
Do. . .	Mallur . .	3 Jain temples. Plastering with lime mortar 2 coats the top of the temple to repair leaks in the terrace and clearing jungle.	20	20	19 0 0	
		TOTAL .	..	260	262 0 0	
		Agency charges @ 23 per cent. .	..	..	60 0 0	
		GRAND TOTAL FOR COORG .	..	..	322 0 0	

Summary of Expenditure on Conservation in the Southern Circle.

Province.	Total amount spent on special repairs.	Total amount spent on annual repairs.	TOTAL.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Madras Presidency	13,686 5 6	9,790 8 0	21,914 13 6
Province of Coorg	..	322 0 0	322 0 0
TOTAL .	13,686 5 6	10,112 8 0	22,236 13 6
GRAND TOTAL .	..	..	22,236 13 6

APPENDIX A—*contd.*

(b) EXPENDITURE ON CONSERVATION.

Burma Circle.

District.	Locality.	Name of work and description.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Allotment for the year 1924-25.	Amount spent during the year 1924-25.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	
		BURMA.				
		Special Repairs (non-recurring charges) carried out by the Public Works Department.				
Myingyan	Pagan	Tilominlo Pagoda	45,707	2,870	2,867 0 0	
	Minnanthu	Sulamani Pagoda	14,748	877	877 0 0	
Mandalay	Mandalay	Construction of Gardens on the Palace Platform.	89,850	13,850	12,051 0 0	
Do.	Do.	*Pyatthats* on the Walls of Fort Dufferin	4,000	4,000	3,931 0 0	
Pegu	Pegu	Constructing a temporary shed over the inscription stones at Pegu.	1,125	1,141	1,141 0 0	
Myingyan	Pwasaw	Dhammayazika Pagoda	37,388	9,630	9,734 0 0	
Mandalay	Amarapura	Bodawpaya's Tomb	..	510	497 0 0	
Sagaing	Sagaing	Constructing an American wire fencing round the Inscription shed.	..	584	246 0 0	
		TOTAL	..	33,462	31,344 0 0	
		Agency charges @ 23 per cent.	..	7,696	7,209 0 0	
		TOTAL	..	41,158	38,553 0 0	
		Special Repairs (non-recurring charges) carried out by the Archæological Department.				
Akyab	Myohaung	Shitthaung Temple	15,078	2,500	2,500 0 0	
Prome	Hmawza	Excavation charges	750	750	750 0 0	
		TOTAL	..	3,250	3,250 0 0	
		GRAND TOTAL, SPECIAL REPAIRS	..	44,408	41,803 0 0	

APPENDIX A—*contd.*

District.	Locality.	Name of work and description.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Allotment for the year 1924-25.	Amount spent during the year 1924-25.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		BURMA—*contd.*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	
		Annual Repairs (recurring charges) carried out by the Public Works Department.				
Hanthawaddy	Syriam . .	Wages of Caretaker and repairs to the old Portuguese Church.	240	240	230 0 0	
Mandalay .	Mandalay .	Palace buildings	4,000	4,000	3,863 0 0	
Do. .	Do. .	Pyatthats on Fort Walls . . .	4,000	4,000	3,921 0 0	
Do. .	Do. .	Tawyagyaung Pagoda . . .	100	100	100 0 0	
Mandalay .	Mandalay .	Tomb of King Mindôn . . .				
	Do. .	Tomb of Queen Sinbyumayin . .				
	Do. .	Tomb of Medawgyi, Mother-in-law of Mindôn.				
	Do. .	Tomb of Nanmadawgyi . . .				
	Do. .	Tomb of Medawgyi (Laungshe Queen), Queen of Mindôn.	300	140	139 0 0	
	Amarapura .	*Tomb of Bedawpaya* . . .				
	Do. .	Tomb of King Bagyidaw . . .				
	Do. .	Tomb of Shwebo Min . . .				
	Do. .	Tomb of King Mindôn's Mother .				
	Do. .	Taungthaman Kyauktawgyi Pagoda .	400	50	50 0 0	
	Do. .	Pangon and Shwedaik . . .	100	100	98 0 0	
Kyaukse .	Kalagyaung .	Clearing jungle around Nandawye Pagoda.				
	Do. .	Clearing jungle around Letthe Pagoda				
	Do. .	Clearing jungle around Chanthaya Pagoda.	180	180	160 0 0	
	Ebya . .	Clearing jungle around Shwezigon Pagoda.				
	Metkaya .	Clearing jungle around Shweyaungdaw Pagoda.				
Katha .	Tagaung .	Clearing jungle around Zina-aunggya-shwebontha Pagoda.				
	Do. .	Clearing jungle around Shwezigon Pagoda.				
	Maingdaing .	Clearing jungle around Moudaung Pagoda.	240	240	150 0 0	
	Myadaung .	Clearing jungle around Paungdaw-U Pagoda.				
		Carried over .	..	9,050	8,711 0 0	

APPENDIX A—*contd.*

District.	Locality.	Name of work and description.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Allotment for the year 1924-25.	Amount spent during the year 1924-25.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	
		Brought forward .	..	9,050	8,711 0 0	
		BURMA—*contd.*				
		Annual Repairs (recurring charges) carried out by the Public Works Department—contd.				
Shwebo	Shwebo . .	Alaungpaya's Tomb	150	25	5 0 0	
	Do. . .	Shed over the Inscription stone in Court House compound.	50	11	3 0 0	
Sagaing	Sagaing . .	Tupayon Pagoda	135	178	169 0 0	
	Do. . .	Inscription shed	70	27	16 0 0	
	Ava . .	Okkyaung and Watch Tower . .	350	350	353 0 0	
	Mingun . .	Tazaung and Bell	150	156	89 0 0	
	Do. . .	Sinbyume Pagoda	240	240	245 0 0	
	Do. . .	Pondawpaya	50	44	32 0 0	
Pegu . .	Pegu . .	Pali Stone shed and an old buoy .	40	40	40 0 0	
Prome .	Hmawza .	Bawbawgyi Pagoda	300	300	273 0 0	
	Do. .	Lemyethna Pagoda				
	Do. .	Bêbê Pagoda				
Myingyan .	Pagan . .	Wages of Durwans looking after Pagodas.	2,172	1,772	1,766 0 0	
Myingyan	Nyaung-U .	Kyaukku-Ohnmin Cave Temple .	3,500	3,500	148 0 0	
	Do. .	Hmyathat-Ohnmin Cave Temple .			217 0 0	
	Do. .	Thamihwet-Ohnmin Cave Temple .			255 0 0	
	Do. .	Sapada Pagoda			87 0 0	
	Do. .	Kyanzittha's Ohnmin . . .			90 0 0	
	Pagan . .	Bupaya Pagoda			35 0 0	
	Do. . .	Bidagat-Taik or Library . . .			250 0 0	
	Do. . .	Shwegugyi Pagoda			29 0 0	
	Do. . .	Thatbyinnyu Pagoda			113 0 0	
	Do. . .	Nathlaunggyaung Temple . . .			10 0 0	
	Do. . .	Ngakywe-Nadaung			20 0 0	
	Do. . .	Patothamya			102 0 0	
	Do. . .	Mi-Malaung-gyaung Temple . .			86 0 0	
		Carried over .	..	15,693	33,144 0 0	

APPENDIX A—*contd.*

District.	Locality.	Name of work and description.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Allotment for the year 1924-25.	Amount spent during the year 1924-25.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	
		Brought forward	..	15,693	13,144 0 0	
		BURMA—*contd.*				
		Annual Repairs (recurring charges) carried out by the Public Works Department—concld.				
Myingyan—contd.	Pagan	Gawdawpalin Pagoda			266 0 0	
	Do.	Mingalazedi Pagoda			270 0 0	
	Myinpagan	Nanpaya stone Temple			69 0 0	
	Do.	Nagayon Pagoda			200 0 0	
	Do.	Seinnyet Ama and Seinnyet Nyima Pagoda.			577 0 0	
	Thiyipyitsaya	Eastern and Western Petleik Pagodas			355 0 0	
	Do.	Lawkananda Pagoda			7 0 0	
	Pwasaw	Dhammayazika Pagoda			44 0 0	
	Minnanthu	Payathonzu, Thanbula and Nandamannya Temple.			37 0 0	
	..	Cost of materials remaining			87 0 0	
		TOTAL	..	15,693	15,056 0 0	
		Agency charges @ 23 per cent.	..	3,609	3,463 0 0	
		TOTAL	..	19,302	18,519 0 0	
		Annual Repairs (recurring charges) carried out by the Archæological Department.				
Mandalay	Mandalay	Wages of Durwans of Palace buildings	3,000	3,000	2,868 0 0	
		TOTAL	..	3,000	2,868 0 0	
		GRAND TOTAL, ANNUAL REPAIRS	..	22,302	21,387 0 0	

SUMMARY.

Burma Circle.

Total special repairs carried out by the Archæological Department	3,250
Total annual repairs carried out by the Archæological Department	2,868
Total special repairs carried out by the Public Works Department	38,553
Total Annual repairs carried out by the Public Works Department	18,519
GRAND TOTAL FOR BURMA	63,190

APPENDIX A—*contd.*

(b) EXPENDITURE ON CONSERVATION.

Rajputana and Central India.

Name of work and description.	Amount spent during the year 1924-25.	REMARKS.
AJMERE.	Rs. A. P.	
Special Repairs (non-recurring charges) carried out by the Public Works Department.		
Constructing a Kitchen and Latrine for the Faqir Chowkidar residing at the Adhai-din-ka Jhonpra, Ajmer.	1,701 10 0	
Affixing two Notice Boards at Adhai-din-ka Jhonpra, Ajmer .	30 12 0	
Annual Repairs (recurring charges) carrried out by the Public Works Department.		
Annual Repairs to Archæological Buildings during 1924-25 .	521 3 0	
Maintenance of the Marble Baradaries at the Anasagar Bund.	2,489 1 6	
Special Repairs and strengthening South-West Corner of Baradari No. 2 at the Anasagar Bund, Ajmer.	26 4 0	
Rebuilding a portion of the compound wall at the Adhai-din-ka Jhonpra, Ajmer.	136 5 0	
	4,905 3 6	
Agency charges at 23 per cent	1,637 0 0	
TOTAL .	6,542 3 6	

APPENDIX A—*contd.*

Distribution from the total Archæological Reserve of Rs. 60,119.

	Rs.
Allotted for pay of watchman attached to Temple at Gandikota, Cuddappah District, Madras	96
Repair to notice board at Lanjidibba . . . Rs. 22 }	68
Special repair to Veerabhadra Chotea temple, Motupalli . . . „ 46 }	
Boundary pillars around the Deopara Tank at Rajshahi	176
Special repair to Masjid of Baba Adam at Rampal, Dacca District	1,000
Annual repair to Roman Catholic Church at Sardhana, District Meerut (half cost)	150
Improvements to water cistern at Cave No. I, Elephanta, Bombay	4,230
Construction of Petrol and Oil godown at Taxila	397
Maintenance of Hazrat Mian Mir and Baradari of Maharaja Sher Singh in Lahore	1,071
Repairs to Bandar Fort, Masulipatam	17
Dismantling the ruined mandapa in front of the Narasimha Temple at Peddamudiem, Cuddappah District	160
Purchase of antiquities	2,000
Repair to Itimaddaulah, Chinika Roza, Khan-i-Alam Garden and Roman Catholic Cemetery	5,000
Repairs to Dutch Cemetery inside the Fort at Sadras (Madras)	29
Laying out of the Shalamar Garden, Lahore	300
Uniform and badge for the chaukidar at Udaigiri Caves, Bihar and Orissa	16
Repair of Palace enclosure called Nizpat, Jaintiapur, Assam	738
Improvements to Asaf Khan's Tomb, Shahdara	350
Excavation at Harappa	3,000
Conservation of antiquities, Dwarahat, (Completion of the work)	1,068
Excavations at Mohenjo-daro	3,000
Revised estimate Bhubaneswar Temple	191
Rebuilding a portion of the compound wall at the Adhai-din-ka-Jhonpra	189
Special repair to mosque at Kusumba, Rajshahi	130
Agency charges for repair to Asaf Khan's Tomb at Shahdara	66
Travelling allowance for officers—Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Hindu and Buddhist Monuments, Northern Circle	1,000
Repair to Raja Rani Temple Bhubaneswar and Khangiri Caves, Bihar and Orissa	856
Karle Caves	2,000
Construction of godown and caretakers' quarters, Mohenjo-daro	2,000
Annual repairs to monuments in Agra District	4,000
Constitucion of groynes below Shah Nawaz's tomb, Burhanpur, Central Provinces	1,000
Annual reports and Memoirs	5,000
Travelling allowance for officers in the office ot the Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Eastern Circle	300
Camera for the office of the Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Western Circle	400
Bishnudole Temple, Gaurisagar	260
Travelling allowance of the Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Frontier Circle, establishment Rs. 350 and officers Rs. 250	600
Carried over	40,858

APPENDIX A—*concld.*

	Rs.
Brought forward .	40,858
Excavation at Harappa	2,000
Excavation at Mohenjo-daro	1,000
Repairs to Jagner Fort, Agra District	638
Excavation at Mohenjo-daro	4,000
Preservation of Nanaghat Inscriptions	200
Repairs to the tank of Harischandra in the Dacca District	891
Providing pucca platform to photographic building at Archæological office, Patna	32
Repairs to City wall Akola, Central Provinces	200
Director General's Library	800
Show-cases in the office of the Superintendent, Archæological Section, Indian Museum	2,000
Notice-boards in the office of the Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Muhammadan and British Monuments	725
Tank of Harischandra at Rampal, Dacca	500
Publication of Director General's Reports and Memoirs	5,075
Purchase of safe in the office of the Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Western Circle	700
Purchase of antiquities	500
	60,119

APPENDIX B.

List of exhibits acquired for the Indian Museum, Archæological Section, during the year 1924-25.

PURCHASED.

Sculptures of the old Mathura School of Art.

1. *N. S. 4277.*—Figure with the head of a bearded buffalo with another figure seated on the shoulder ($3\frac{3}{4}'' \times 2''$).

2-3. *N. S. 4279-80.*—Heads ($3\frac{1}{4}'' \times 1\frac{3}{4}''$, $2\frac{1}{2}'' \times 2\frac{3}{4}''$).

4. *N. S. 4964.*—Fragment of a railing pillar with a female figure ($17\frac{1}{2}'' \times 8''$).

5. *N. S. 4965.*—Pedestal of an image with inscription ($13\frac{1}{2}'' \times 13\frac{1}{2}''$).

6. *N. S. 4966.*—Fragment with an elephant on a lotus ($15'' \times 6''$).

Later Mediæval Sculptures from Mathura.

7. *N. S. 4264.*—Linga (red sandstone) with a face ($4'' \times 1\frac{1}{2}''$)

8. *N. S. 4262.*—Brass image of Lakshmi-Narayana with an inscription on the back dated Samvat 1538 ($4\frac{1}{8}'' \times 2\frac{7}{8}''$).

9. *N. S. 4263.*—Image of Vishnu (grey sandstone; $4\frac{1}{2}'' \times 2\frac{1}{2}''$).

10. *N. S. 4265.*—Image of Vishnu (black basalt; $4\frac{3}{4}'' \times 2\frac{1}{8}''$).

11. *N. S. 4266.*—Sculpture showing young Krishna holding up the mountain Govardhana (grey sandstone; $2\frac{3}{4}'' \times 3\frac{6}{8}''$).

12. *N. S. 4267.*—Ganesha (blackish sandstone; $2\frac{3}{4}'' \times 2\frac{1}{8}''$).

13. *N. S. 4278.*—Head (grey sandstone; $4'' \times 2''$).

14. *N. S. 4963.*—Image of Sarasvati (grey sandstone; $6\frac{3}{4}'' \times 4''$).

Terracotta figurines from Mathura.

15. *N. S. 4268.*—Image of Mahisasuramardini ($7\frac{3}{4}'' \times 3\frac{3}{4}''$).

16. *N. S. 4269.*—Image of Kuvera ($9'' \times 4\frac{1}{2}''$).

17. *N. S. 4270.*—Image of a pair of human beings ($4\frac{3}{4}'' \times 2\frac{1}{2}''$).

18. *N. S. 4271.*—Image of a female ($4\frac{1}{2}'' \times 2\frac{1}{2}''$).

19-20. *N. S. 4272-75.*—Busts of female figures ($4'' \times 3''$, $2\frac{1}{2}'' \times 2\frac{1}{4}''$).

21-22. *N. S. 4273-74.*—Heads ($3\frac{1}{2}'' \times 3\frac{1}{2}''$, $2'' \times 3\frac{1}{4}''$).

23. *N. S. 4276.*—Bust of an ape ($3\frac{1}{2}'' \times 2\frac{1}{2}''$).

Later Mediæval Sculptures from Bengal.

24. *N. S. 4282.*—Grey sandstone image from Chittagong ($15'' \times 11''$).

25. *N. S. 4283.*—Black stone image of Vishnu from Abdullapur, Dacca ($2' \times 1'\ 11''$).

26. *N. S. 4288.*—Garuda of black basalt from Panchasar near Rampal, Dacca ($1'\ 11'' \times 1''$).

27. *N. S. 4289.*—Image of Vishnu from Rampal, Dacca ($2' \times 10\frac{1}{2}''$).

28. *N. S. 4967.*—Sandstone image of Siva Nataraja. Siva has 12 arms and dances on a bull, From Durgapur, District Chittagong ($4'\ 5'' \times 1'\ 6''$).

29. *N. S. 4971*—Head of a stone figure from Benares ($6\frac{1}{4}'' \times 8''$).

APPENDIX B—*contd.*

PRESENTATIONS.

Mr. W. S. J. Wilson, Calcutta.

30-31. *N. S. 4524-4525.*—Ancient Egyptian earthen lamps (4″ and 5″).

The Nagod Darbar.

32-89. *N. S. 4905-4962* .—58 specimens of carved stones including sculptures from the Gupta temple at Bhumara.

Mrs. Deveria.

90. *N. S. 4284.*—Inscribed Terracotta thumb.

91-93. *N. S. 4285-4287.*—Carved rectangular sandstone slabs. Excavated at Gunda (Oudh) Railway Station.

Babu Achyuta Kumar Mitra.

94. *N. S. 4290.*—Lower portions of an image of Hara-Gauri (1′ 2″×10″). From Kaukdakuri, District Hooghly.

95. *N. S. 4291.*—Upper half of an image of Hara (8″×5″). From Bhuvanesvar, District Puri, Orissa.

Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Eastern Circle.

96. *N. S. 4281.*—Terracotta idol, an elephant with a rider. From Baranagar temple, District Murshidabad, Bengal (3″×2½″×2½″).

97. *N. S. 4259.*—Inscribed clay seal from Isvaripur, District Khulna, Bengal (2″×2½″).

98-99. *N. S. 4256-4257.*—Two bricks with verses from the Quoran inscribed from the Mosque at Samaj, District Pabna (14½″×8″, 10·9″×6·8″).

On loan from the Director General of Archæology in India.

Antiquities excavated by Mr. R. D. Banerji at Mohenjo-daro, Sind in 1922-23—

Terracotta objects	558
Stone objects	580
Stucco and clay objects	22
Inscribed objects including seals with pictographic legends	4
Metal objects	70

Antiquities excavated by Mr. M. S. Vats at Mohenjo-daro, Sind in 1923-24 :—

Terracotta objects	241
Calcium carbonate objects	25
Stone objects	138
Shell objects	97
Copper objects	44
Miscellaneous objects	21
Seals with pictographic legends	8

N. S. 4488-4489.—Two casts of Harappa seals.

N. S. 4292-4329.—Fragments of painted Cretan pottery.

N. S. 4330-4368 and 4484.—Fragments of glazed Seistan pottery and a glass bangle.

N. S. 4406.—Fragment of Mauryan Umbrella.

N. S. 4260.—Gandhara sculpture with a seated figure of Buddha and three worshippers under an arch (16″×7¾″).

APPENDIX B—*contd*.

N. S. 4443-4463.—Clay objects (toys) from the neighbourhood of Bhita, District Allahabad.

N. S. 4485.—Ivory bangle. }
N. S. 4486.—Copper bangle. } from Bhita.
N. S. 4487 Goldsmith's melting cup }

N. S. 4493-94.—Copies of two frescoe paintings from Polonnaruva.

N. S. 4502-4512.—Clay seals.

N. S. 4465-66.—Gaharwa Copper plate grant of King Karnnadeva, lord of Trikalinga and the seal.

N. S. 4369.—Crude human figure of unbaked clay coated with red paint from Sangla hill in the Punjab (8″×6½″).

N. S. 4398-4399.—Fragments of sculptured baked bricks from Pagan, Burma.

N. S. 4400-01.—Fragments of baked bricks with floral device and traces of glaze.

N. S. 4402-05.—Clay toys.

N. S. 4397.—Terracotta toy ram.

N. S. 4464.—Miscellaneous beads.

N. S. 4467-69.—Wooden letter carriers from Central Asia.

N. S. 4470-78.—Miscellaneous beads from Central Asia.

N. S. 4479-80.—Plaster casts of mythical animals; winged lions with fish's tails.

N. S. 4481-82.—Plaster cast of a miniature pillar with a fully caparisoned horse engraved in the middle,

N. S. 4495-01.—Casts of seals in the British Museum.

N. S. 4513-14.—Seal impressions on wax (later-mediæval).

N. S. 4515-22.—Seal impressions from the British Museum.

N. S. 4261.—Bronze image of Nataraja Siva with a circular halo of flames (ht. 3′ 6″×bd. 3′).

N. S. 4370.—Brass images of Siva and Durga seated on a high throne with one leg of each dangling down to the pedestal and serving as legs of the throne; small figure of a snake, Ganesa and a bull (6″×2¾″) on the pedestal.

N. S. 4371, 4374, 4375, 4379, 4380, 4382, 4384.—Miscellaneous brass images.

N. S. 4372.—Brass pedestal of images (?) with a half-kneeling figure with folded hands in front of it (4¼″×1⅝″).

N. S. 4373.—Two cows of brass each with a calf standing on a pedestal of four legs (3⅜″×2 ⅜″).

N. S. 4376.—Brass image of Lakshmi (3½″×1¾″).

N. S. 4377.—Copper image of Ganesa with four arms.

N. S. 4378.—Brass figure of a male holding an elephant goad in each hand (3⅜″×2″).

N. S. 4381.—Five headed cobra of brass (2″×1″).

N. S. 4383.—Brass image of Bala-Krishna; high top-knot of hair on head (2½″×1¼″).

N. S. 4385-4390.—Fragments of brass reliefs with figures of Buddha and other deities. From Lhassa.

N. S. 4490-91.—Brass seals (modern).

N. S. 4492.—Brass plate with inscription.

N. S. 4523.—Gold plated ring with a signet seal.

N. S. 4255.—Persian carved ivory sword handle with a passage from the Quran engraved on it (5½″×2½″).

N. S. 4258.—A Mughal dagger. The scabbard has a stone handle (15⅛″ length).

N. S. 4407-4442.—Turki manuscripts.

N. S. 4483.—Brass cup with Quranic verses and Arabic charms inscribed on it.

On permanent loan from the Government of India.

N. S. 4972-4977.—Carved bricks from the Masjid of Baba Adam at Qazi Qasba, Rampal, District Dacca.

APPENDIX B—*contd.*

LIST OF COINS ACQUIRED FOR THE INDIAN MUSEUM, ARCHÆOLOGICAL SECTION, DURING THE YEAR 1924-25.

I. *Non-Muhammadan.*

Ruler's name.	Dynasty.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Plaster Cast.	TOTAL.	By whom presented or lent.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Agathocles	Indo-Greek	..	..	..	1	1	On loan from D. G. A.
Apollodotos	Do.	..	1	1	1	3	Do.
Strato I	Do.	..	..	1	..	1	Do.
Telephus	Do.	..	..	..	1	1	Do.
Maues	Indo-Parthian	..	..	1	3	4	Do.
Azes I	Do.	..	..	..	7	7	Do
Azilises	Do.	..	..	..	1	1	Do.
Azes II	Do.	..	1	..	..	1	Do.
Gondopheres	Do.	..	1	..	7	8	Do.
Soter Megas	Do.	..	..	2	..	2	Do.
——	Do.	..	..	..	6	6	Do.
Kadphises	Kushan	..	..	..	3	3	Do.
Kadphises II	Do.	..	..	6	..	6	Do.
Kanishka	Do.	..	..	19	1	20	Do.
Huvishka	Do.	..	..	14	..	14	Do.
Vasudeva	Do.	..	..	83	..	83	Do.
——	Do.	..	..	15	..	15	Do.
——	Do. (Kidara)	..	..	1	..	1	Do.
Sivarakshita	....	..	..	..	6	6	Do.
——	Kushano-Sassanian	..	..	1	..	1	Do.
——	Puri (Orissan) Kushan	..	..	910	..	910	Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal who received it from the Collector of Balasore.
Krishnaraja	Rashtrakuta	..	8	..	..	8	Presented by the Director of Industries, Central Provinces.
Rudra Simha I	W. Kshatrapa	..	1	..	..	1	On loan from D. G. A.
——	Do.	..	1	..	..	1	Do.
——	Balabhi	..	7	..	..	7	Do.
Jishnu (?)	....	..	..	1	..	1	Do.
	Carried over	..	20	1,055	37	1,112	

APPENDIX B—*contd.*

Ruler's name.	Dynasty.	Gold	Silver.	Copper.	Plaster Cast	TOTAL.	By whom presented or lent.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Brought forward .	..	20	1,055	37	1,112	
— . . .	Ancient India :— Punch- marked.	..	..	140	1	141	On loan from D. G. A.
—	North-Indian locals: Ayodhya.	..	..	14	..	14	Do.
—	North-Indian locals: Avanti.	..	..	12	..	12	Do.
Brihaspatimitra . . .	North-Indian locals: Kosam.	..	..	35	..	35	Do.
—	North-Indian locals: Kosam.	..	..	12	..	12	Do.
—	North-Indian locals: Taxila.	..	..	1	..	1	Do
—	Panchalamittra .	..	..	1	.	1	Do.
—	North Indian Miscellaneous.	..	..	101	3	104	Do.
—	Andhra . . .	..	..	1	..	1	Do.
—	Mediæval Indo-Sassanian	..	..	1	..	1	Do.
—	Do. Gadhaiya .	..	14	..	..	14	Do.
—	Mediæval: Northern India (Kota)	..	..	2	..	2	Do.
—	Kangra . . .	..	..	2	..	2	Do.
Surendra Vikrama . .	Nepal . . .	..	..	1	..	1	Do.
—	South Indian . .	4	..	..	..	4	Presented by the Superintendent, Govt. Museum, Madras.
—	Ancient Ceylon .	..	..	3	..	3	On loan from D. G. A.
—	Ancient Chinese .	..	..	224	..	224	Do.
— . . .	Ancient Indo-Chinese	..	..	16	..	16	Do.
—	Modern European .	..	5	9	..	14	Purchased.
—	U. S. America . .	..	1	..	..	1	Do.
—	Modern Asiatic . .	..	10	13	..	23	Do.
—	French East India Co.	..	1	..	..	1	Presented by the Supdt, Govt. Museum, Madras.
—	E. I. Co	..	3	5	..	8	Purchased.
—	Indian Empire . .	..	..	7	..	7	Do.
—	Native State . .	..	2	2	..	4	Do
	TOTAL .	4	56	1,657	41	1,758	

APPENDIX B—*contd.*

II. *Muhammadan.*

Ruler's name.	Dynasty.	Billon.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Plaster Cast.	TOTAL.	By whom presented or lent.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Muhammad Tughlaq	Delhi	..	2	..	..	..	2	On loan from D. G. A.
Mahmud Tughlaq	Do.	..	1	..	2	..	3	Do.
Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq	Do.	..	1	..	..	..	1	Do.
Firuz Shah Tughlaq	Do.	..	..	..	9	..	9	Do.
Muhammad II	Do.	..	..	..	4	..	4	Do.
Mubarak Shah	Do.	1	..	..	..	..	1	Do.
Ibrahim Ludi	Do.	..	..	..	1	.	1	Do.
Undeciphered	Do.	..	..	..	16	..	16	Do.
Kalimullah	Bahmani	..	..	..	1	..	1	Do.
Muhammad Shah	Do.	..	..	1	1	..	2	Do.
Mahmud Shah	Do.	..	..	..	1	..	1	Do.
Ghiyas Shah	Malwah	..	..	2	4	..	6	Do.
Mahmud Shah	Do.	..	..	..	1	..	1	Do.
Hoshang Shah	Do.	1	..	..	13	..	14	Do.
Undeciphered	Do.	..	..	..	1	..	1	Do.
Muzaffar Shah III	Gujrat	..	..	1	..	..	1	Do.
Mahmud Shah III	Do.	..	..	1	..	..	1	Do.
Bahadur Shah	Do.	..	..	..	2	..	2	Do.
Muhammad Shah I	Do.	..	..	..	3	..	3	Do.
Undeciphered	Do.	..	..	..	7	..	7	Do.
Murtaza	Nizam Shahi	..	..	..	1	..	1	Do.
Mahmud Shah	Jaunpur	..	..	..	1	..	1	Do.
Sangram Sinha	Mewar	..	..	..	1	..	1	Do.
?	Jawa	..	..	..	2	..	2	Do.
?	Egypt	..	..	1	..	..	1	Do.
Akbar I	Mughal	..	..	1	10	..	11	Do.
Jahangir	Do.	..	..	..	1	..	1	Do.
Shahjahan	Do.	..	..	83	25	..	108	Do.
Aurangzeb	Do.	..	3	71	23	..	97	Do.
Morad Baksh	Do.	..	..	3	1	..	4	Do.
Shah Shuja	Do.	..	..	1	..	..	1	Do.
Shah Alam I	Do.	..	1	15	..	..	16	Do.
Jahandar Shah	Do	..	..	10	..	..	10	Do.
	Carried over	2	8	190	131	..	331	

APPENDIX B—*contd.*

Ruler's name.	Dynasty.	Billon.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Plaster Cast.	TOTAL.	By whom presented or lent.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Brought forward.	2	8	190	131	..	331	
Farrukhsiyar . . .	Mughal . .	..	2	25	2	..	29	On loan from D. G. A.
Rafiuddarajat . . .	Do. . .	..	1	9	..	..	10	Do.
Shahjahan II . . .	Do. . .	..	1	9	..	..	10	Do.
Ibrahim	Do. . .	..	..	1	..	..	1	Do.
Muhammad Shah . .	Do. . .	..	1	23	4	..	28	Do.
Ahmad Shah . . .	Do. . .	..	2	12	..	..	14	Do.
Alamgir II . . .	Do. . .	..	..	32	8	..	40	Do.
Shahjahan III . .	Do. . .	..	..	1	..	..	1	Do.
Shah Alam II . . .	Do . .	..	4	48	20	..	72	Do.
Bedar Bakht . . .	Do. . .	..	1	..	1	..	2	Do.
Muhammad Akbar II .	Do. . .	..	..	7	2	..	9	Do.
Undeciphered . . .	Do. . .	..	..	..	7	..	7	Do.
Akbar I . . .	Do. . .	..	..	..	1	..	1	Presented by Rao Krishnapal Singh of Avagarh.
Jahangir . . .	Do. . .	..	..	1	..	..	1	Presented by Director of Industries, Central Provinces.
Shahjahan . . .	Do. . .	..	..	1	..	..	1	Do.
Aurangzeb . . .	Do. . .	..	..	12	..	..	12	Do
Shah Alam I . . .	Do. . .	..	..	2	..	..	2	Do.
Muhammad Shah . .	Do. . .	..	..	9	..	..	9	Presented by the Government of the United Provinces.
Alamgir II . . .	Do. . .	..	..	1	..	..	1	Do.
Shahjahan III . .	Do. . .	..	..	1	..	..	1	Do.
Shah Alam II . . .	Do. . .	..	..	7	..	..	7	Do.
Akbar I . .	Do. . .	..	..	1	..	..	1	Do.
Do. . . .	Do. . .	..	..	2	..	..	2	Presented by Mr. N. A. Hilton
Do.	Do. . .	..	..	1	..	..	1	Do.
	Carried over .	2	20	395	176	..	593	

APPENDIX B—*contd.*

Ruler's name.	Dynasty.	Billon.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Plaster Cast.	TOTAL.	By whom presented or lent.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Brought forward.	2	20	395	176	..	593	
Shah Alam II	Mughal	..	..	2	..	..	2	Mr. N. A Hilton.
Muhammad Tughlaq	Delhi	..	..	1	..	..	1	Do.
Asafjah	Hyderabad	..	..	2	..	..	2	Do.
Wajed Ali	Lucknow	..	..	1	..	..	1	Do.
Turkish	Egypt	..	..	3	..	..	3	Do.
Muhammad Shah	Mughal	..	..	2	..	..	2	Purchased.
Shah Alam II	Do.	..	..	2	..	..	2	Do.
Shah Alam	Do.	..	..	1	..	..	1	Presented by the Govt. Museum. Madras
Kalimullah	Bahmani	..	..	..	1	..	1	Do
Alamgir	Mughal	..	1	1	..	..	2	Do.
Shah Alam II	Do.	..	3	..	..	..	3	Do.
Muhammad Shah	Do.	..	2	..	..	..	2	Do.
Ahmad Shah	Do.	..	1	..	..	..	1	Do.
Shahjahan	Do.	..	..	2	..	..	2	Presented by the Bombay Branch, Royal Asiatic Society.
Muhammad Shah	Do.	..	..	6	..	..	6	Do.
	TOTAL	2	27	418	177	..	624	

GRAND TOTAL.

Billon	2
Gold	31
Silver	474
Copper	1,834
Plaster cast	41
TOTAL	2,382

APPENDIX B—*contd.*

List of exhibits acquired for the Delhi Museum during the year 1924-25.

PRESENTED.

Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

88 Specimens of Government of India postage stamps issued between 1865-1876.

The Superintendent, Muhammadan and British Monuments, Northern Circle.

Photograph of Humayun's tomb at Delhi.

PURCHASED.

Farman of Akbar granting 1,431 *bighas* and 8 *biswas* of land, one hundred rupees cash and one rupee daily for the maintenance of a tomb at Sohna (a village in the Gurgaon district) Subah Sarkar Delhi. It is dated the 5th year of the reign of that emperor (1560 A.D.).

On loan from the Director General of Archaeology in India.

1. Farman of Shahjahan issued in favour of Sayyid Muhaid-d-Din of Delhi granting him 150 *bighas* of arable land from the Pargana of Jhajjar, Sarkar Delhi as a means of livelihood. It is dated the 8th year of the reign of Shahjahan.
2. Farman of Aurangzeb issued in favour of a lady named Nur Bano, the wife of Shaikh Mahmud granting her 40 *bighas* of land from the Pargana of Jhajjar, Subah Daru-l-Khilafat of Shahjahanabad as a means of livelihood. It is dated the 29th of Muharram, the 36th year of Aurangzeb's reign.
3. *Sanad* issued by the prince Jawan Bakht Bahadur, the heir-apparent of Shah Alam II, in favour of Sayyid Arshad Ali and others to the effect that an income of 45,781 *dams* was conferred upon them from the *jagir* of the *Pargana* of Amroha, *Sarkar* Sambhal, Subah Daru-l-Khilafat Shahjahanabad. It is dated the 7th year (1765-1766 A.D.) of the reign of Shah Alam II.
4. Portrait representing Akbar and Jahangir shooting tigers.
5. Thirty broken pieces of marble *Jali* work.
6. Bound Volume of " the Punjabee ", a weekly newspaper published from Lahore in 1857.
7. Twenty-three Persian tiles (from Mr. H. Nelson Wright's collection).
8. Eight Persian vases (from Mr. H. Nelson Wright's collection).
9. Tapestry carpet.
10. Portrait of Begum Samru.

APPENDIX B—*contd.*

LIST OF COINS ACQUIRED FOR THE DELHI MESEUM DURING THE YEAR 1924-25.

Ruler's name.	Dynasty.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	TOTAL.
1	2	3	4	5	6
PRESENTED.					
The Government of the United Provinces.					
Alauddin Muhammad Shah II	Khalji	..	1	3	4
Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq	Tughlaq	..	1	..	1
Husain Baiqra	King of Khorasan	..	1	..	1
Babar	Mughal	..	1	..	1
Humayun	Do.	..	1	..	1
Akbar	Do.	..	2	..	2
Jahangir	Do.	..	2	..	2
Shahjahan	Do.	..	5	..	5
Aurangzeb	Do.	..	15	..	15
Shah Alam Bahadur Shah I	Do.	..	3	..	3
Jahandar Shah	Do.	..	2	..	2
Farrukhsiyar	Do.	..	5	..	5
Muhammad Shah	Do.	..	16	..	16
Ahmad Shah	Do.	..	2	..	2
Alamgir II	Do.	..	1	..	1
Shah Alam II	Do.	..	27	..	27
The Punjab Government.					
Aurangzeb	Mughal	..	2	..	2
Muhammad Shah	Do.	..	2	..	2
Alamgir II	Do.	..	1	..	1
Shah Alam II	Do.	..	1	..	1
Bombay Branch Royal Asiatic Society.					
Shahjahan	Mughal	..	2	..	2
Aurangzeb	Do.	..	1	..	1
Muhammad Shah	Do.	..	1	..	1
	Carried over	..	95	3	98

APPENDIX B—*contd.*

Ruler's name.	Dynasty.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	TOTAL.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Brought forward	..	95	3	98
PRESENTED—*concld.*					
The Director of Industries, Central Provinces.					
Aurangzeb	Mughal	..	7	..	7
Shah Alam I	Do.	..	1	..	1
Muhammad Shah bin Latif Shah	King of Gujrat	..	1	..	1
Ahmad Shah II	Bahmanis	..	..	10	10
Hoshang Shah	King of Malwa	..	..	4	4
Kalyan Das of Bareilly.					
Qutbuddin Mubarak Shah	Khalji	..	1	..	1
Mr. H. Nelson Wright.					
Sultans of Delhi	(Unclassified coins)	..	..	1,344	1,344
ON LOAN FROM THE DIRECTOR GENERAL OF ARCHÆOLOGY					
Muhammad bin Sam	Slave	4	6	..	10
Altamsh	Do.	..	5	..	5
Ruknuddin Firoz	Do.	..	1	..	1
Razia	Do.	..	1	..	1
Muizzuddin Bahram	Do.	..	1		1
Alauddin Masud	Do.	..	2	..	2
Nasiruddin Mahmud	Do.	1	9		10
Ghiyasuddin Balban	Do.	1	3	..	4
Muizzuddin Kaiqubad	Do.	1	5	..	6
Shamsuddin Kaimurs	Do.	..	1	..	1
Alauddin bin Taksh (?)	....	..	3	..	3
Mahmud of Ghazni	Ghaznawid	..	1	..	1
Taimur Shah	Durrani	..	1	..	1
Jalaluddin Firoz	Khalji	2	5	..	7
Alauddin Muhammad Shah	Do.	3	21	..	24
Qutbuddin Mubarak	Do.	3	4	..	7
	Carried over	15	174	1,361	1,550

APPENDIX B—*contd.*

Ruler's name.	Dynasty.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	TOTAL.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Brought forward	15	174	1,361	1,550
ON LOAN FROM THE DIRECTOR GENERAL OF ARCHÆOLOGY—*concld.*					
Shamsuddin Mahmud	Khalji	..	..	1	1
Nasiruddin Khusro	Do.	1	..	..	1
Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq	Tughlaq	8	10	..	18
Muhammad bin Tughlaq	*Do.*	*21*	*13*	*1*	*35*
Fath Khan, Firoz Shah	Do.	8	..	1	9
Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq II	Do.	1	..	..	1
Abubakr	Do.	1	..	..	1
Muhammad bin Firoz	Do.	1	1	..	2
Ghiyasuddin Mahmud	Do.	3	1	..	4
Nusrat Shah	Do.	1	..	..	1
Zafar Khan, Firoz Shah	Do.	1	..	..	1
Mubarak Shah	Sayyid	..	1	..	1
Muhammad bin Farid	Do.	1	..	..	1
Sher Shah	Sur	..	75	..	75
Islam Shah	Do.	1	48	..	49
Muhammad Adil Shah	Do.	1	10	..	11
Sikandar	Do.	..	1	..	1
Akbar	Mughal	2	9	4	15
Jahangir	Do.	..	3	..	3
Shahjahan	Do.	..	9	..	9
Aurangzeb	Do.	8	19	..	27
Shah Alam Bahadur Shah	Do.	8	2	..	10
Jahandar Shah	Do.	..	2	..	2
Farrukhsiyar	Do.	..	1	..	1
Muhammad Shah	Do.	12	17	..	29
Ahmad Shah	Do.	1	7	..	8
Alamgir II	Do.	4	3	..	7
Shahjahan III	Do.	..	1	..	1
Shah Alam II	Do.	3	20	..	23
Akbar Shah II	Do.	..	2	..	2
	GRAND TOTAL	102	429	1,368	1,899

APPENDIX B—*contd:*

List of exhibits acquired for the Taj Museum, Agra during the year 1924-25.

PRESENTED.

Mr. H. R. Nevill.

One Marahta Gun.

PURCHASED.

1. A sanad issued by Amjad Khan, the Sadru-s-Sadur of Shah Alam Bahadur Shah appointing one Hafiz Muhammad Hasan to teach the Quran to new Muslim converts at the tomb of the Emperor Shahjahan (*i.e.*, the Taj).

2. 22 Photographic views of the floods of 1924.

3. A sanad issued under the seal impression of Abdul Haq, an official of the Emperor Aurangzeb, in favour of a lady Bibi Zohra and others granting 100 bighas of land from the Pargana of Jhajjar Subah Daru-l-Khilafat Shahjahanabad as a means of livelihood. The sanad is dated the 46th year of the reign of Aurangzeb.

List of antiquities found at Taxila and added to the Museum during the year 1924-25.

Sirkap—

Terracotta and potteries, consisting of gharas, handi, lota, cups, lamps, wheels, toy, human figures and animals, spindle whirls, bricks, etc.	404
Stone objects, consisting of caskets, cups, currystones, pestles, plaques, spindle whirl, etc.	64
Copper and Bronze objects, consisting of pans, ladles, cups, goblets, rings, antimony rods, incense burners, hair-pins, etc.	87
Iron, consisting of wheels, pans, nails, keys, pickaxes, hammers, arrow-heads, jamper, chisels, bells, stables, etc.	75
Gold, consisting of ear-rings, necklace, pendants, beads, bangles, seals, etc.	12
Silver, consisting of finger ring, and bangles	3
Lead, antimony painter	1
Stucco objects (Heads, etc.)	4
Glass and miscellaneous objects, consisting of fragments of bangles, crucibles, mica, etc.	43
Shell and bone objects, consisting of fragments of bangles, stands, hair dividers, pins, playing dice, courie, mother of pearl, etc.	76
Beads, pendants and gems of various shapes consisting of agate, cornelian, shell, lapis-lazuli, glass, ivory, chalcedony, amethyst, garnets, etc.	242

Bhir Mound—

Terracotta and potteries—water bottles, gharas, drain pipes, pedestals, miniature ghara, jar, etc., handi, flask, tumblers, cups, lamps, lids, spindle whirls, toy, human figure and animals, etc.	519
Stone objects—currystone, pestles, spindle whirl, potters' dabber, touch-stone, grinding stone, wheels, etc.	39
Copper and bronze objects, consisting of bangles, antimony rods, nails, rods, etc.	58
Silver-ring	1
Lead-hook and scroll	2

APPENDIX B—*contd.*

Iron-nails, rods, elephant's goad, arrow-heads, clamps, axes, knives, square stool, etc.	38
Glass and miscellaneous objects, fragments of bangles, mica, etc.	23
Beads, pendants and gems, etc., of various stones	145
Bone and shell objects, consisting of arrow-heads, hair dividers, reels, playing dice, fragments of bangles, etc.	91

Bajran—

Terracotta and potteries—lids, cups, lamps, lotas, spindle whirl, etc.	36
Stone, ball and Gandhara head	2
Beads and gems of glass, agate, cornelian, etc.	14
Shell and bone objects, mother of pearl and courie	4
Metal—Bronze, ear-ring	1
Iron, ring and sickle	2
Fragments of glass objects	3

List of coins purchased for the Taxila Museum.

Silver coin of Azilises	1
Silver coin of Agathokles	1
Silver coin of Azis I	1
Silver punch-marked coins	12
TOTAL	15

Appendix B—*concld.*

List of coins unearthed at Taxila.

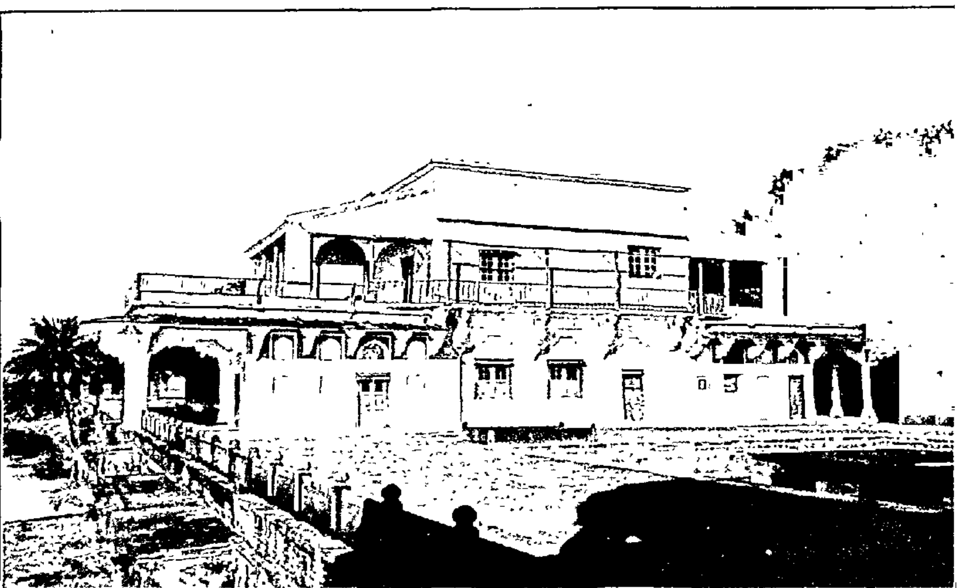
	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Lead.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Bhir Mound.					
Punch-marked coins	..	..	4	..	4
Local Taxila	..	..	18	..	18
Illegible	..	..	2	..	2
Sirkap.					
Local Taxila	..	..	12	..	12
Apollodotas	..	..	3	..	3
Menander	..	..	1	..	1
Strato	..	..	1	..	1
Diomedes	..	..	1	..	1
Hermaios	..	..	5	..	5
Maues	..	..	5	..	5
Azis I	..	..	31	..	31
Azis II	..	..	58	..	58
Azis with Aspavarma	..	..	1	..	1
Gondophares	..	..	16	..	16
Abdagases	..	..	1	..	1
Hermaios with Kadphises	..	..	30	..	30
Kadphises	..	..	102	..	102
Kanishka	..	..	3	..	3
Vasudeva	..	..	1	..	1
Rajuvala	..	..	..	2	2
Illegible	..	..	47	..	47
Seri stupa.					
Local Taxila	..	..	1	..	1
Soter Megas	..	..	1	..	1
Bajran.					
Illegible	..	..	2	..	2
Total	..	..	342	2	344

APPENDIX C.

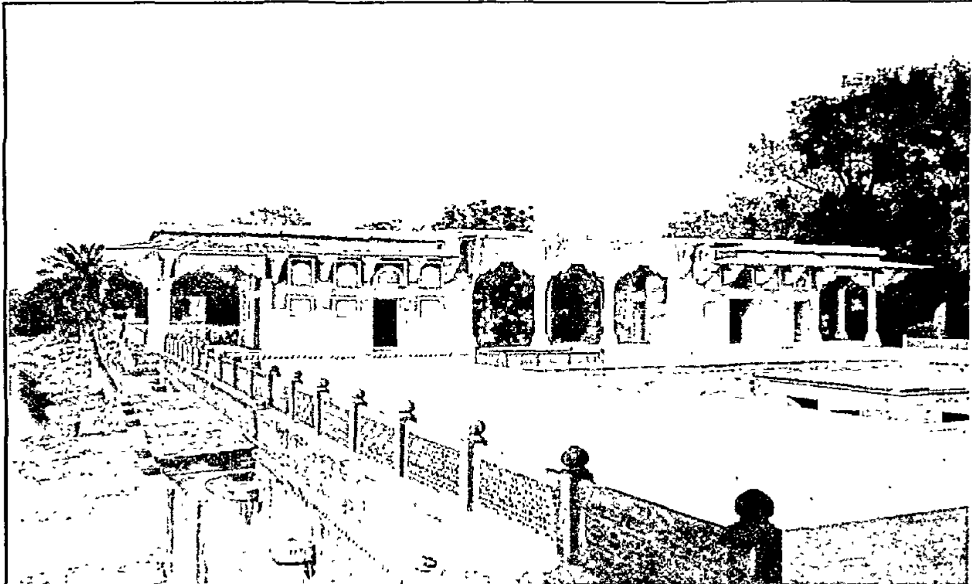
Additions to Departmental Libraries.

Name of office.	Books purchased.	Books presented.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.
Director General	116	135*	251	* Includes 90 received in exchange. 85 journals were also received.
Northern Circle—				
Muhammadan and British Monuments.	27	22	49	
Hindu and Buddhist Monuments.	47	20	67	
Frontier Circle	7	15	22	
Western Circle	36	34	70	
Central Circle	25	21	46	
Eastern Circle	66	85	151	
Southern Circle	3	34	37	
Burma Circle	28	127†	155	† Includes 61 presented by the Government of Siam
Government Epigraphist	118	88	206	
Assistant Archæological Superintendent for Epigraphy, Southern Circle.	74	58‡	132	‡ Includes 25 received in exchange.
Archæological Chemist	15	13	28	
Archæological Section, Indian Museum.	160	37	197	

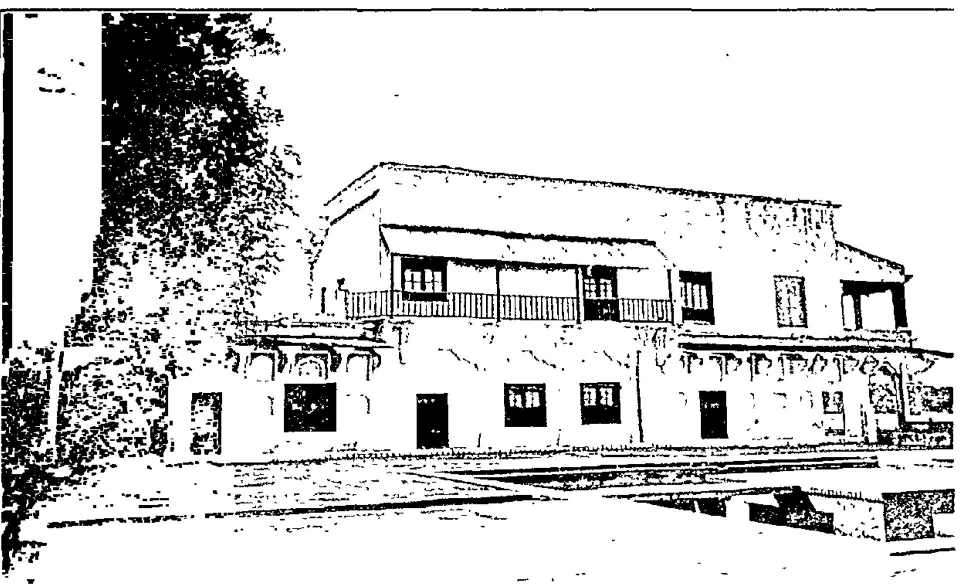
MGIPC—M—X 3 25—30-8-27—500.



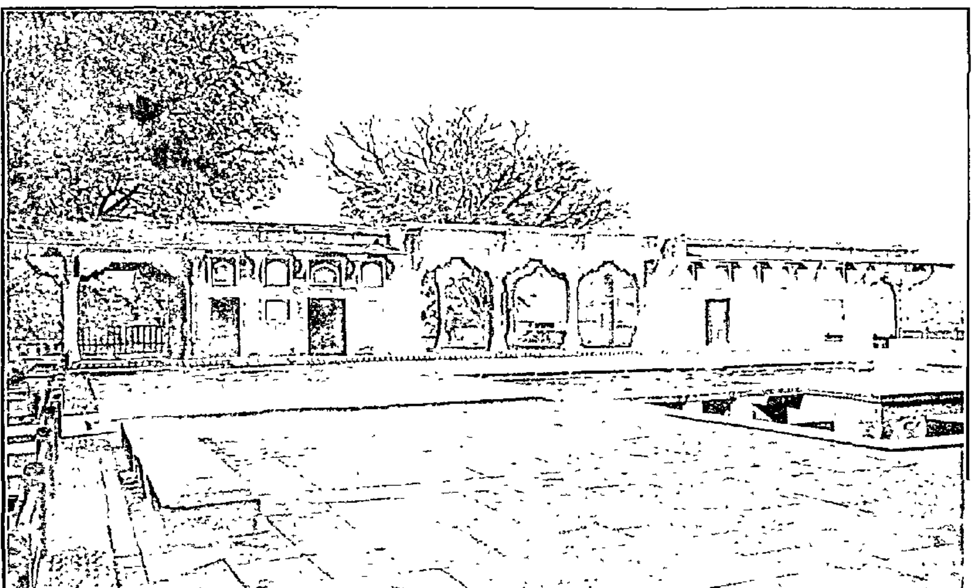
(*a*) European Rest House at Ram Bagh, Agra; before conservation.



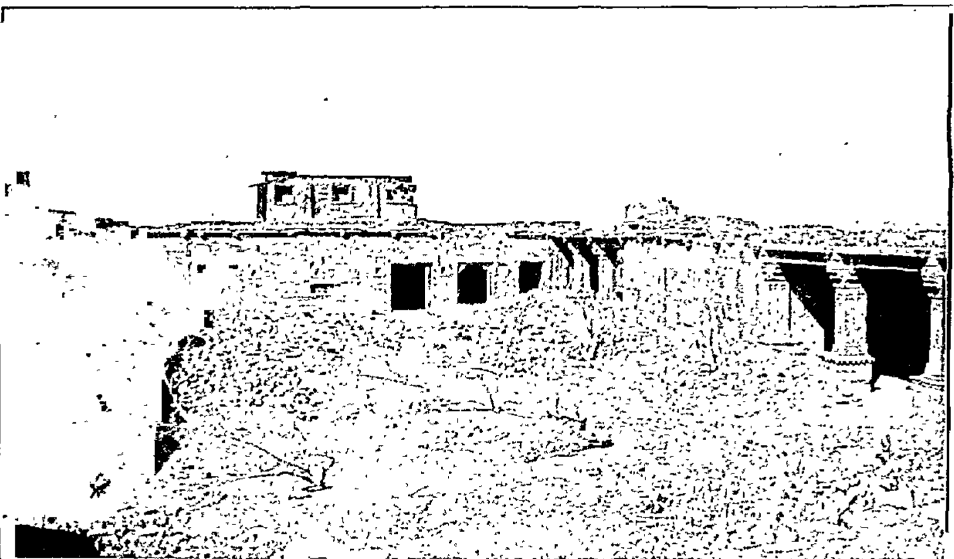
(*b*) European Rest House at Ram Bagh, Agra; after conservation.



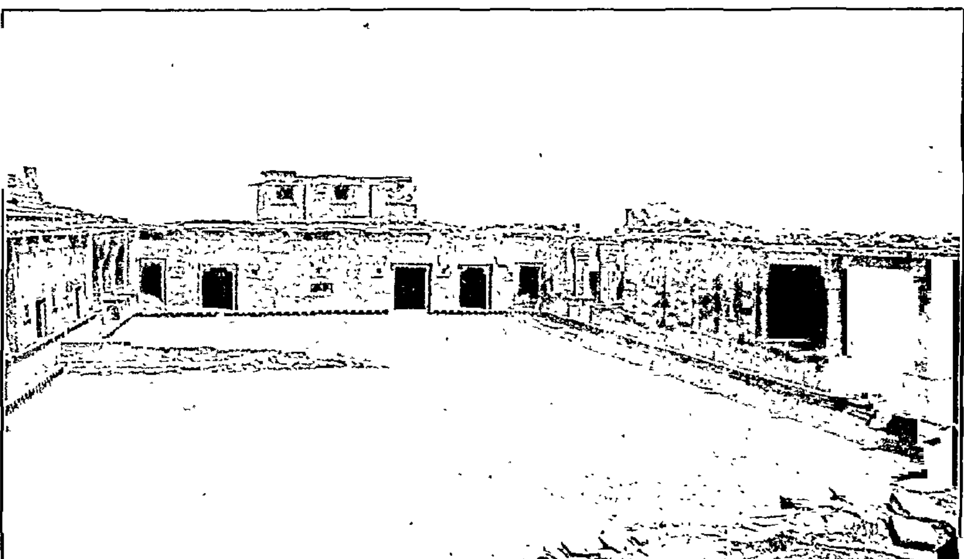
(*c*) Indian Rest House at Ram Bagh, Agra; before conservation.



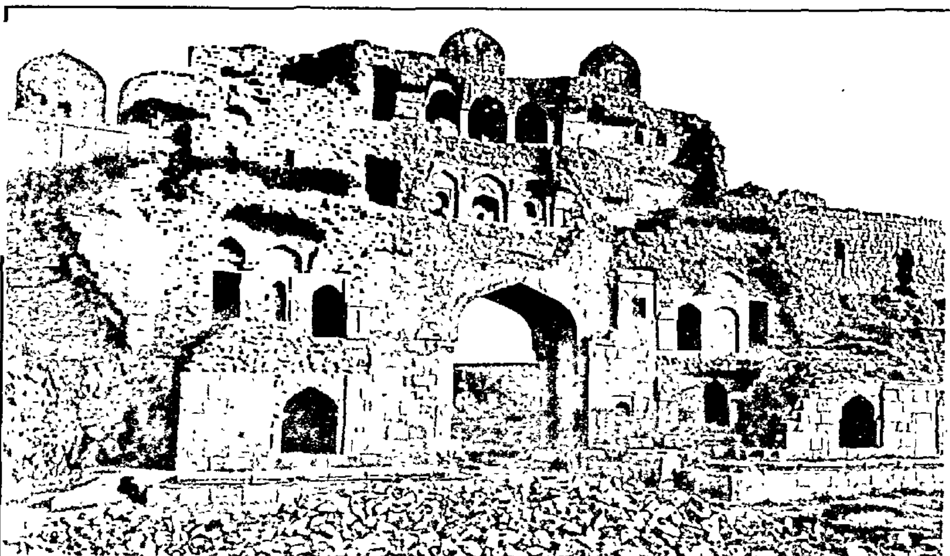
(*d*) Indian Rest House at Ram Bagh, Agra; after conservation.



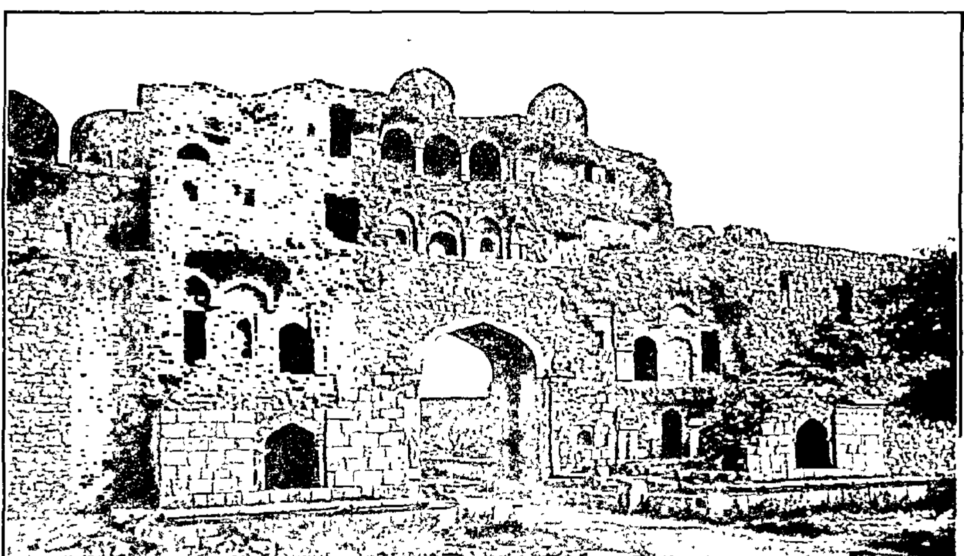
(a) Jagner Fort, Agra, the interior courtyard behind the 2nd entrance on the North, before clearance.



(b) Jagner Fort, Agra, the interior courtyard behind the 2nd entrance on the North, after clearance.



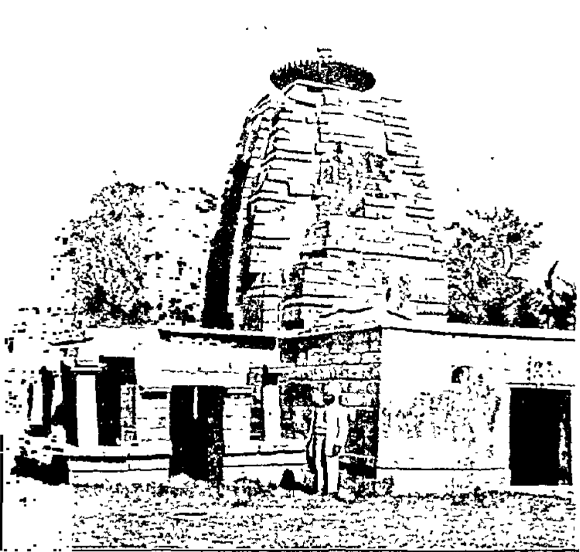
(c) Sher Shah's gate at Delhi, from inside, during conservation.



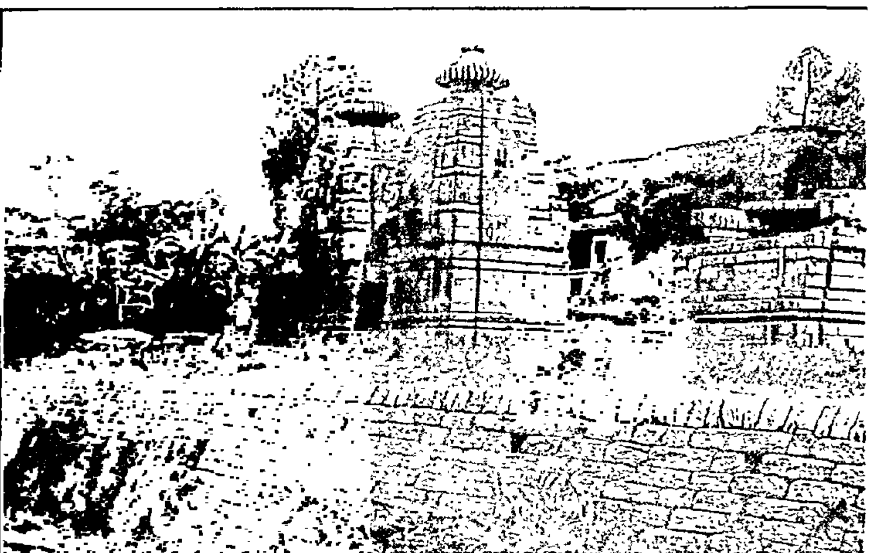
(d) Sher Shah's gate at Delhi, from inside, after conservation.



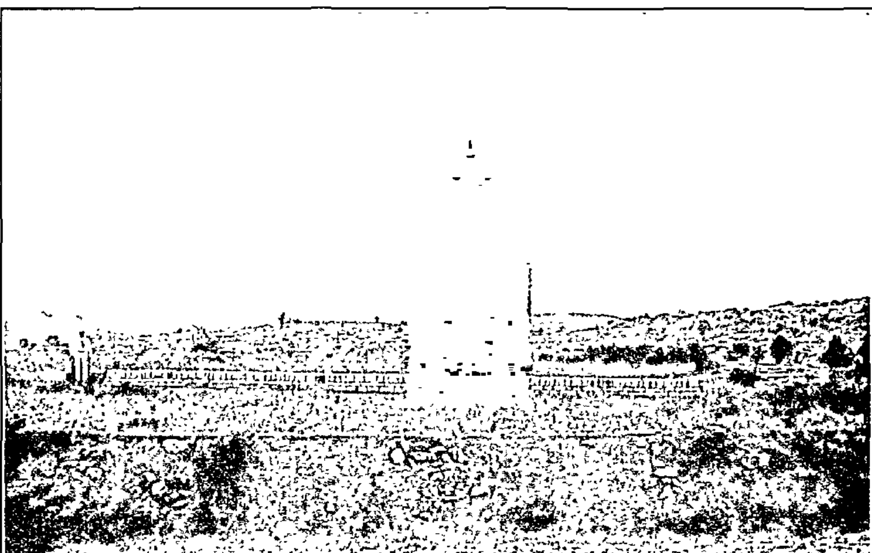
(*a*) DWARAHAT: MRITYUNJAYA TEMPLE, BEFORE CONSERVATION.



(*b*) DWARAHAT: MRITYUNJAYA TEMPLE, AFTER CONSERVATION.



(*c*) DWARAHAT: MANIYAN GROUP SHOWING THE RETAINING WALL AS NEWLY CONSTRUCTED.



(*d*) DWARAHAT: BAN DEO TEMPLE, SHOWING NEW PLINTH AND BACK WALL OF THE SIKHARA AFTER CONSERVATION.



(a) KASIA: MONASTERY D, AFTER CONSERVATION AND REMOVAL OF JUNGLE.



(b) KASIA: MONASTERY D, SHOWING THE COURTYARD AND WELL AFTER REMOVAL OF JUNGLE AND DEBRIS.



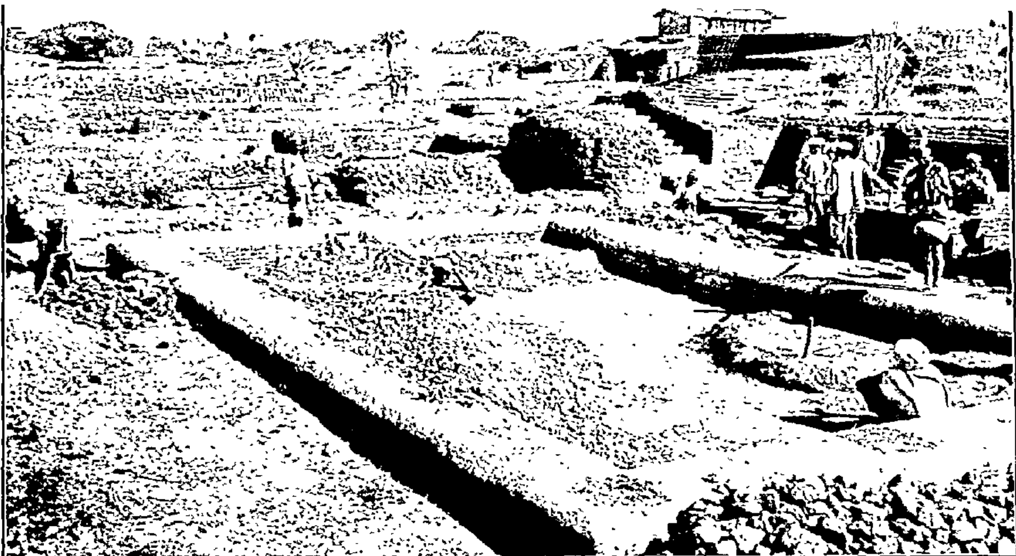
(c) SARNATH: RAISED CAUSEWAY IN FRONT OF THE MAIN SHRINE AFTER REPAIRS. VIEW FROM WEST.



(d) SARNATH: VIEW OF SEVERAL STUPAS IN THE FORECOURT OF THE MAIN SHRINE, AFTER CONSERVATION.



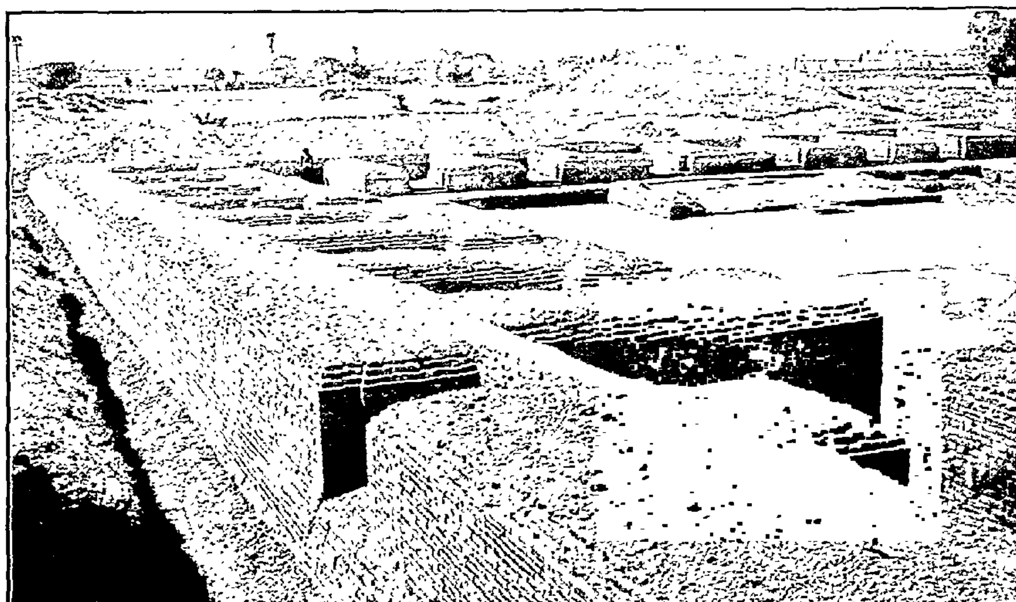
(*a*) NALANDA: MONASTERY NO. I A, EAST SIDE CELLS BEFORE REPAIR; FROM SOUTH.



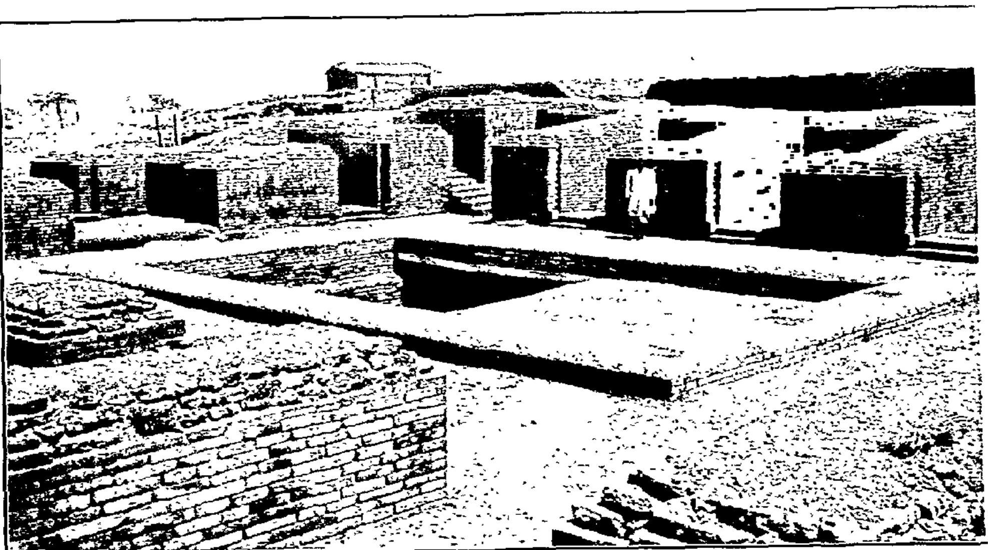
(*b*) NALANDA: MONASTERY NO. I A, EAST SIDE CELLS AFTER CONSERVATION; FROM SOUTH.



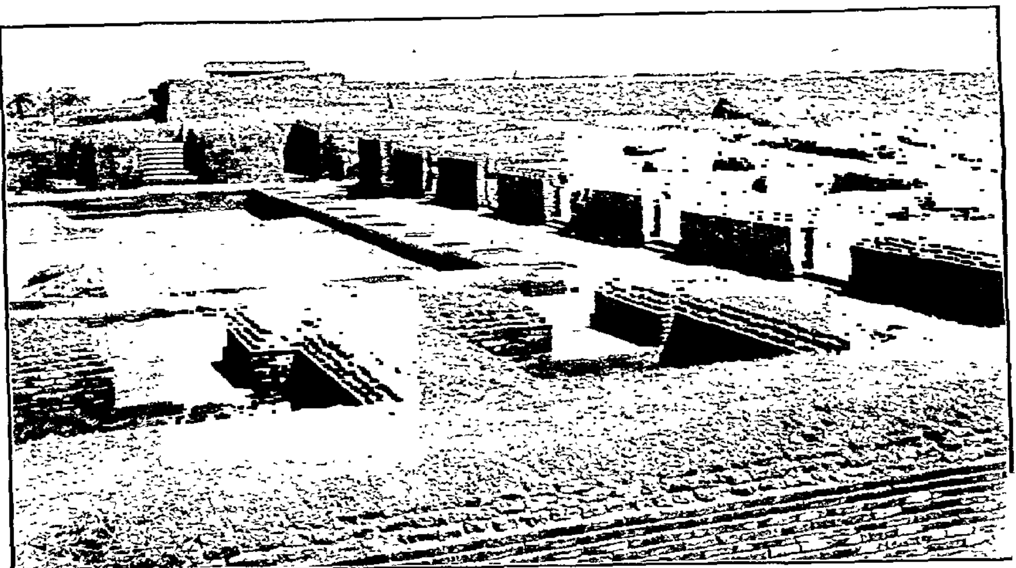
(*c*) NALANDA: MONASTERY NO. I A, EAST EXTERNAL WALL BEFORE REPAIR; FROM NORTH-EAST.



(*d*) NALANDA: MONASTERY NO. I A, EAST EXTERNAL WALL AFTER REPAIR; FROM NORTH-EAST.



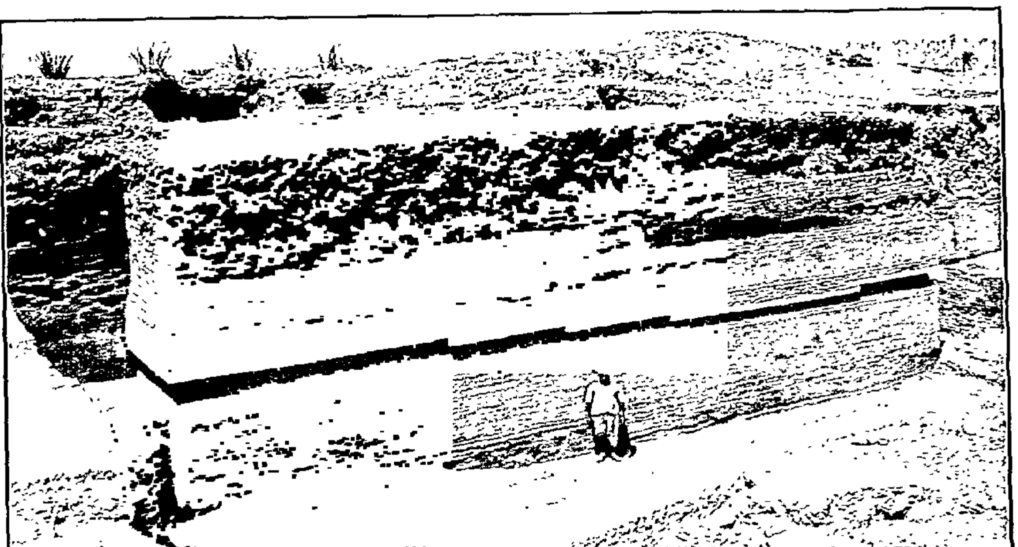
(*a*) Nalanda: Monastery No. I B. Internal court as excavated, showing stair in north-east corner and east wall under repair; from south.



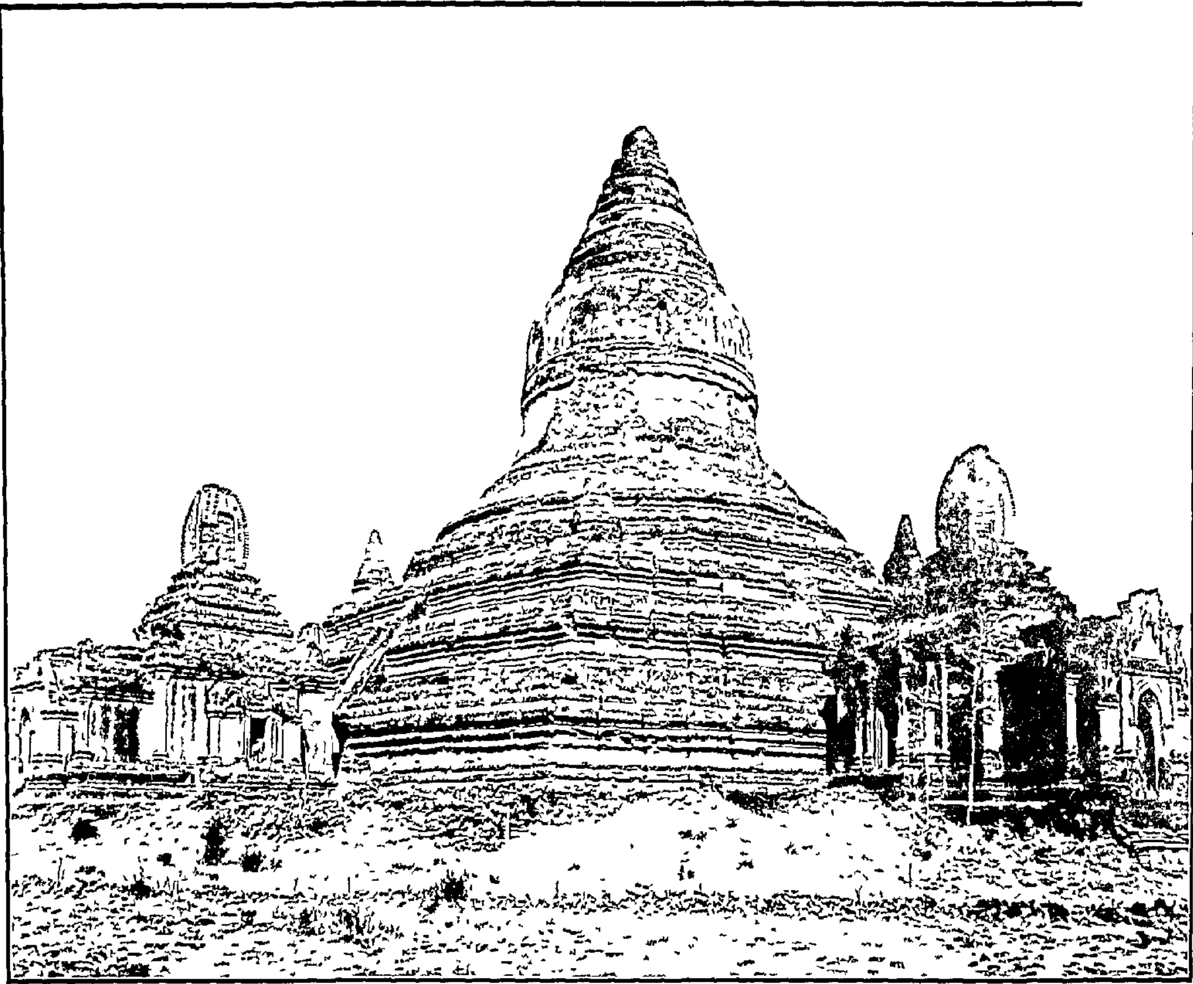
(*b*) Nalanda: Monastery No. I B. Internal court, after conservation.



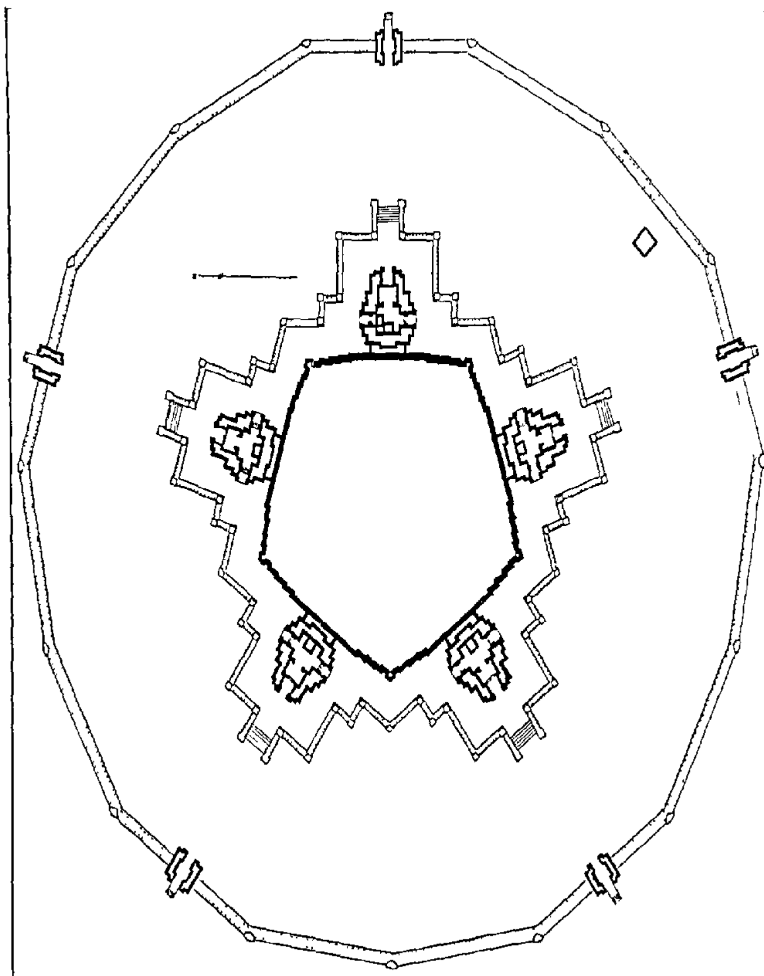
(*c*) Nalanda: Monastery No. 4. East external wall around sanctum, showing later brick facing and earlier structure below, as excavated; from south-east corner.

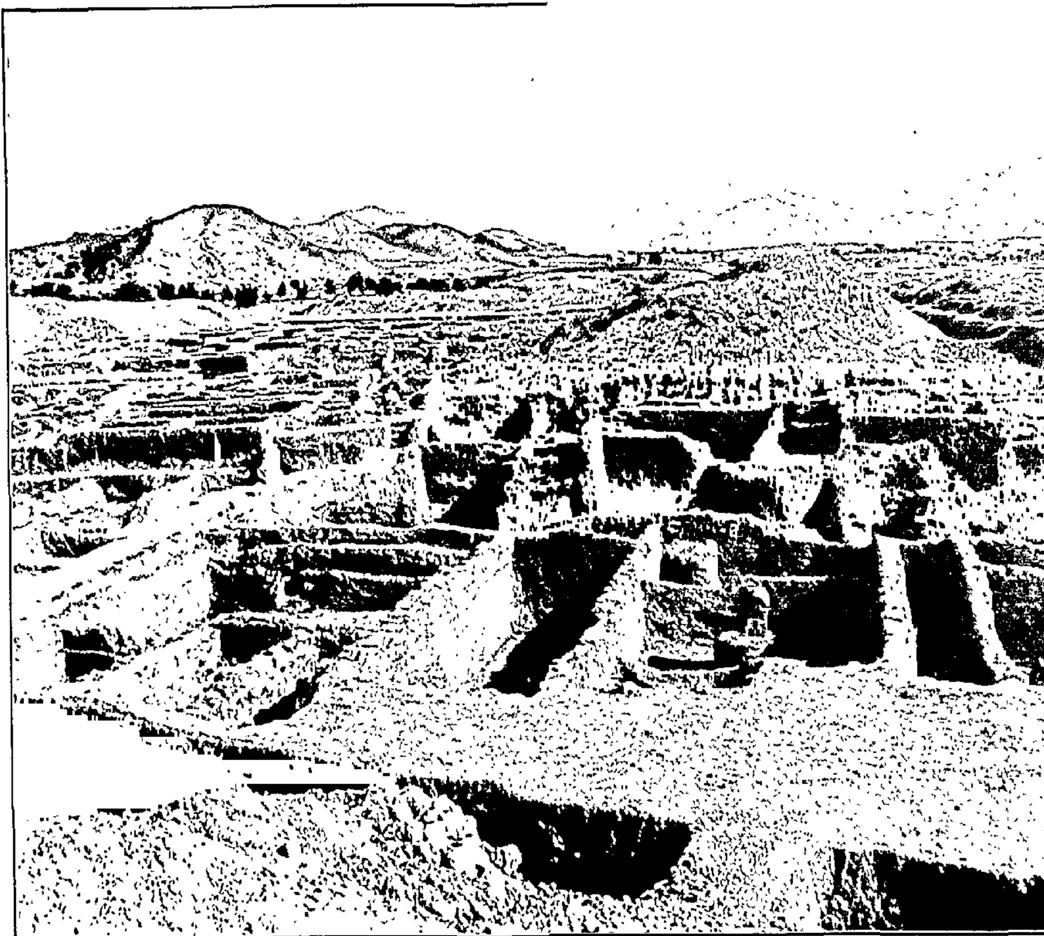


(*d*) Nalanda: Monastery No. 4. East external wall around sanctum, showing later facing supported on a series of concrete lintels; from south-east.

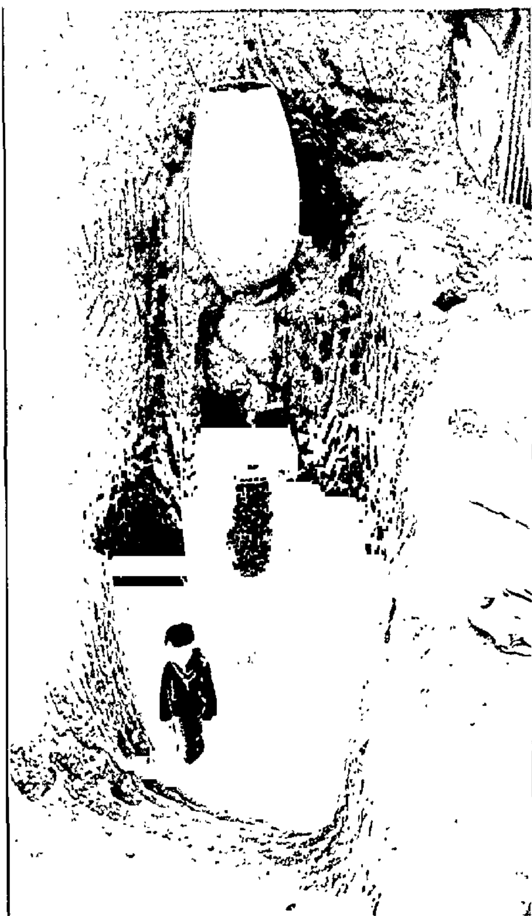


(a) PAGAN: DHAMMAYAZIKA PAGODA.





(*a*) Taxila: View of excavations on the Bhir Mound, looking East.



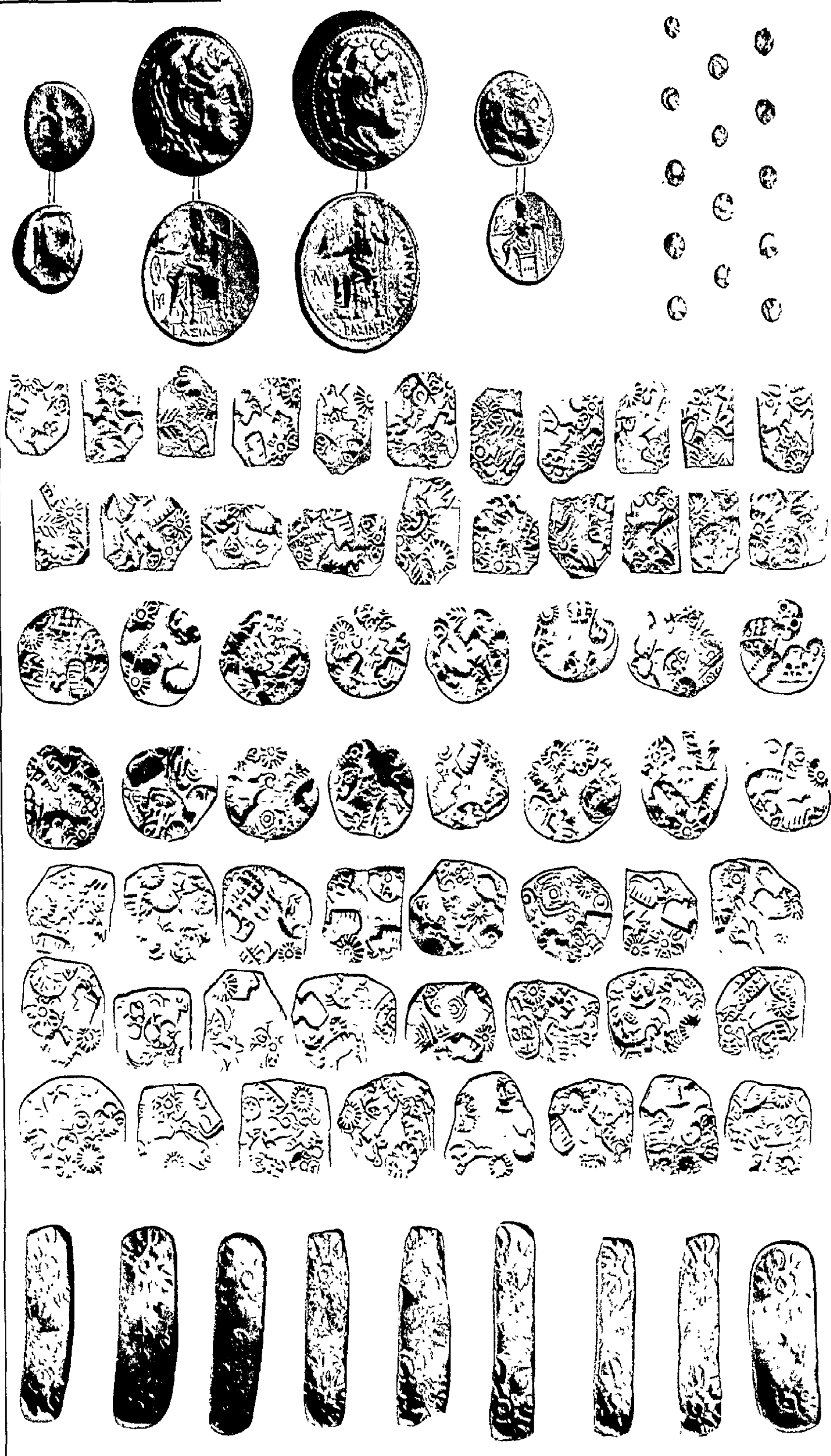
(*b*) Taxila: A soak-well in the Bhir Mound.



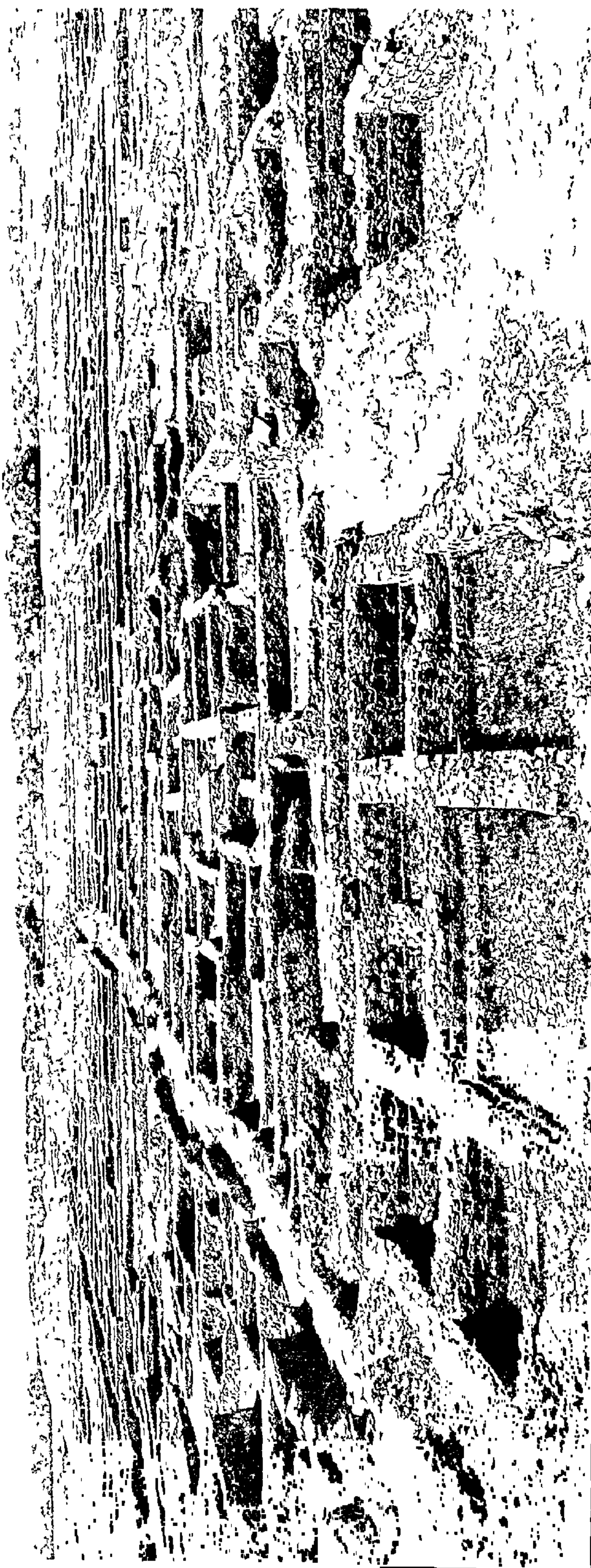
(*c*) Taxila: Terracotta medallion. Diam. 2″.



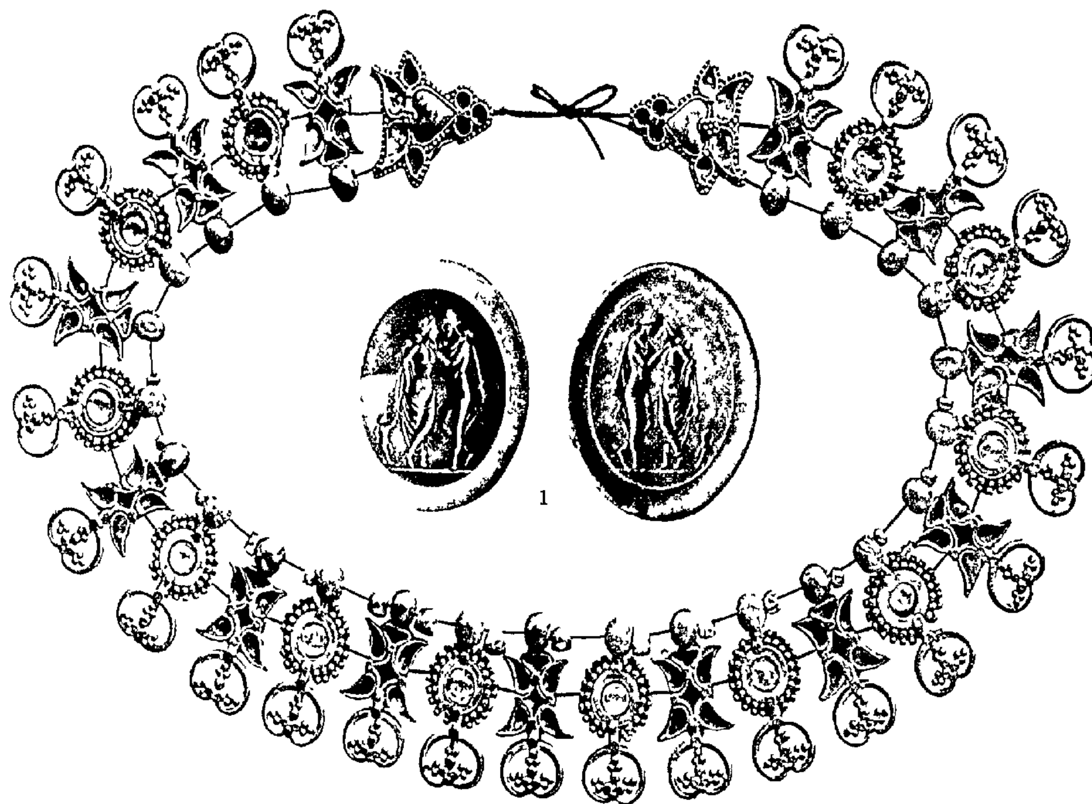
(*d*) Taxila: Decorated vase showing Hellenistic influence. Ht. 5⅜″.



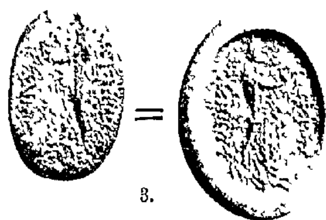
Taxila: Specimens from the hoard of 1167 punch-marked Indian, Greek and Persian coins found in the Bhir mound.



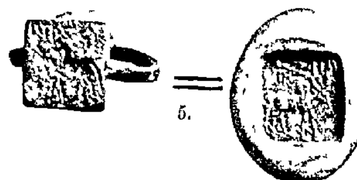
TAXILA GENERAL VIEW OF BLOCKS B AND C, SIRKAP, FROM THE EAST.

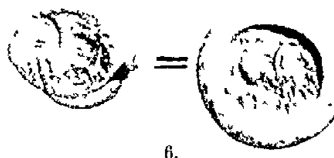


2 Necklace of gold inlaid with crystal, lapis lazuli, turquoise and white paste.

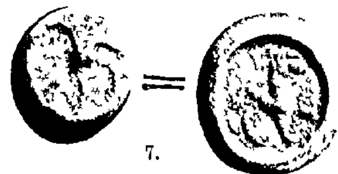


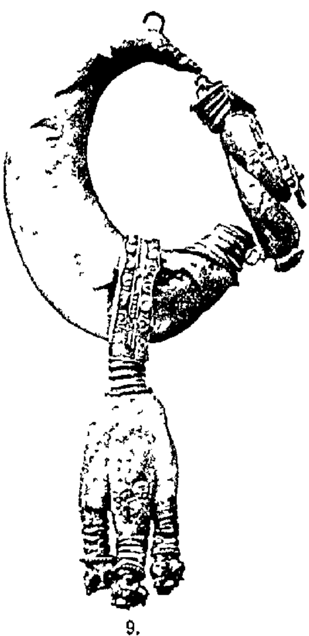




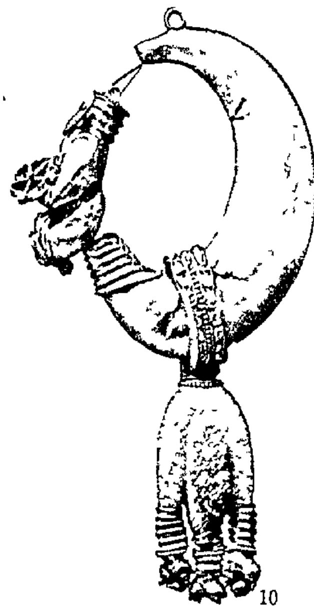








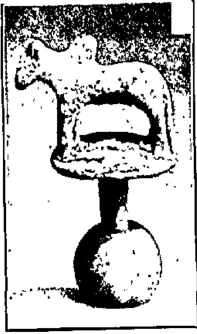




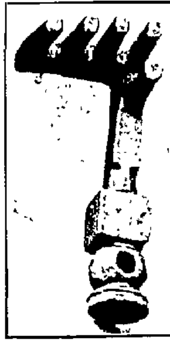




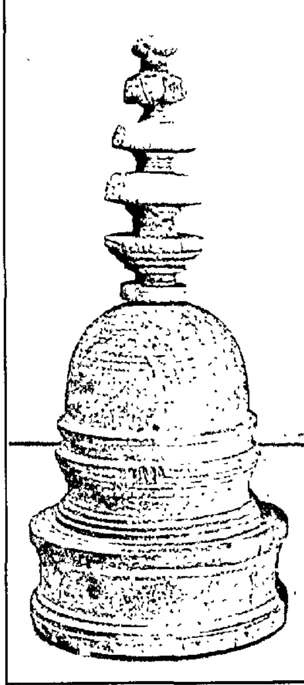
Figs. 1 to 10. Taxila: Gold jewellery and miscellaneous objects, etc., from Sirkap.
Figs. 11 and 12. Taxila: Seals from the Bhir Mound.



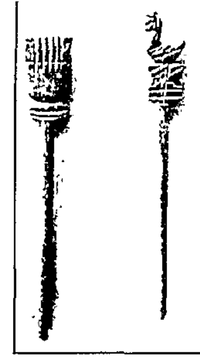
1. HT. $1\frac{5}{8}$".



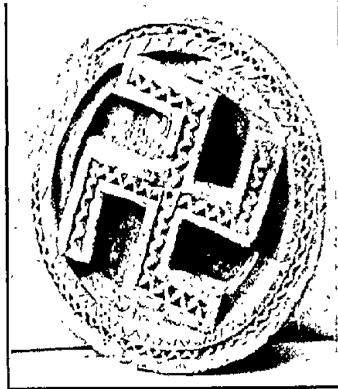
2. HT. $2\frac{7}{16}$".



6. HT. $5\frac{7}{8}$".



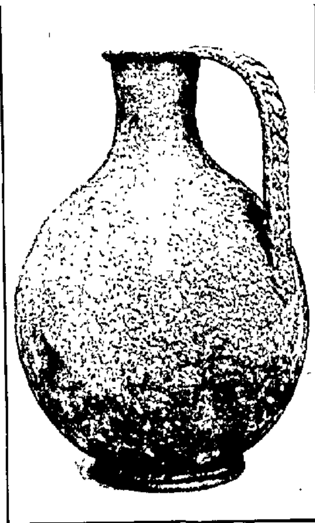
3 & 4. HT. $3\frac{3}{8}$".



5. DIAM. $4\frac{1}{2}$".



7. DIAM. $3\frac{1}{4}$".



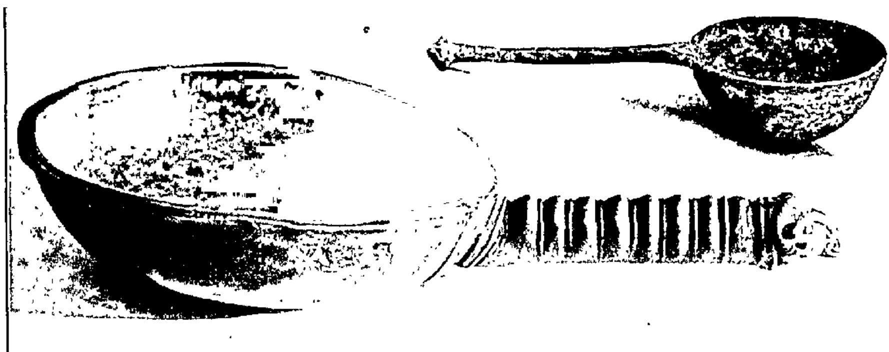
8. HT. $7\frac{1}{4}$".



9. HT. $7\frac{3}{8}$".



10. HT. $5\frac{3}{8}$".



12. LENGTH $15\frac{1}{8}$."

11. LENGTH 12".

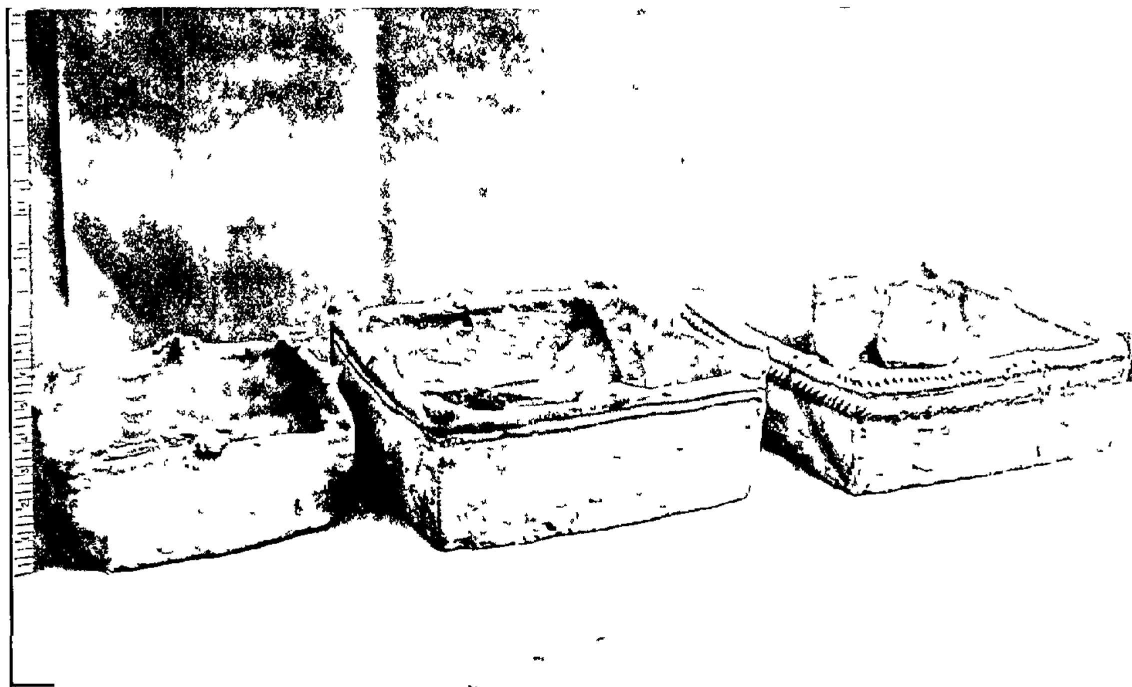
TAXILA: MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS FROM SIRKAP.



1. Taxila Grindstone from Sirkap Ht. 21¼".



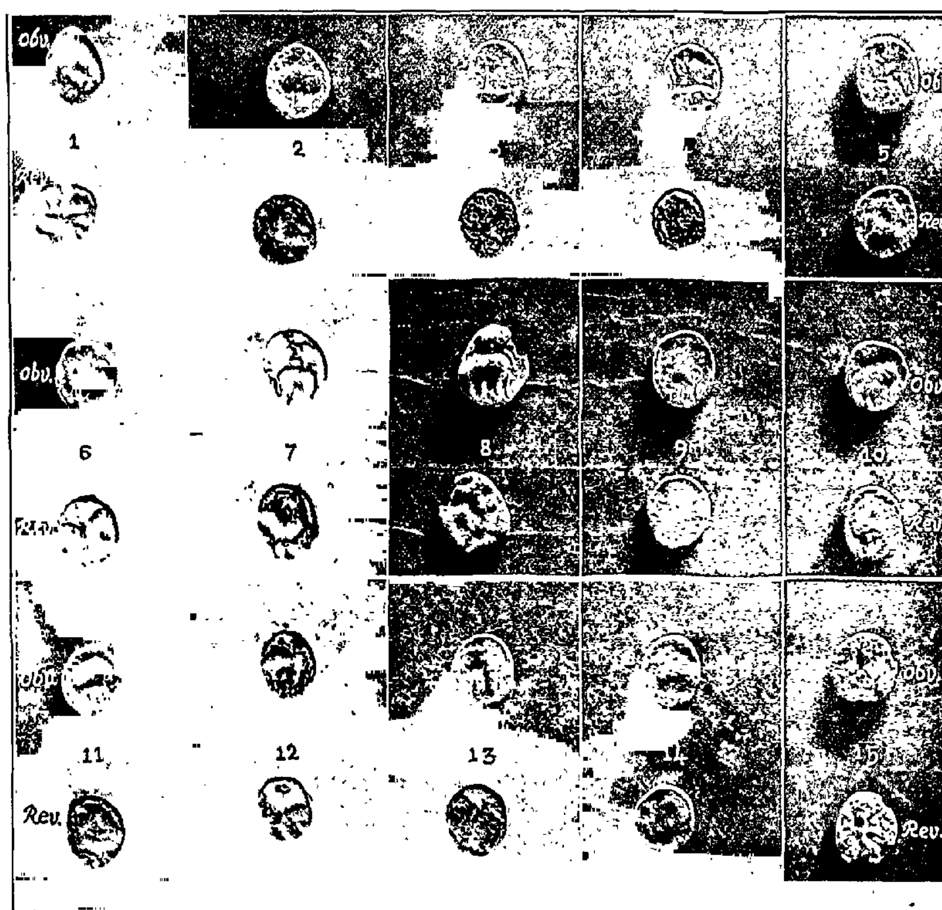
2 Taxila "Offering tanks" beside stupa in Sirkap.



3 Taxila The same "offering tanks" cleared of earth Diams ranging from 11½" to 15".



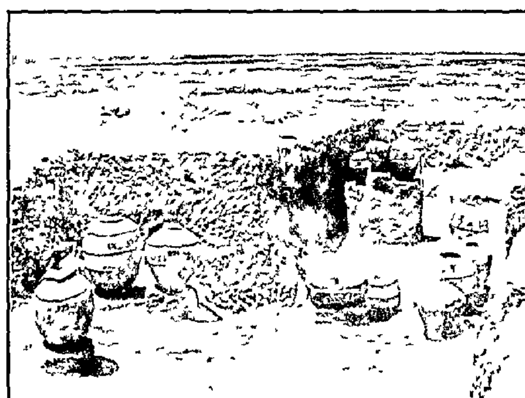
(a) CHAITRU, KANGRA DISTRICT: VIEW OF THE BHIMTILLA SHOWING BASEMENT OF THREE SMALL STUPAS AFTER EXCAVATION.



(b) ANDHRA COINS FROM PENUMULI.



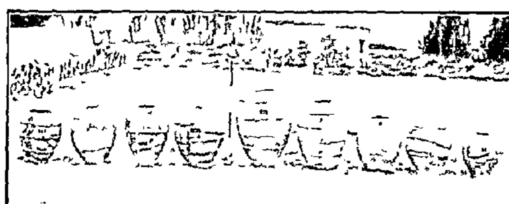
(a) SAMPUR MOUND, MASTUNG



(b) SAMPUR EXCAVATIONS. VESSELS IN SITU TRENCHES B AND G



(c) SAMPUR EXCAVATIONS VESSELS IN SITU TRENCH A.



(d) SAMPUR EXCAVATIONS· NINE LARGE EXCAVATED VESSELS



74 54 62 22 61

(e) SAMPUR EXCAVATIONS: EARTHEN VESSELS FROM TRENCHES A AND H.



(f) SAMPUR EXCAVATIONS. SILVER VASE FROM TRENCH A.



9 5 81 8

(g) SAMPUR EXCAVATIONS. DRINKING CUPS FROM TRENCH A.



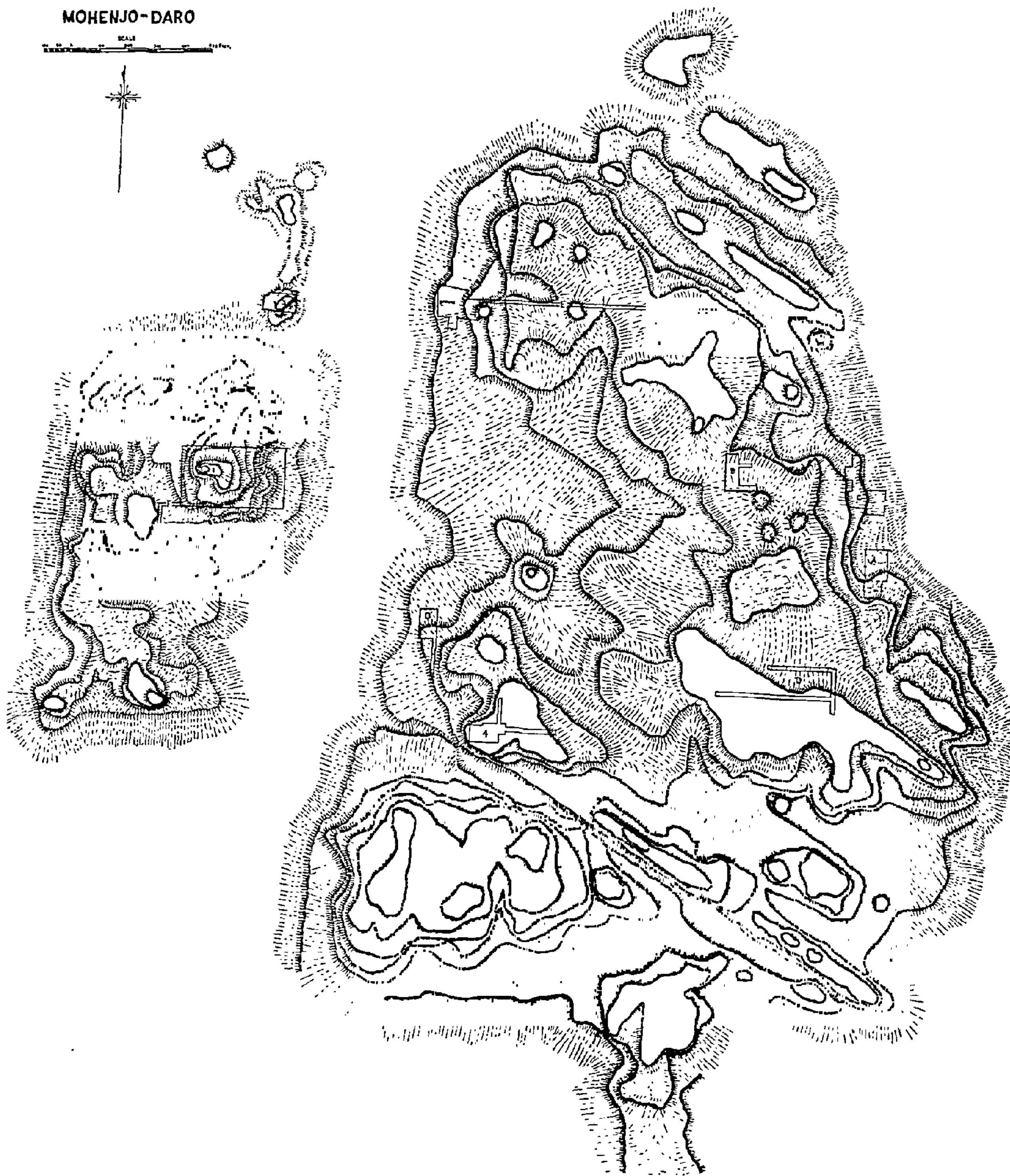
70 53 38 32 27 69 72

(h) SAMPUR EXCAVATIONS: MINIATURE WHEEL-TURNED WARES.



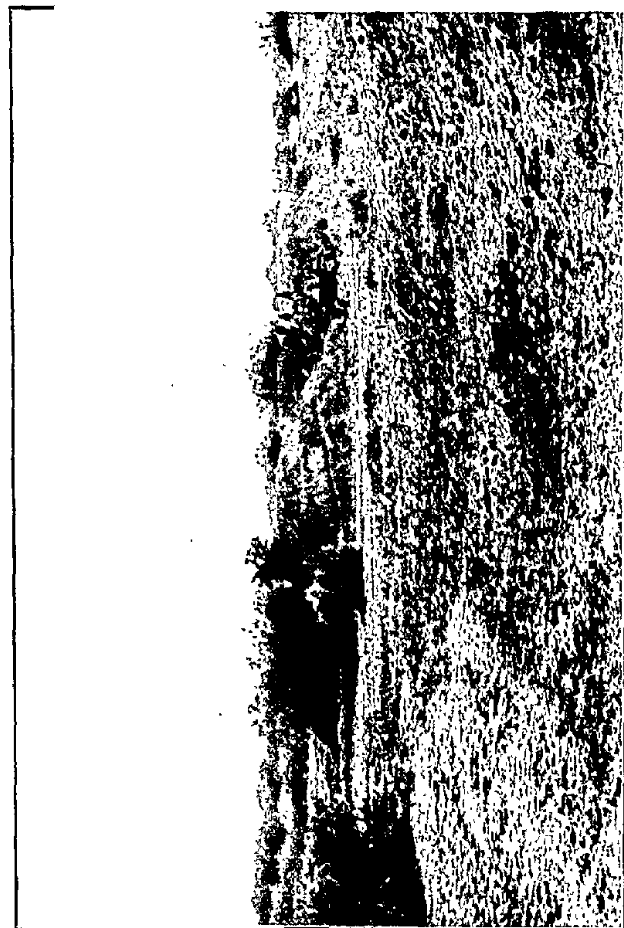
65 34 11 7 63 23 40

(i) SAMPUR EXCAVATIONS: HAND-MADE VESSELS.



Mohenjo-Daro: Contour plan of ancient sites.

Photo-engraved & printed at the Offices of the Survey of India, Calcutta, 1927.



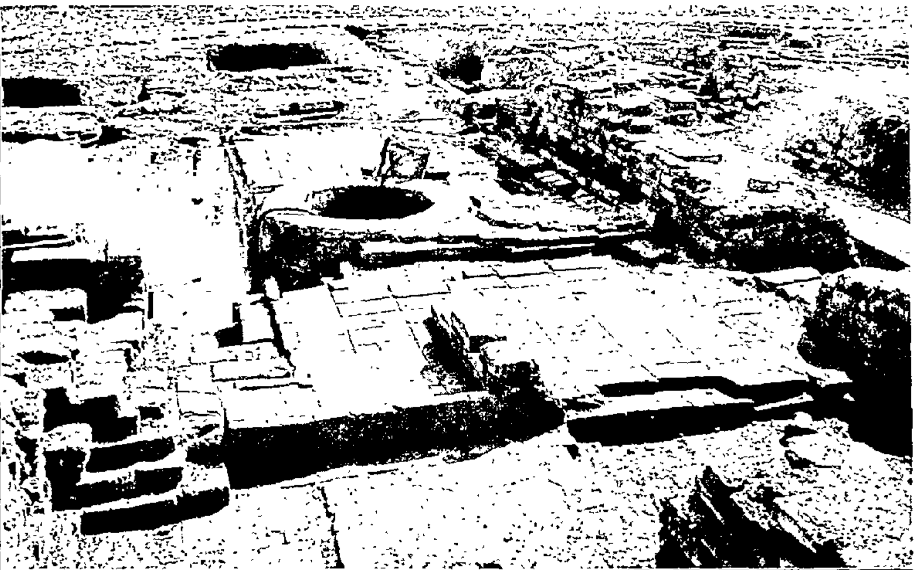
(*a*) Mohenjo-daro: Site A, before excavation, from north-west.



(*b*) Mohenjo-daro: room at north-east end of Site B with herring-bone masonry, from north-west.



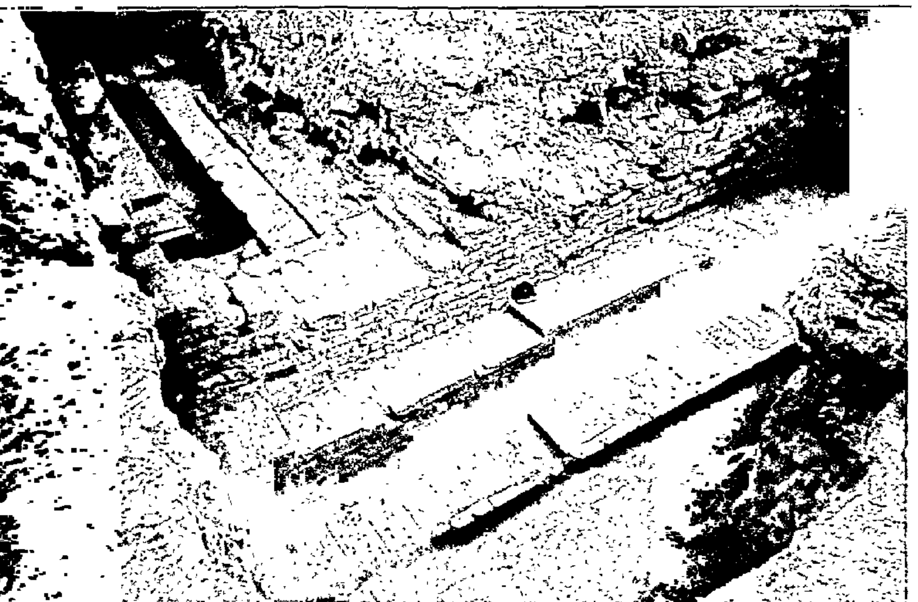
(*c*) Mohenjo-daro: Site A, general view, after excavation, from north-east.



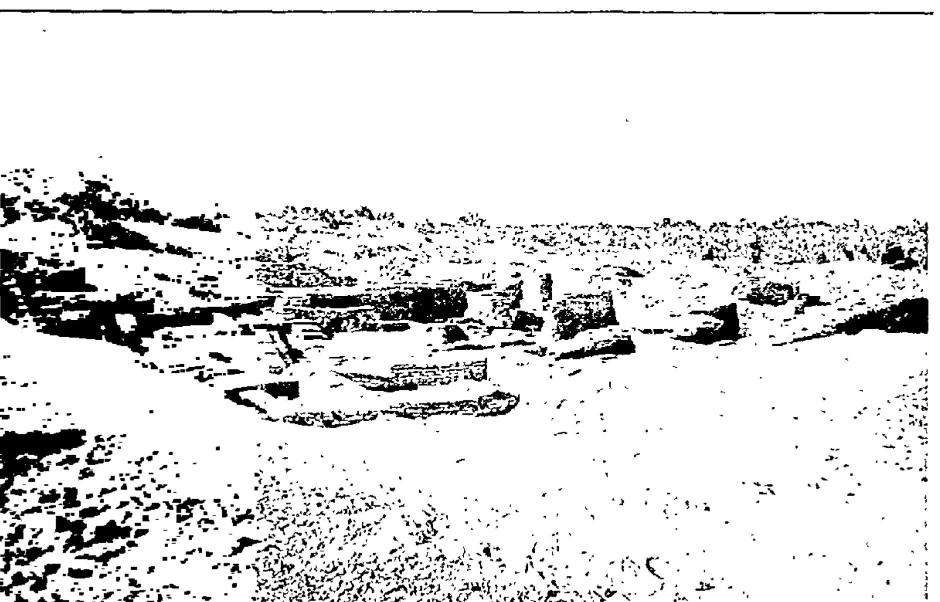
(*a*) MOHENJO-DARO: GENERAL VIEW OF WELL AND PAVEMENTS IN SITE C, FROM NORTH-WEST.



(*b*) MOHENJO-DARO: SITE C, PASSAGE TO SOUTH OF WELL SHOWING DRAINS AND THREE PERIODS OF CONSTRUCTION, FROM SOUTH-WEST.



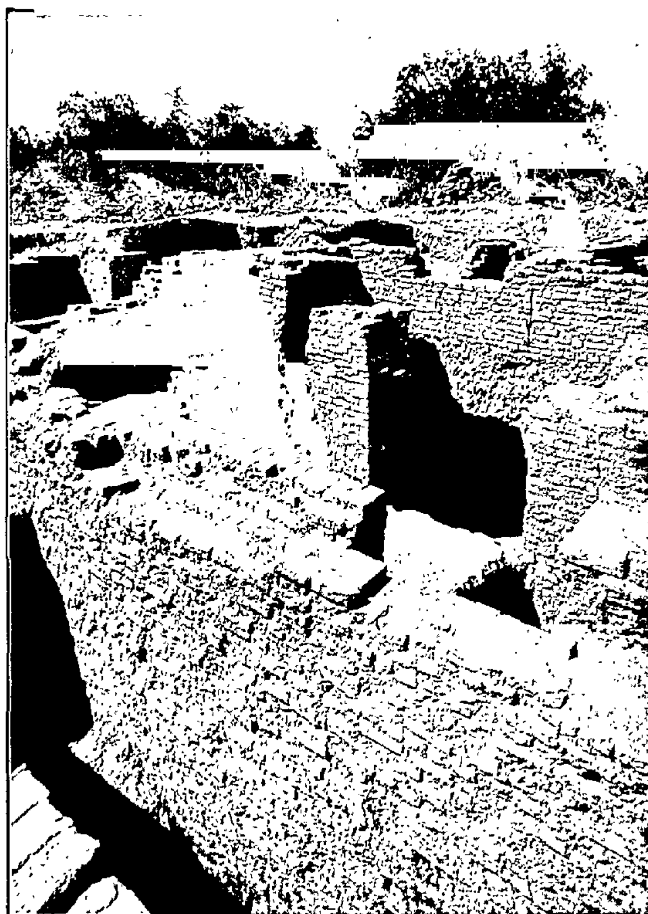
(*c*) MOHENJO-DARO: SITE D(WEST), BUILDING AT NORTH END, GENERAL VIEW FROM NORTH-EAST.



(*d*) MOHENJO-DARO: SITE D, GENERAL VIEW OF DRAINS IN COURTYARD.



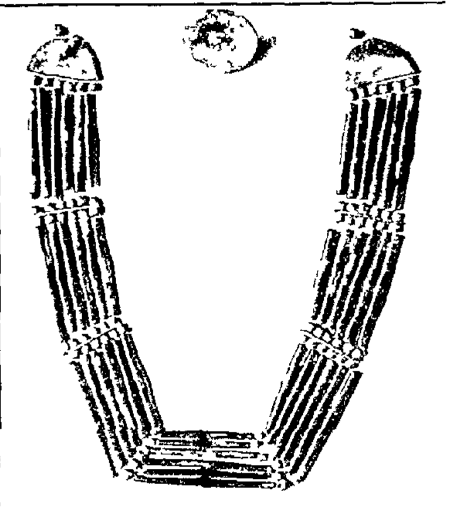
(a) MOHENJO-DARO: SUBSTANTIALLY BUILT STRUCTURE IN CENTRE OF SITE E, EASTERN BUILDING AFTER EXCAVATION, FROM NORTH-EAST.



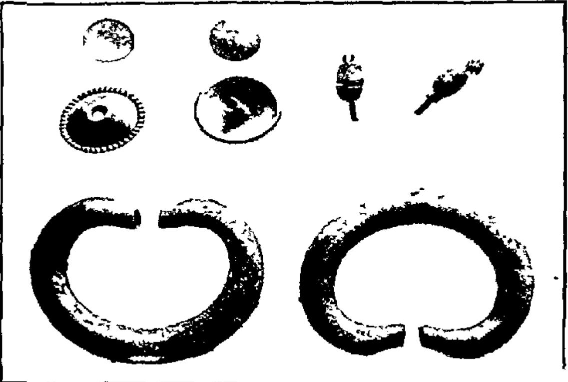
(b) MOHENJO-DARO: SITE E, WESTERN BUILDING, ROOM IN WHICH THE JEWELLERY DEPOSIT WAS FOUND, FROM NORTH-EAST.



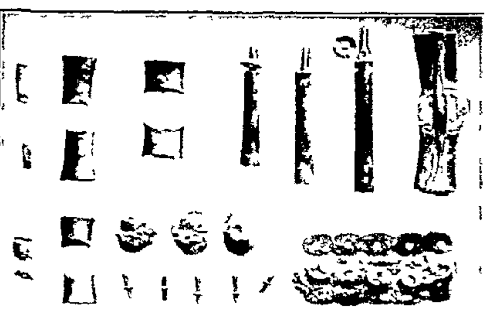
(*a*) MOHENJO-DARO: COPPER JAR CONTAINING JEWELLERY AND ANOTHER VASE, AS FOUND IN SITE E.



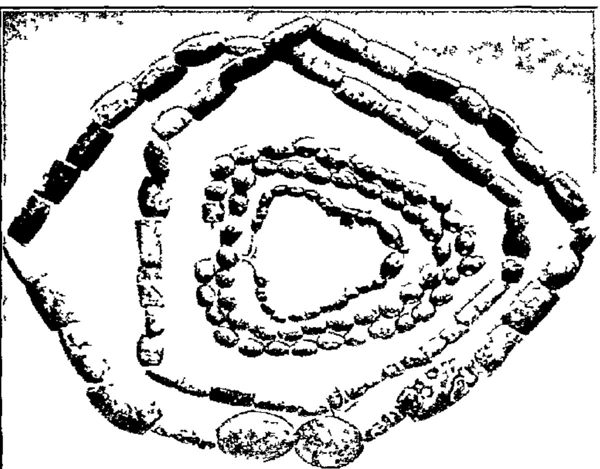
(*b*) MOHENJO-DARO SITE E, A NECK LACE FROM JEWELLERY FIND.



(*c*) MOHENJO DARO SITE E, GOLD, SILVER AND STONE EAR-RINGS FROM JEWELLERY FIND



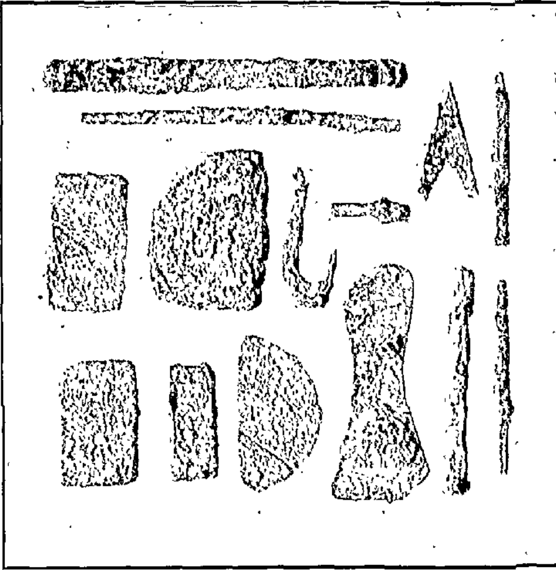
(*d*) MOHENJO DARO: SITE E, POINTED GOLD AND OTHER HEAD ORNAMENTS FROM JEWELLERY FIND.



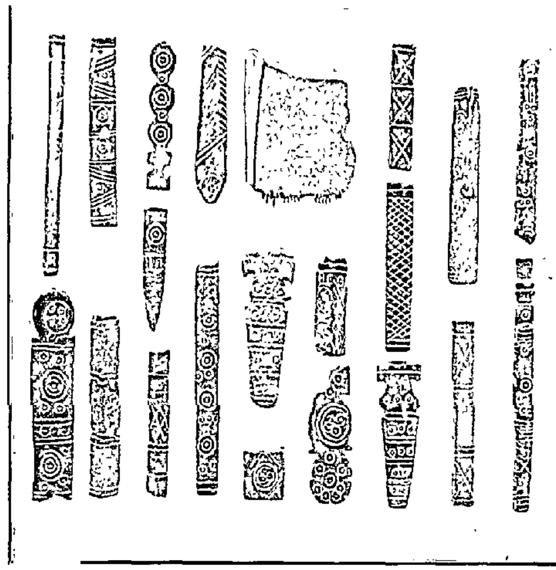
(*e*) MOHENJO DARO GOLD, SILVER AND STONE BEADS FROM JEWELLERY FIND



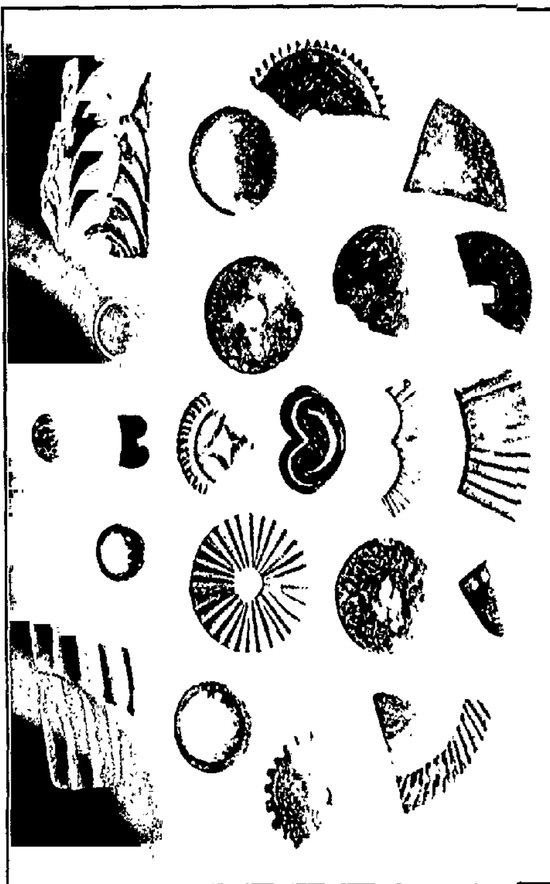
(*f*) MOHENJO DARO COPPER LIDS AND VASES FOUND ALONG WITH THE JEWELLERY IN SITE E.



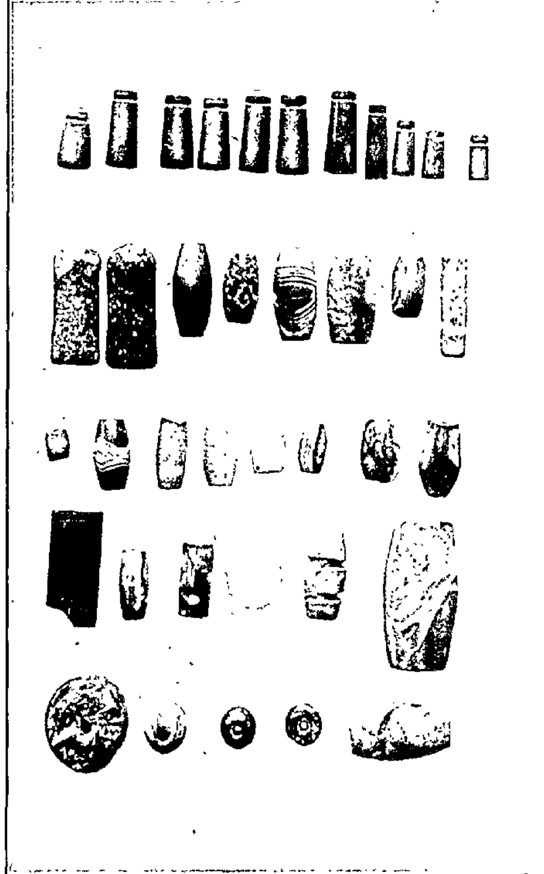
(*a*) MOHENJO-DARO: COPPER CHISEL, BAR, DOUBLE AXE AND OTHER IMPLEMENTS.



(*b*) MOHENJO-DARO: UNINSCRIBED IVORY OBJECTS FOUND IN EXCAVATIONS.



(*c*) MOHENJO-DARO: PASTE ORNAMENTS FOUND IN EXCAVATIONS.

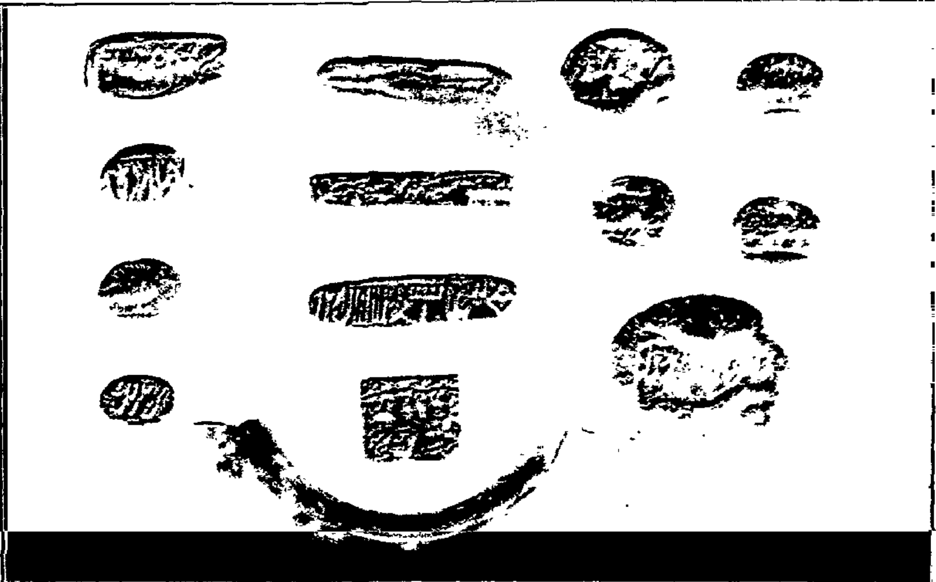


(*d*) MOHENJO-DARO: STONE BEADS AND PENDANTS FOUND IN EXCAVATIONS.

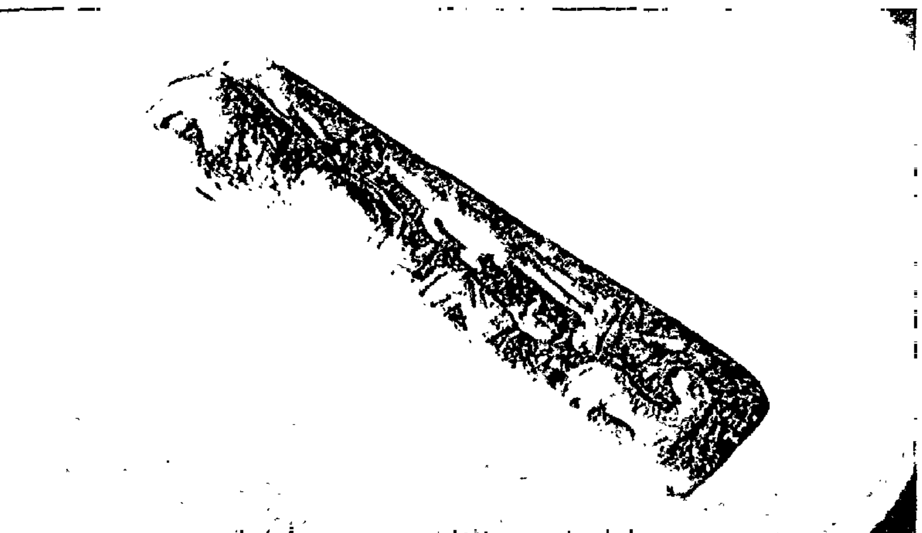
Photo-engraved & printed at the Offices of the Survey of India, Calcutta, 1927.



(*a*) MOHENJO-DARO: 16 PROMINENT SEALS FOUND IN EXCAVATIONS.



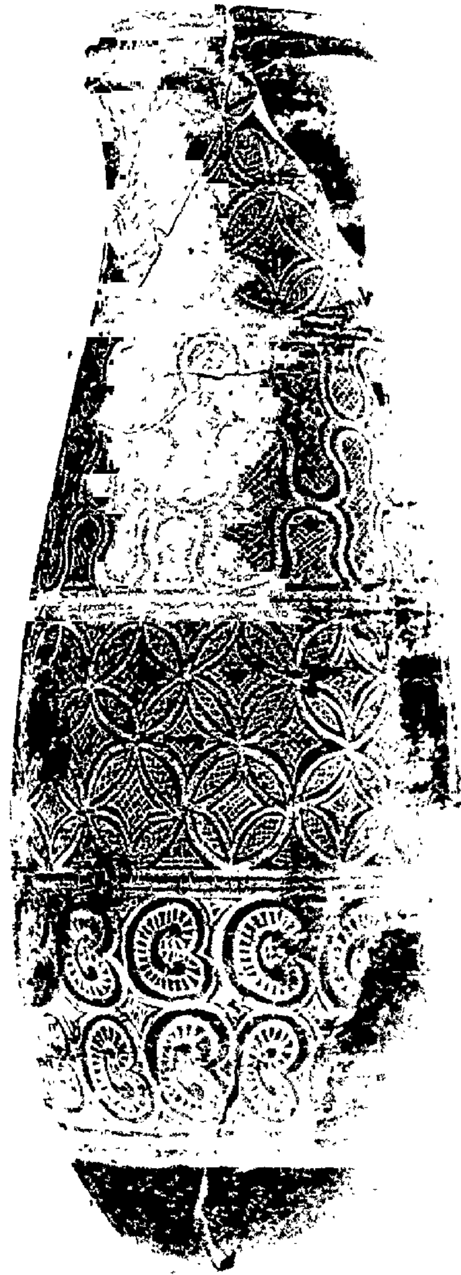
(*b*) MOHENJO-DARO: 13 TERRACOTTA IMPRESSIONS AND AN INSCRIBED TERRACOTTA BANGLE FOUND IN EXCAVATIONS.



(*c*) MOHENJO-DARO: MAGNIFIED VIEW OF FACE OF A TERRACOTTA PRISM SHOWING A LION, A RHINOCEROS, AN ELEPHANT AND A GAVIAL FOUND IN SITE A.



(*d*) MOHENJO DARO: TERRACOTTA FIGURINES AND ANIMALS FOUND IN EXCAVATIONS.



MOHENJO—DARO WELL PRESERVED PAINTED VASE FOUND IN EXCAVATIONS



(*a*) HARAPPA: MOUND F, A BURIAL STRUCTURE RESEMBLING A MODERN *SAMADHI* UNEARTHED IN TRENCH A (E).



(*e*) HARAPPA: MOUND F, STONE OBELISK (HEIGHT 11") FOUND IN TRENCH A (I).



(*b*) HARAPPA: MOUND F, A BURIAL STRUCTURE RESEMBLING A MODERN *SAMADHI* UNEARTHED IN TRENCH A (E).



(*c*) HARAPPA: MOUND F, A LARGE BRICK BUILDING CONSISTING OF TWO SERIES OF PARALLEL WALLS WITH AN OPEN CORRIDOR BETWEEN THEM.

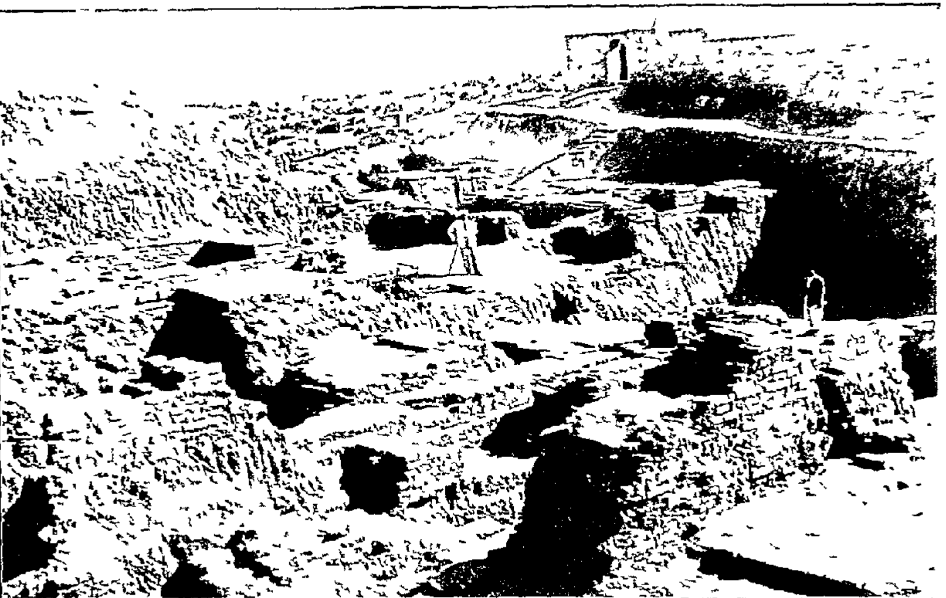


(*d*) HARAPPA: MOUND F, CONTENTS OF A CINERARY JAR (A (F) 317).

Photo-engraved & printed at the Offices of the Survey of India, Calcutta, 1927



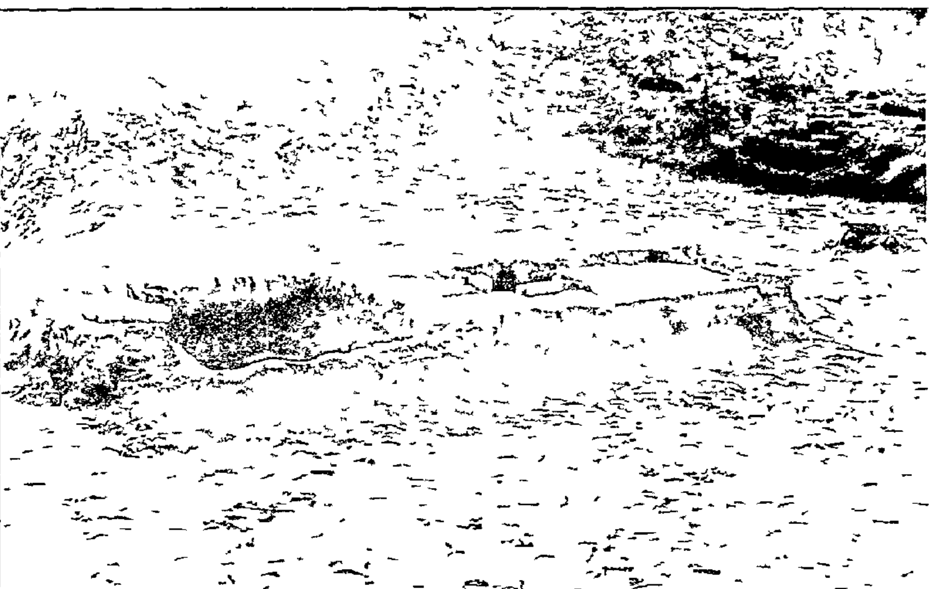
(*a*) HARAPPA MOUND B, GENERAL VIEW FROM EAST



(*b*) HARAPPA MOUND B, A LARGE BRICK BUILDING



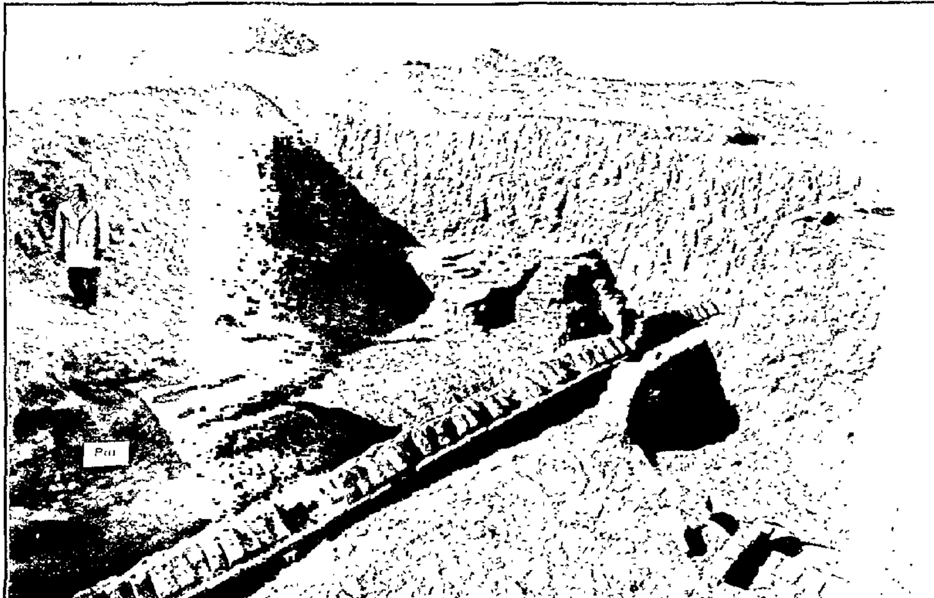
(*c*) HARAPPA MOUND B, BRICK PLATFORM WITH A LARGE CINERARY JAR



(*d*) HARAPPA MOUND B, A DOUBLE BURIAL STRUCTURE



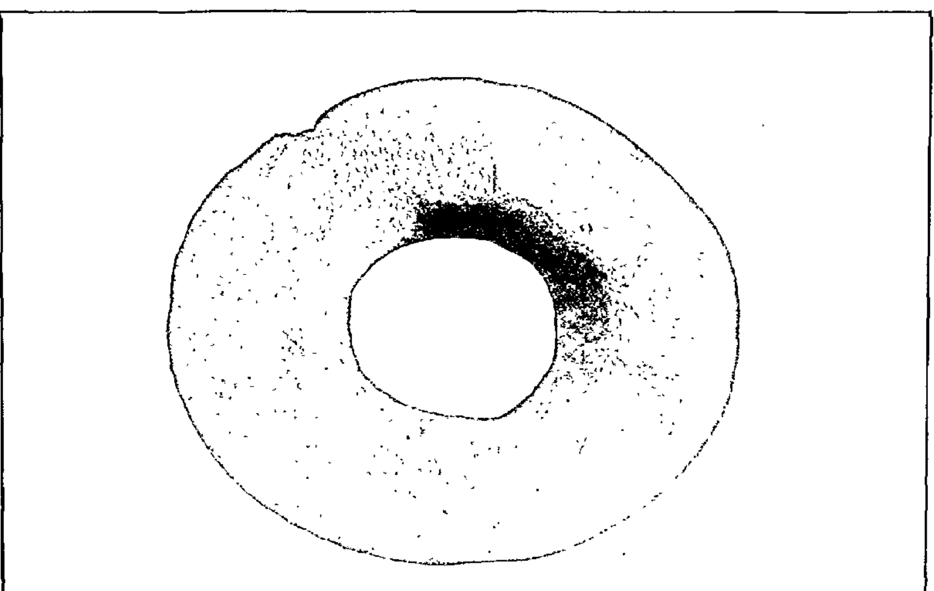
(*a*) HARAPPA: MOUND B, A LARGE COLLECTION OF ANIMALS' BONES.



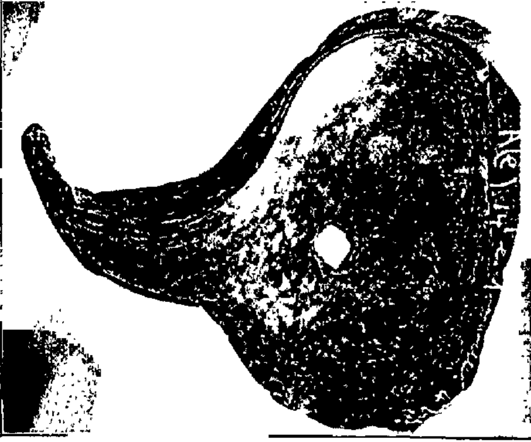
(*b*) HARAPPA; MOUND B, PIT I, A LONG DRAIN WITH GABLED ROOF.



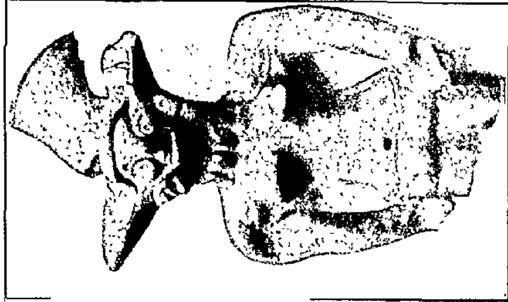
(*c*) HARAPPA: MOUND B, PIT IV, A RECTANGULAR CELL CROSSED BY A DRAIN.



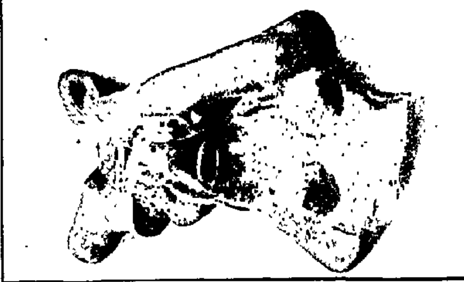
(*d*) HARAPPA: A LARGE SIZED RING OF POLISHED STONE.



e



d



c



b



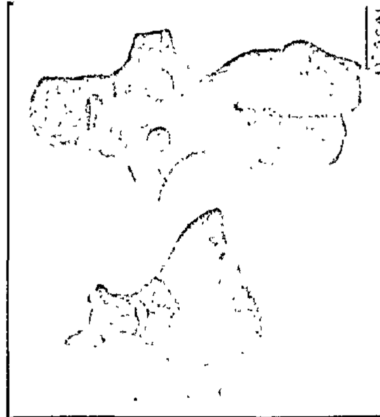
a



i



h



g



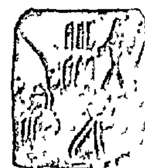
f

HARAPPA: TERRACOTTA AND OTHER OBJECTS.

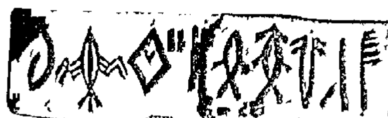

(1) TRENCH A, 11′ BELOW SURFACE.


(2) A (A) 102.


(3) A (E) 106.


(4) A (I) 16.


(5) A (B) 269.


(6) A (B) 130.


(7) A (B), 8′ BELOW SURFACE.


(8) A (B) 922

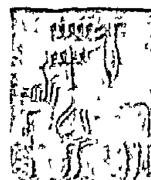

(9) A (F) 97.


(10) A (F) 12.


(11) A (F) 113.


(12)


(13) PIT IV, 4.


(14) B. 1341

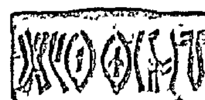

(15) A (F) 26


(16) B. SUMMIT.


(17) PIT I, 4.


(18) PIT I, 44.


(19) PIT I, 2.

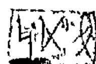

(20) PIT I, 2


(21) PIT I, 39.


(22) PIT I, 40.


(23) PIT I, 41.


(24) PIT I, 42.


(25) PIT II, 1.


(26) PIT II, 23.

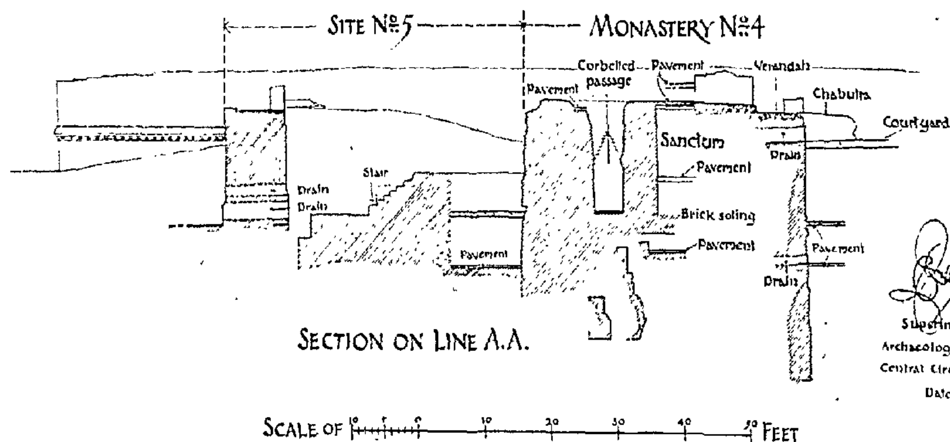

(27) PIT II, 21


(28) PIT IV, 19.

NALANDA EXCAVATIONS 1924-5

MONASTERY No. 1

Later Entrance
Gate on topmost level
A
Remains of Stair
Passage between Monasteries
Remains of Cells
Cells
Stone Column bases as found
Stair
Verandah
Column bases in situ
Verandah
Cells
Brick pier
MONASTERY No. 4
Sanctum
Chabutra
SITE No. 5
Open Court
(brick paved)
Cells
Cell
Drain
A
Column bases in situ
Verandah
Cells
Cells
Cells
N

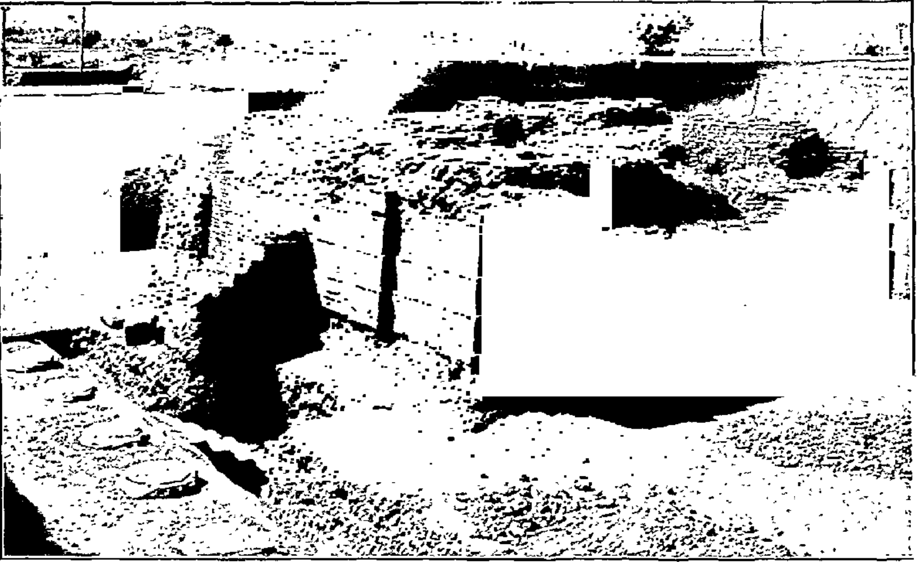


SECTION ON LINE A.A.

A.R.I.B.A.
Superintendent,
Archaeological Survey,
Central Circle, Patna.
Dated 10-4-1925

SCALE OF 10 0 10 20 30 40 50 FEET

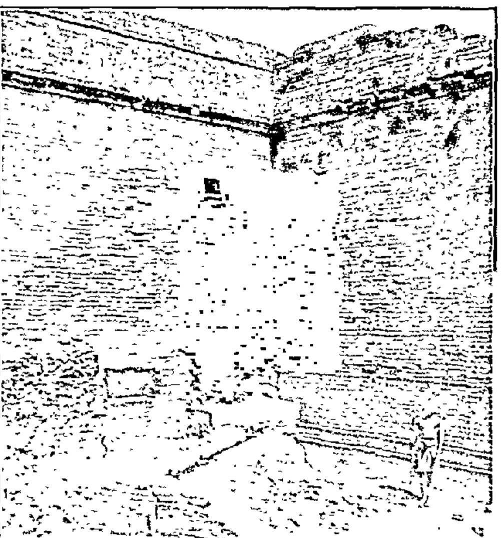
Rec. No. 2223 E. 26.



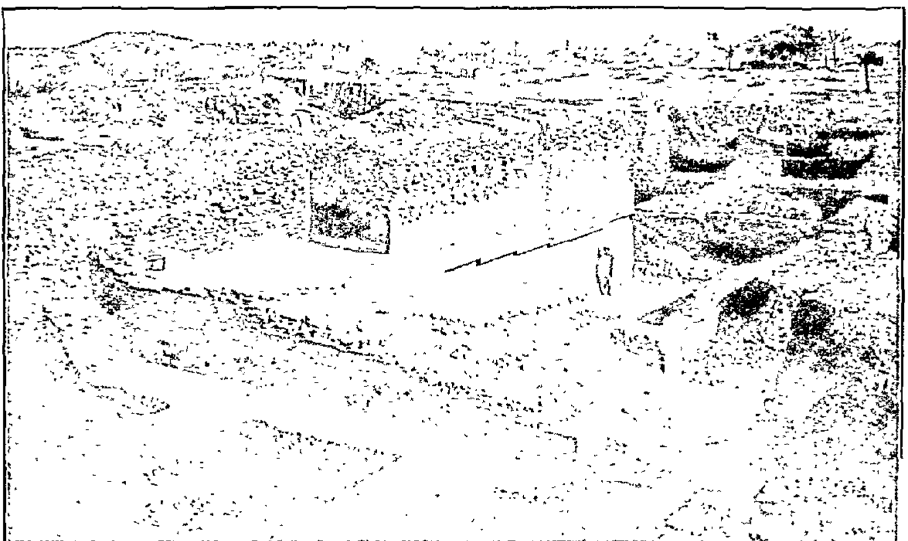
(a) NALANDA: SQUARE CHAITYA IN COURTYARD OF MONASTERY NO. I.



(b) NALANDA: SQUARE CHAITYA IN COURTYARD OF MONASTERY NO. I, AFTER REMOVAL OF NORTH-EAST CORNER.



(c) NALANDA: MONASTERY NO. I. NORTH-EAST CORNER OF COURTYARD IN COURSE OF



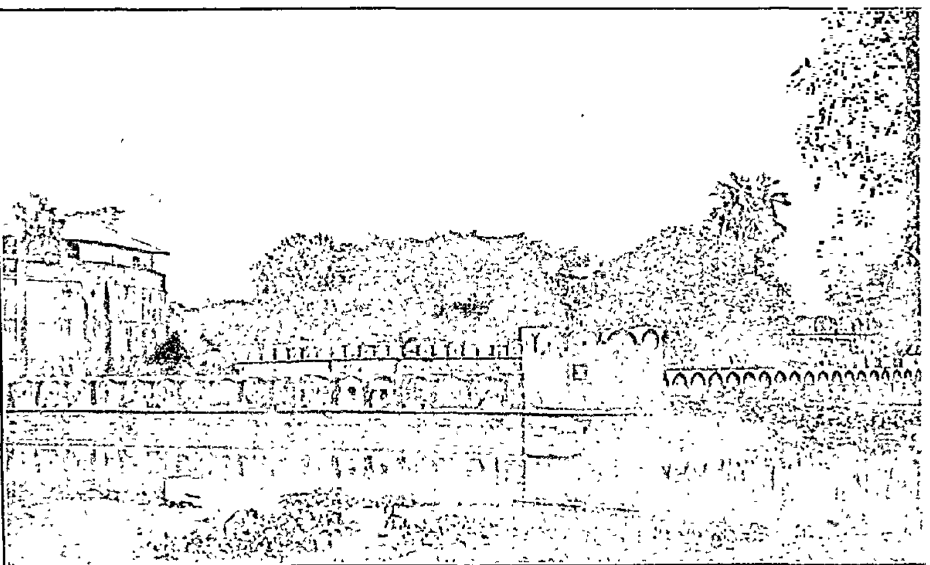
(d) NALANDA: SITE NO. 5. STAIR AS EXCAVATED IN 1924-25; FROM S-E.



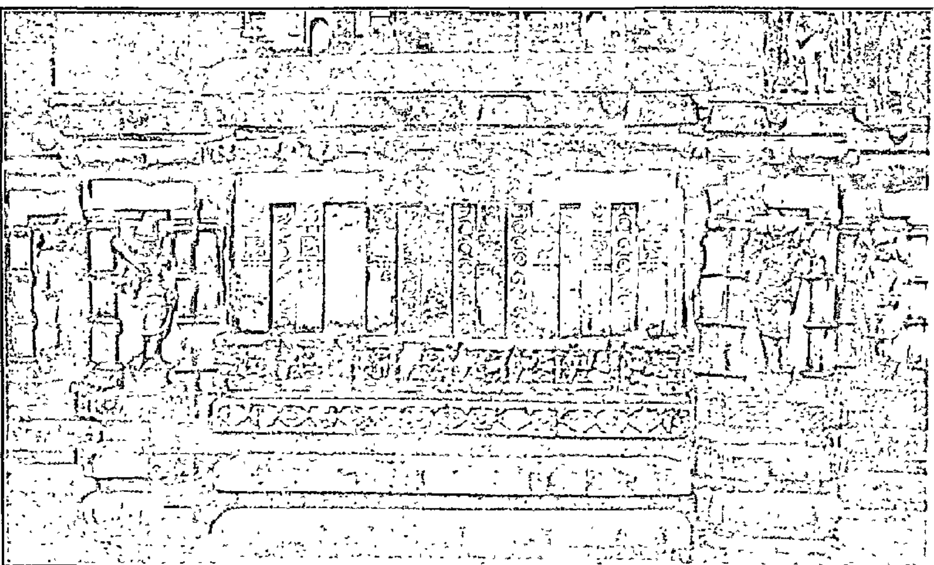
(*a*) RAMPART AND MOAT BETWEEN BENGAL AND KANTADUAR, DISTRICT RANGPUR.



(*b*) MUGHAL FORT AT KEDDERPUR OR NARAYANGANJ.



(*c*) MUGHAL FORT AT IDRAKPUR OR MUNSHIGANJ, GUN BASTION.



(*d*) MAIN SHRINE OF KAMAKHYA, PLINTH MOULDING AND DADO.



(a) YAMUNA FROM THE FOOT OF THE LEFT DOOR-JAMB, DAH PARBATIYA, DISTRICT DARRANG.



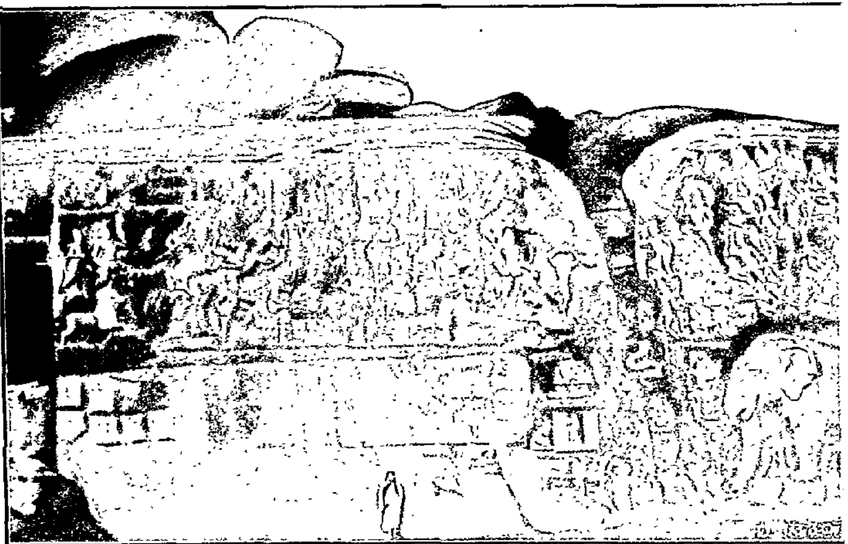
(b) GANGA FROM THE FOOT OF THE RIGHT DOOR-JAMB, DAH PARBATIYA, DISTRICT DARRANG.



(c) STONE DOOR-FRAME OF SIVA TEMPLE AT DAH PARBATIYA NEAR TEZPUR, DISTRICT DARRANG.



(d) PILLAR OF THE EARLY GUPTA TYPE IN PLANTERS' CLUB AT TEZPUR.



(*a*) MAHABALIPURAM: ARJUNA'S PENANCE, BEFORE REPAIR.



(*b*) MAHABALIPURAM: ARJUNA'S PENANCE, AFTER REPAIR.



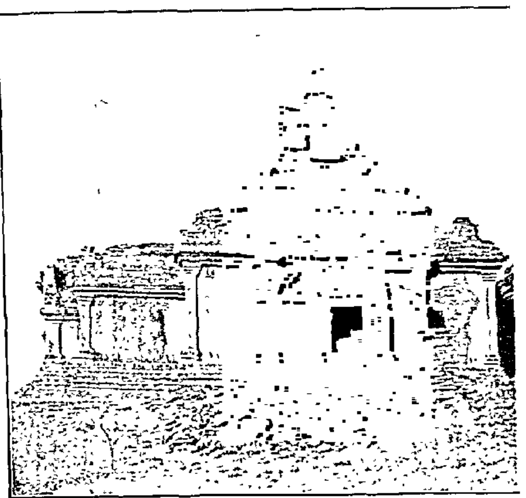
(*c*) MAHABALIPURAM: ARJUNA'S PENANCE, DETAIL OF FIGURE HOLDING A CORNUCOPIA.



(*d*) MAHABALIPURAM: ARJUNA'S PENANCE, DETAIL OF THE PENITENT CAT.



(a) SEATED BUDDHA FOUND IN A RELIC CHAMBER OF THE DHAMMAYAZIKA PAGODA, PAGAN.



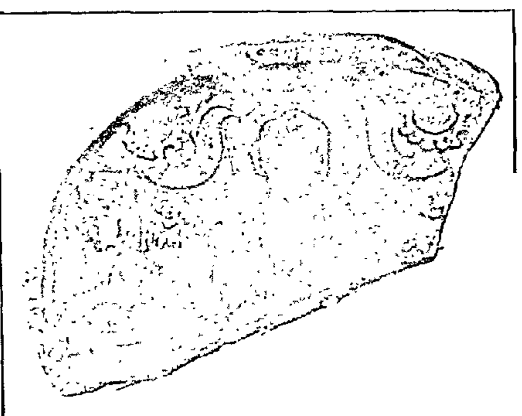
(b) A SUSIDIARY TEMPLE ON THE PLATFORM OF THE DHAMMAYAZIKA PAGODA, PAGAN.



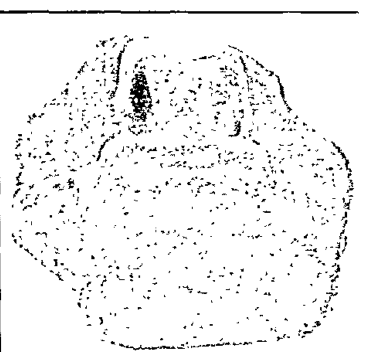
(c) TERRA-COTTA VOTIVE TABLET FOUND IN THE EXCAVATION AT A MOUND NEAR KINMUNGYON VILLAGE, HMAWZA, OLD PROME.



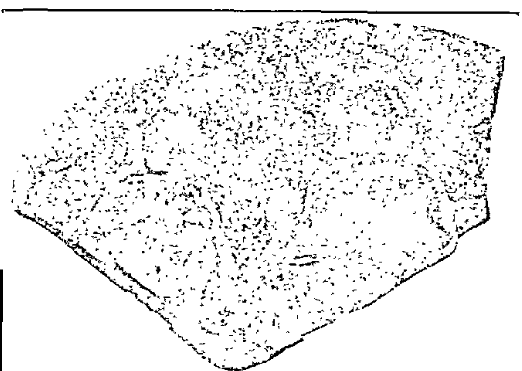
(d) TERRA-COTTA PLAQUE FOUND IN THE EXCAVATION AT A MOUND NEAR KINMUNGYON VILLAGE, HMAWZA, OLD PROME.



(e) SEATED BUDDHA FLANKED BY A DISCIPLE (FRAGMENT ONLY) FOUND AT HMAWZA, OLD PROME.



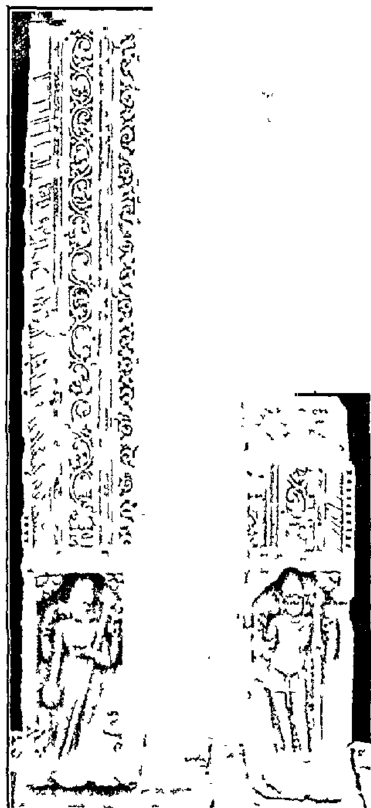
(f) SEATED BUDDHA (HEADLESS) FOUND AT HMAWZA, OLD PROME.



(g) SEATED BUDDHA FLANKED BY A DISCIPLE (FRAGMENT ONLY) FOUND AT HMAWZA, OLD PROME.



(h) SEATED BUDDHA FOUND IN A RUINED TEMPLE NEAR ANANDA PAGODA, PAGAN.



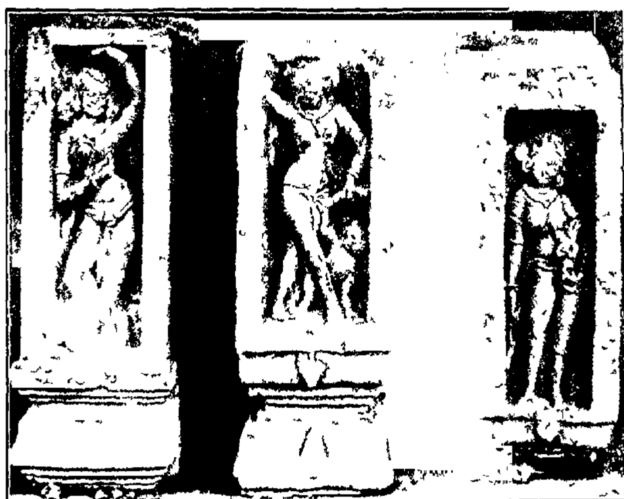
(*a*) Fragments of door jambs recovered from the Khandiya Deul at Khiching, Mayurbhanj



(*b*) Female figure with child recovered from Khandiya Deul at Khiching



(*c*) A *Naga* recovered from the Khandiya Deul at Khiching

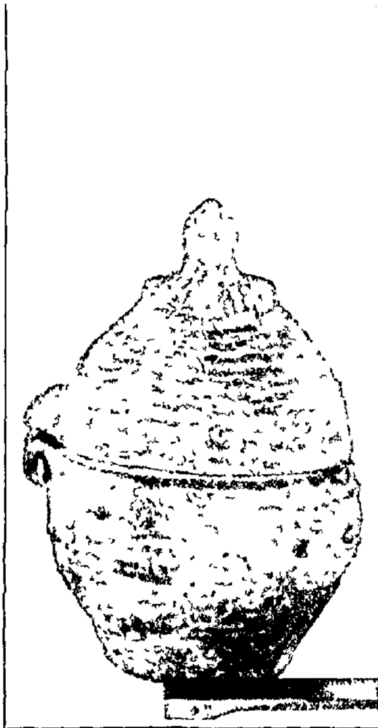


(*d*) Three female figures recovered from the Khandiya Deul at Khiching

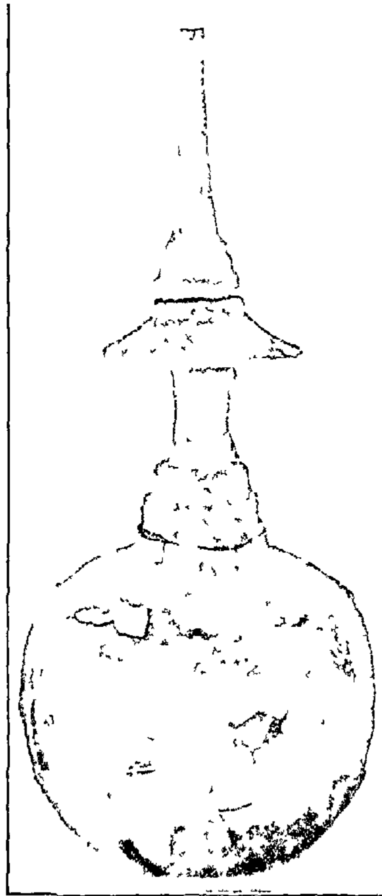


(*e*) Siva Nataraja from Khiching

Photo engraved & printed at the Offices of the Survey of India Calcutta



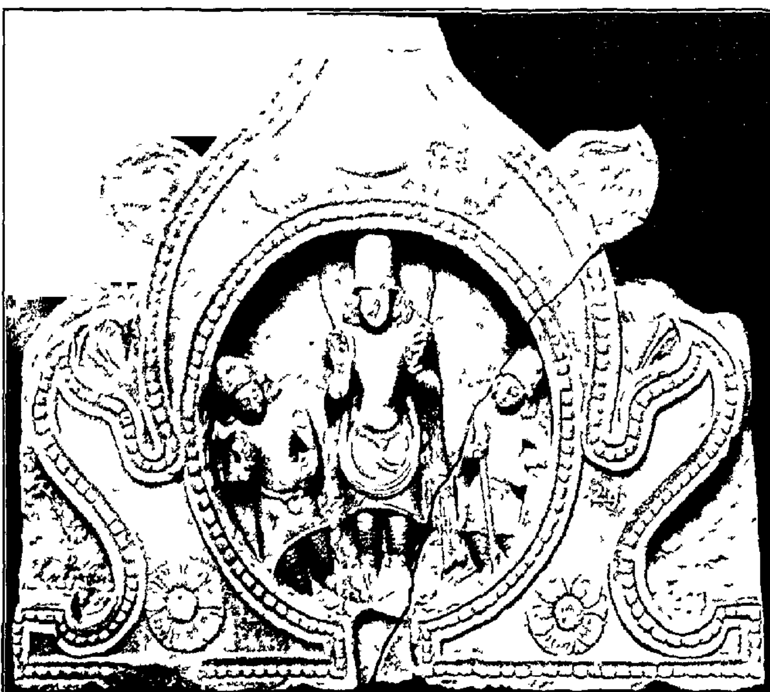
(a) SARNATH, BRONZE CASKET WITH DOMICAL LID



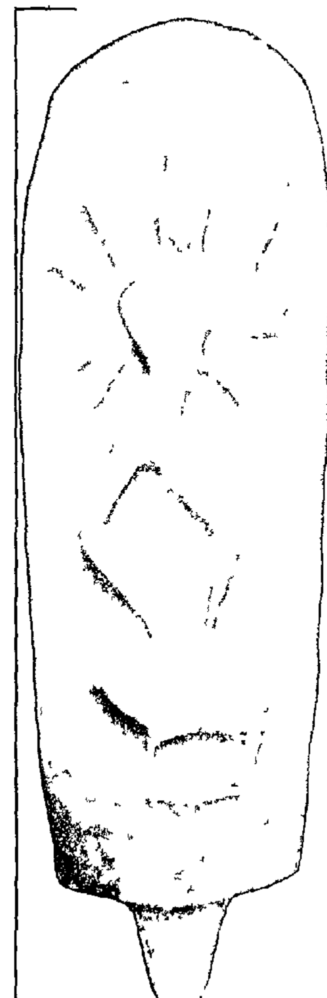
(b) SARNATH BUDDHIST MONK'S BOTTLE OF BRONZE



(c) IMAGE OF BRAHMA FROM JAVA



(d) SUN IMAGE IN A NICHE FROM BHUMARA. GUPTA PERIOD



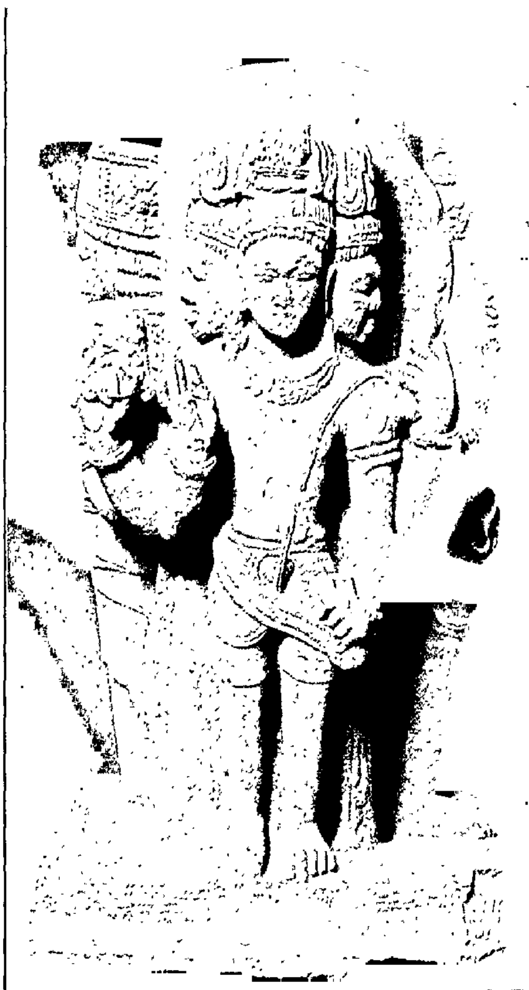
(e) SIVA NATARAJA FROM CHITTAGONG,



(a) CHATURMUKHA LINGA FROM JAVA: FIGURE OF SURYA.



(b) CHATURMUKHA LINGA FROM JAVA: FIGURE OF VISHNU.







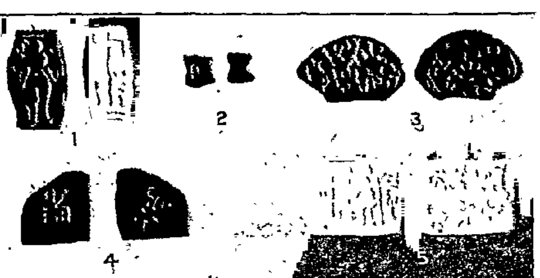
(*a*) SIVA NATARAJA FROM SOUTHERN INDIA.



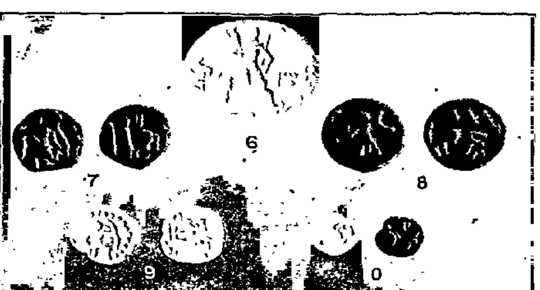
(*b*) GARUDA FROM PANCHASARA NEAR RAMPAL, DISTRICT DACCA.



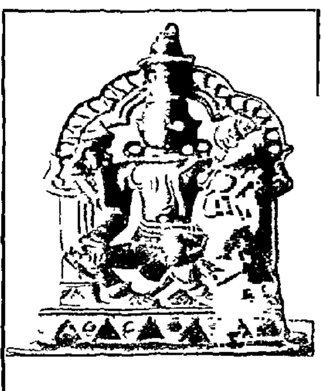
(*c*) GARUDA FROM LHASA, TIBET.



(*d*) COINS OF NEW TYPE ACQUIRED FOR THE INDIAN MUSEUM



(*e*) COINS OF NEW TYPE ACQUIRED FOR THE INDIAN MUSEUM.



(*f*) INSCRIBED LAKSHMI-NARAYANA FROM MATHURA. FRONT



(*g*) INSCRIBED LAKSHMI-NARAYANA FROM MATHURA. BACK.



(*a*) AVALOKITESVARA FROM BANDARBAZAR, DIST. SYLHET.



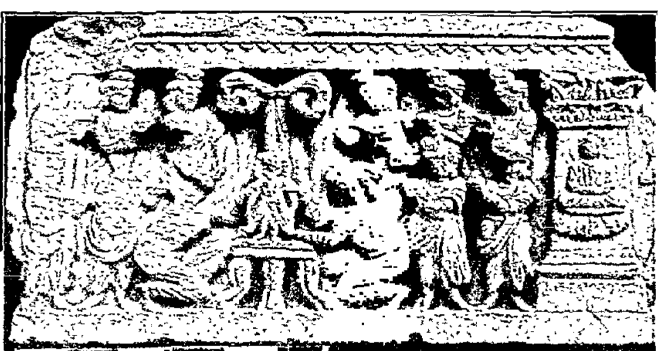
(*b*) TRIVIKRAMA FROM JORA DEUL, DACCA DIST.



(*c*) i. UNIDENTIFIED RELIEF. ii. AN ATTEMPT TO CRUSH THE BUDDHA.



(*d*) i. THE TEMPTATION. ii. BUDDHA WITH THREE MUTILATED PERSONS.



(*e*) A NOVEL REPRESENTATION OF THE BATH OF THE BODHISATTVA.



(*a*) IMAGE OF NAGA DADHIKARNA FOUND AT MATHURA



(*b*) FISH INCARNATION OF VISHNU AT BAJRAJOGINI, NEAR RAMPAL, DISTRICT DACCA



(*c*) SIVA LINGA WITH PARVATI KAGAZIPARA, DISTRICT DACCA



(*d*) WOODEN IMAGE OF VISHNU FROM MURADNAGAR, DISTRICT TIPPERA



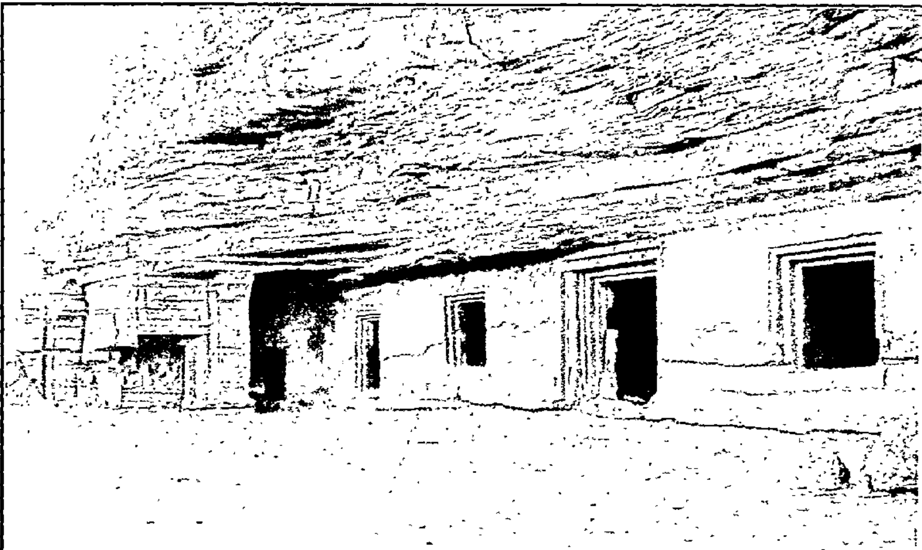
(*e*) CHANDI (?) FROM SONARANG, (DACCA MUSEUM)



(*f*) BUDDHIST (?) GODDESS FROM TIPPERA DISTRICT, (DACCA MUSEUM)



(*a*) FAÇADE OF CAVE NO. 4 AT BAGH (GWALIOR STATE). BEFORE CLEARANCE OF DÉBRIS.



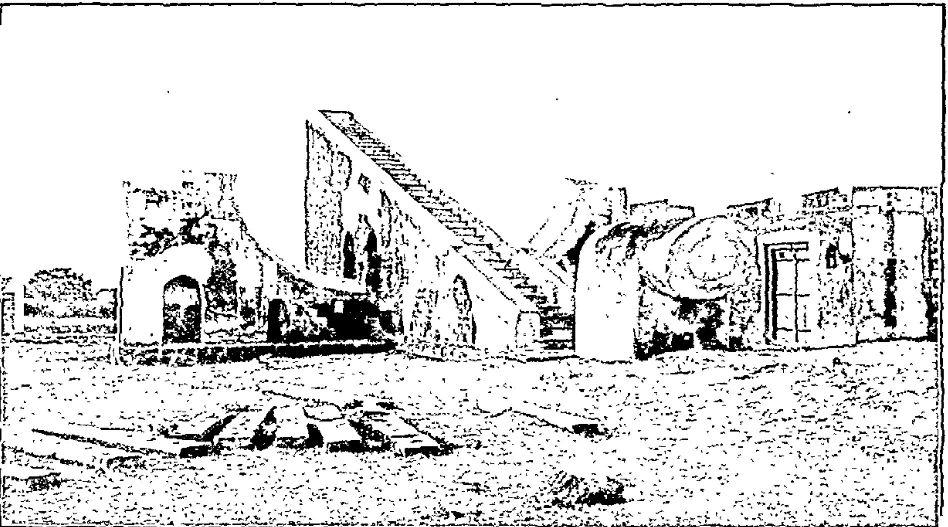
(*b*) FAÇADE OF CAVE NO. 4 AT BAGH (GWALIOR STATE). AFTER CLEARANCE OF DÉBRIS.



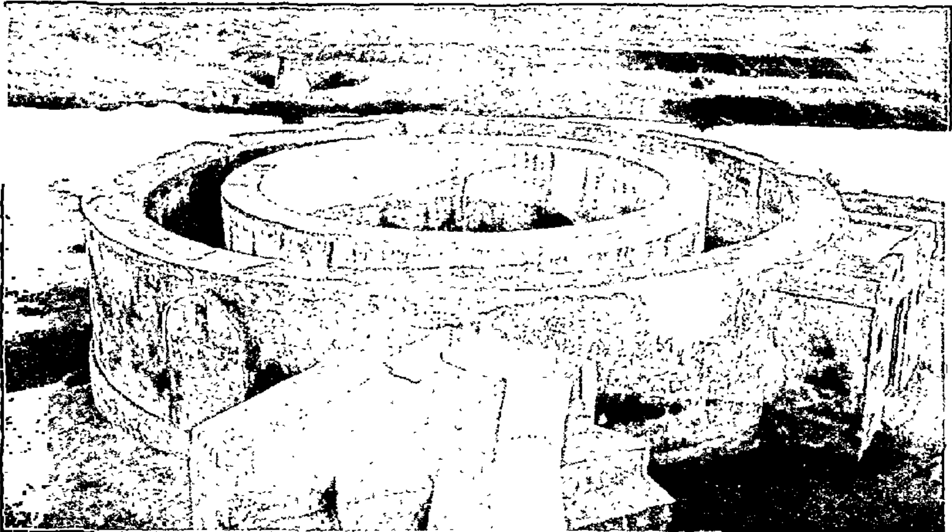
[illegible] 5 AT BAGH (GWALIOR STATE). BEFORE



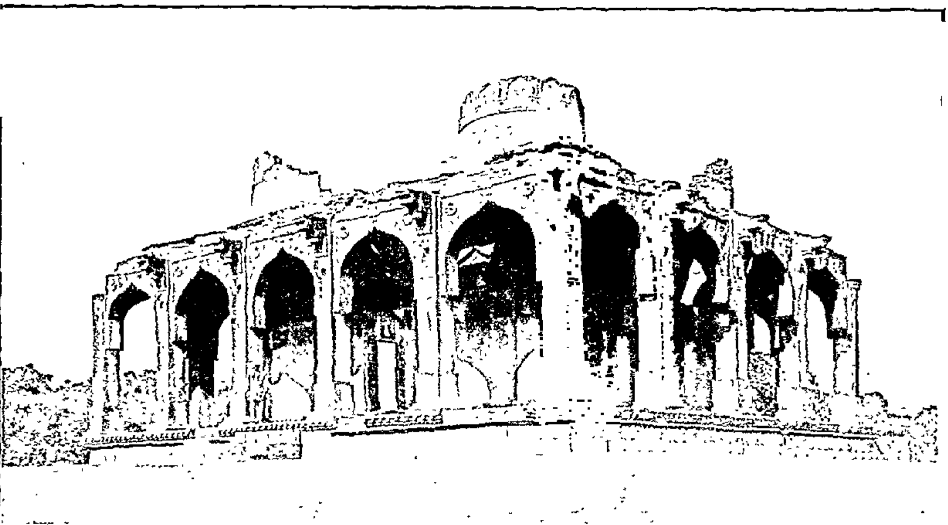
(*d*) INTERIOR OF CAVE NO. 5 AT BAGH (GWALIOR STATE). AFTER CLEARANCE OF DÉBRIS.



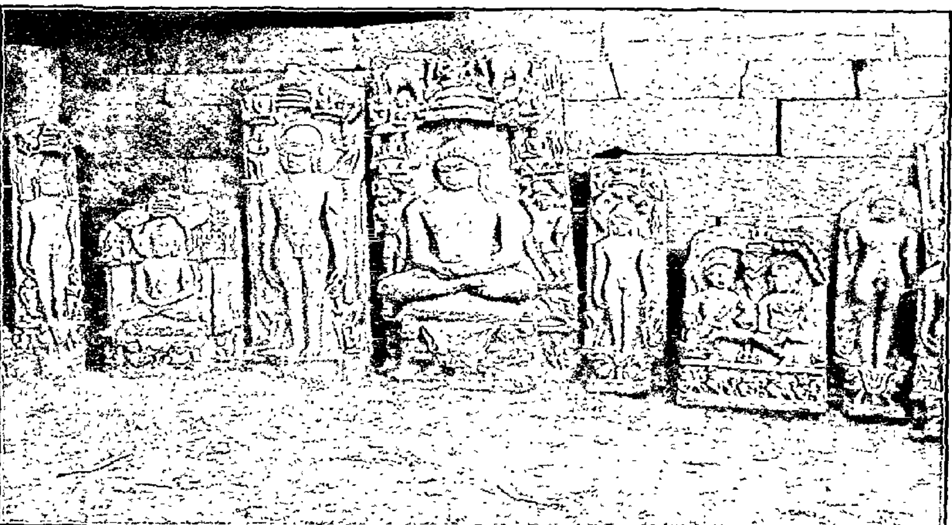
(*a*) THE SAMRAT *YANTRA* AND NARIVALAYA *YATNRA* IN JAISINGH'S OBSERVATORY AT UJJAIN (GWALIOR STATE). AFTER CONSERVATION.



(*b*) THE DIGAMSA *YANTRA* IN JAISINGH'S OBSERVATORY AT UJJAIN (GWALIOR STATE). AFTER RESTORATION.



(*c*) MADRASA TOMB AT CHANDERI (GWALIOR STATE). AFTER CONSERVATION.



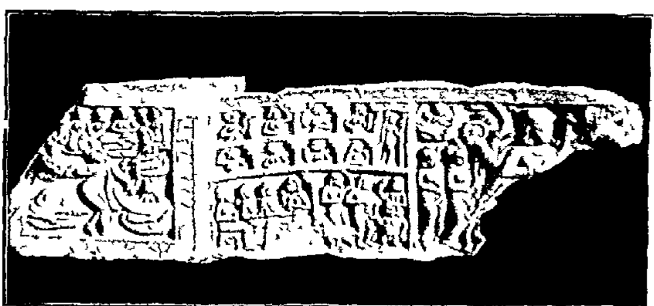
(*d*) SOME IMAGES FROM THE RUINS OF JAINA TEMPLES AT BUDHI CHANDERI (GWALIOR STATE), COLLECTED AND ARRANGED AFTER CLEARANCE OF SITE.



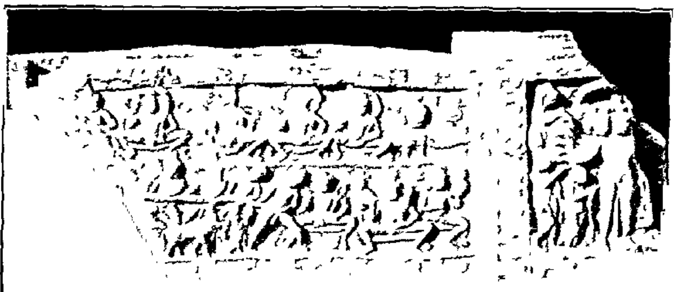
(*a*) A LARGE BRICK BUILDING EXCAVATED IN A MOUND AT PAWAYA (GWALIOR STATE)



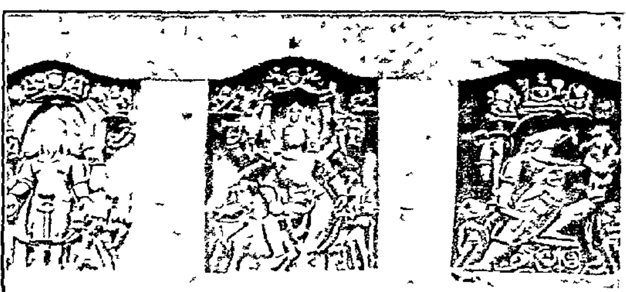
(*b*) TERRACOTTA HEADS AND CARVED BRICKS EXCAVATED AT PAWAYA (GWALIOR STATE).



(*c*) PIECE OF LINTEL OF A LARGE GATEWAY EXCAVATED AT PAWAYA (GWALIOR STATE)



(*d*) PIECE OF LINTEL OF A LARGE GATEWAY EXCAVATED AT PAWAYA (GWALIOR STATE).



(*e*) BRAHMANICAL ROCK CUT SCULPTURES NEAR BUDHI CHANDERI (GWALIOR STATE).